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The New-York Times.

Part One
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SILVER MEN WALK OUT

Dramatic Scene in the Republican Convention.

SENATORS LEAD THE BOLT

Twenty-one Delegates Join in the Procession from the Hall.

A FORMAL PROTEST PUT ON RECORD.

Free-Coinage Men Say They Cannot Support a Candidate on a Gold Platform.

FINANCIAL VIEWS SHOWN BY BALLOTS.

Half the Utah Delegation Remains with the Party—New Experience for Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A bolt from a Republican Convention is a new thing. Democratic Conventions have furnished sensational spectacles of this sort, attended by tumult and all the customary demonstrations provoked by the delegates who thus approve or disapprove of such a course of procedure. Republicans have sometimes threatened, but they have not actually walked out. It was reserved for the Republican Convention of 1896 to furnish the exhibition of the first bolt from that party.

The silver men until last night had persisted in refusing to declare their intention to bolt. The early menaces of Dubois were not repeated, the counsel of Senator Teller prevailing to suppress threats and to let the intentions of the silver men be made known by acts. The conference of silver men held last night, after Senator Teller's emotional parting from his party friends in the Committee on Resolutions, made it plain that there was to be a bolt, but that it would be but a fragmentary one—dramatic, but not imposing in numbers.

Before the convention met to-day "Boss" Hanna was of the opinion that the report of the Committee on Resolutions could be disposed of in an hour after it was taken up. He was mistaken in that opinion, as he has been in some other opinions he has expressed concerning the details of the convention. It required four hours to receive and dispose of the platform presented. In that time there were several roll calls, each showing that the gold standard was sustained by a prodigious majority. This was expected, but the determination of the question, as between acceptance of the gold plank of the committee and the silver substitute of the minority, provoked a degree of enthusiasm at once gratifying and splendid, the very best of the convention.

The majority had no apology or defense to offer in response to the silver opposition, and ex-Gov. Foraker was satisfied to let the silver men do the talking; his side would do the voting.

Senator Teller was accorded respectful attention when he spoke in remonstrance against the gold plank of the platform. There was no doubt in the mind of any man who heard him that he was distressed; that he was touched by his own reflections on the seriousness of the step he was taking. But the delegates from twenty-nine States had just voted solidly for a gold plank, and they were not to be moved by the pleadings of the leading silver advocate, even though his appeal to them was made in broken tones and while the tears rolled from his eyes and streamed down his face. A few brutal invitations, not from delegates, but from spectators, to "Get out" were hurled at him from the gallery as he finally left the platform, shaking hands in parting with ex-Senator Washburn of Minnesota and others with all the impressiveness that could have been given if he had been on his way to the block.

The speeches that by grace were allowed to be made by Senator Cannon and Senator Mantle, the one in justification of the bolt and the other merely in protest against the gold plank, and with an implied menace of a Montana bolt later on, were heard with indifferent courtesy and interest.

There has never been in any recent convention, or in any convention, perhaps, another such a scene as that at the time of the withdrawal of Teller and his handful of fellow-bolters. There were cheers, but they were not for Teller, and presently, when the band struck up "The Red, White, and Blue," the defiance of the convention was expressed in a grand chorus, sung with such intrepidity and zeal that it was continued after the band had ceased its accompaniment and the deserters had disappeared from the hall.

A TEARFUL FAREWELL

Silver Men Leave the Convention When the Gold Plank Is Adopted —Their Reasons Given.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Chairman Thurston found it impossible to call the convention to order at 10 o'clock to-day. There were thousands of empty seats. Not more than half of the delegates were on the floor. It was with the best intentions that Mr. Thurston called upon a singing quartet to entertain the crowd while the seats were filling. The four handsome young men who lined up at the front of the platform doubtless sang well, but nobody heard them. Their mustaches wagged and their bosoms heaved, but this was the only sign that they were singing. They tried only one number and then retired in confusion.

The gavel fell at 10:40, and Mr. Thurston introduced a colored preacher, who invoked the Divine blessing. The convention applauded vigorously when he concluded. Then the business of the day was entered upon with a rush. The report of the Committee on Rules was called for, and Senator Foraker, the Chairman of the committee, arose to respond. Immediately the convention was in an uproar. The Ohio delegates jumped to their seats and cheered, and their example was followed by others. The galleries echoed the cry, and Mr. Foraker was obliged to wait a minute or more before opportunity was offered for him to be heard. He read the platform in clear, ringing tones, which penetrated to every part of the immense hall.

The crowd failed to show enthusiasm when the paragraph relating to protection was reached. A few delegates clapped their hands, and a man in the gallery gave a weak imitation of a war whoop. There was quite a demonstration when Foraker read the clause which sets the seal of disapproval upon the re-enactment of an out-and-out McKinley law. The reference to American shipping met with a hearty reception.

Apparently the convention was reserving its energies for the sound-money plank. When it was read flags were waved, fans were flourished, hats were thrown into the air. The scene from the platform was inspiring. Every sound-money delegate was on his feet attesting to his appreciation of the declaration. For three minutes the immense pit looked kaleidoscopic. The sound of 10,000 voices filled the vast chamber. The Chairman was powerless to control the storm. It ceased when the delegates resumed their places, only to break out afresh when the specific declaration against free coinage was read.

"Hurrah for Tom Platt!" shouted a New-Yorker in the rear of the platform, and the cry was repeated by others. Mr. Platt, sitting with the New-York delegation, smiled and looked satisfied.

The other satisfactory features of the plank also were applauded. There were a few scattering cheers when Senator Foraker read the reference to Hawaii and the Nicaragua Canal. The paragraph about Cuba did not excite the convention, although Col. Fred Grant, from the rear of the platform, waved a flag and invited a demonstration.

Not a sound was heard in response to the utterance about civil service reform. Since the last sweeping order of President Cleveland relating to the civil service the average Republican has not yearned for this kind of reform.

Mr. Foraker required twenty minutes in which to read the platform. When he finished the convention again expressed its satisfaction.

(The full text of the platform will be found on the first page of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.)

TELLER'S VALEDICTORY.

An Address Which Convinced All of the Senator's Earnestness.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Senator Teller had occupied a seat on the platform up to the time when Mr. Foraker had finished reading the platform. To him had been assigned the task of presenting the views of the silver men. It was generally understood that Mr. Teller intended to make use of the occasion to deliver his valedictory, and there was the hush of expectancy when the Chairman announced that the Colorado Senator would submit a minority report. This report was read by the Secretary as follows:

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican Party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted, and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

Teller Gives His Reasons.

Mr. Teller advanced to the desk and stood calmly surveying the scene, while the convention was cheering. Certainly he has not reason to complain of his treatment by the men with whose views his own are at such variance. He was attired as usual in black broadcloth. His opening sentences were not distinctly understood, and there were cries of "Louder!" Mr. Teller's voice soon reached sufficient volume. He spoke in his most impressive style. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I will not attempt to inflict upon you a discussion of the great financial question which is dividing not only the people of this country, but of the whole world. The few moments allowed to me will not enable me to do more than state, in the briefest possible manner, our objection to the financial plank proposed for your consideration. I am a practical man, and I recognize the conditions existing in this convention, foreshadowed as they have been by the action of the Committee on Resolutions, to whom this proposition was presented, and by whom it was rejected. Loyalty to my own opinion compels me, in the face of unusual difficulties, to present this substitute for your consideration, not with that abiding hope nor with that courage to which I have presented the same in other bodies with greater measure of success than I have hoped for here. The great and supreme importance of this question is alone my excuse for the few words which I have to say to you. I have dealt with this subject in a public capacity for now twenty years. I represent a State which produces silver, but I want to say to you here now that my advocacy of the proposition is not in the slightest degree influenced or controlled by that fact.

I contend for it because I believe there can be no sound financial system in any country in the world that does not recognize this principle. I contend for it because, since 1873, when it was ruthlessly stricken from our statutes, there has been continued depreciation of all the products of human nature and human energy. I contend for it because, in this year 1896, the American people are in greater distress than they ever were in their history. I contend for it because this, in my judgment, is the great weight, the great incubus, which has weighed down enterprise and destroyed progress in this favored land of ours. I contend for it because I believe that the progress of my country is dependent upon it. I contend for it because I believe that the civilization of the world is to be determined by the rightful or wrongful solution of this financial question.

Tolerant of Others' Views.

I am tolerant of those who differ with me. I act from my judgment, enlightened as well as I have been enabled to enlighten it by many years of study and many years of thought. In my judgment the American people, in the whole line of their history, have never been called upon to settle a question so great to them as this. The great contest, in which many of you participated, whether we should have two flags or one, was not more important to the American people than the question of a proper solution of what shall be the money system of this land.

I have said enough to show you that I think that this is not a question of politics, but a question of principle. It is not a mere idle thing, but one on which hang the happiness, the prosperity, the morality, and independence of American laborers. For the first time in the history of this great country we are confronted with the danger of a financial system, which, in my judgment, will be destructive of all the great interests of this land. We are called upon to give this provision of our platform our adhesion, or to reject it. Mr. President, I do not care to say any unkind or unfriendly thing, but I will state in a moment why I object to this provision in the platform.

The Republican Party has never been the party of a single standard. [Applause.] It was a bimetallic party in its origin, and in all its history. In 1888 it declared for bimetallism. In 1892 it declared for bimetallism. In 1896 it declares for the single gold platform. Mr. President, in 1888 we carried the State which I here represent for the Republican nominee. We carried it on a bimetallic platform. We carried it with a majority which was equal, considering our votes, to that of any State in the Union. Colorado has been a Republican State from the hour of its admission. It has kept in the Senate Republican Senators, and in the House Republican members. But I promised not to discuss the silver question, and I will not, except to say that this platform is such a distinct departure from everything heretofore held to by this party that it challenges our Republicanism to accept it. The platform contains some platitudes about an international conference. It provides that we will maintain the gold standard in this country, until the principal nations of the world shall agree that we may do otherwise.

Mr. President, this is the first great gathering of the Republicans since the party was organized that has declared the inability of the American people to control their own affairs. And to my horror this declaration comes from the great political party of Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] Do you believe that the American people are either too weak or too cowardly to maintain a financial system commensurate with the greatness of the country, and to do that of their own will?

No General Agreement Possible.

Gentlemen of the convention, you will have no bimetallic agreement with all the great commercial nations of the world. It cannot be obtained. And so this is a declaration that the gold standard is to be put upon this country, and to be kept here for all time. Do you believe that Great Britain, the principal commercial nation of the world, our powerful competitor in trade and commerce, will ever agree to open her mints to the free coinage of silver, or consent that we shall restore to silver as she gets the advantage of the low prices and of depreciating values brought about by the adoption of the gold standard in 1873? In a partial degree only are we the great debtor nation of the world. Great Britain is the great creditor nation. We pay her every year millions and hundreds of millions in income upon her investments in this country or upon her loans. The gold standard, in my judgment, lowers prices and decreases values, and she buys of us millions and millions more than she sells. She buys upon the gold standard, which is a lowering and depreciating standard. How long do you think it will be before she will agree to a system of finance that raises the prices of our foreign products or of the products of our mines.

This proposed financial plank is a declaration that the Republican Party intends to maintain low prices and stagnant business for all time.

Mr. President, there is a beautiful provision in this platform about the tariff. I subscribe to it. I believe in a protective tariff, and have advocated it for forty years. But it is my solemn conviction that a protective tariff cannot be maintained upon a gold standard. The tariff protection principle is for the leveling of the price of human toil. The gold standard of the country, everywhere that it is in force, is for the purpose of reducing values. Gentlemen of the convention, I am going to make this simple objection, as the protective system is, I think, endangered by the proposed platform, and I will simply call your attention to it and leave the matter to your judgment as to whether this platform shall be adopted or whether it shall be rejected. Under existing conditions we undoubtedly have the gold standard. I do not deny that. What you have sought for twenty years is to change it into a bimetallic system. I have believed, and I now believe, that when the Almighty created these twin metals of coin He intended that the world should use them for the purposes for which they were created. And when He blessed this land of ours with more gold and more silver than any other country in the world, He meant that we should use them for the purposes for which they were intended, to wit, as money for the people.

Not the Popular View.

We to-day reverse the traditions of our country and declare that we will use only one of these two metals. If the American people are in favor of that, I have nothing to say. I must submit to the majority vote and majority voice in this country of ours. I do not believe it. I do not believe that the people are in favor of a single gold standard. I believe that 90 per cent. of the American people are in favor of bimetallism in the old-fashioned meaning of the word up till 1873.

I want to say two things which may seem to you to be personal, and that ought not to be introduced in an audience like this. But I must beg your indulgence if I seem to transcend the proprieties of this occasion in saying something personal to myself. I have formed my convictions of this great question after twenty years of study, after twenty years of careful thought and careful reading. I have been trained in a school which, it seems to me, ought to fit me fairly well for reaching just conclusions from established facts. I have formed my conclusions to such an extent that they have become binding on my conscience. I believe that the adoption of the gold standard in the United States will work great hardships; that it will increase the distress, and that no legislation touching the tariff can relieve the difficulties which, all now admit, prevail in this land. I believe that the whole welfare of my race is dependent upon a rightful solution of the question; that the morality, the civilization, nay, the religion, of my country are at stake in this country. I know, and you know, that men in distress are never patriotic or brave. You and I know that hunger and distress will destroy patriotism and love of country. If you are to have love of country, patriotic fervor, and independence, you must have your citizens comfortably fed and comfortably clothed.

That is what made me a Republican in 1858. That is what made me a Republican during all these years. It was because I believed that the Republican Party stood for the great mass of men, and that its legislation was intended to lift up and elevate and hold up and sustain the unfortunate and the distressed and to open to all American citizens equal opportunities before the law. I do not believe that that will be had with the gold standard. You may doubt my judgment. Many of you will, but why should I doubt it. I must act on my own judgment and not on yours. I must answer to my conscience and not to that of my neighbor. I must do my duty as it is presented to me, and not as presented to you.

Must Leave the Party.

I say to you now that, with the solemn conviction upon me that this plank means disaster to my fellow-men, I cannot subscribe to it, and I must, as an honest man, sever my connection with a political organization which makes that one of the main articles of its faith. I repeat here what I said yesterday to the committee—I wouldn't, on my own judgment, carefully as I have attempted to prepare it, take this step alone. But, my friends, I am sustained in my views of the danger that is coming to us and coming to the world by the adoption of the gold standard. I am sustained in it by the intelligence of the entire world. The best thought of Europe—the best thought of the world—is with the advocates of bimetallism. All of the great political speakers of Europe, except five or six, are the pronounced advocates of unrestricted and unrestrained bimetallism; and all of the great teachers of political philosophy in European colleges, without a single exception, are in favor of bimetallism. My own judgment, arrived at, as I have said to you, with careful preparation and careful study for twenty years, bears me out and puts me in accordance with them. And I would be recreant to my trust given to me by the people of my State if I came here to protest and I failed when the Republican Party makes the single gold standard one of the tenets of its faith, to sever my connection with that party. [Cries of "No," "No," "No," all over the hall.]

Do you suppose that myself and my associates, who hold with me and who take the same view of it that I take—do you suppose that we can take this step without distress? Do you suppose that we can take it for any personal advantage or for any honors that can be conferred upon us? With us it is a question of duty. You may nominate in this convention any man you choose; if you put him on the right kind of a platform, I will vote for him. You may take any method to nominate him which you think proper. I will defer to your judgment and will support him if your platform is the right one. But when you ask me to surrender my conscience, as an honest man I cannot do it. [Applause.]

I realize what it will cost me. I realize the gibes and sneers and contumely that will be heaped upon us. But, Oh, my fellow-citizens, I have been there before. [Cheers.] I have been there before the political party to which you belong had a being. I advocated a cause more unpopular than the silver cause. I stood for the doctrine of free men, free homes, and free speech. I am used to detraction. I am used to abuse, and I heed it not, when my judgment is with me.

When the Republican Party was organized I was there. It has never had a National candidate since it was organized that my voice was not raised in his support. It has never had a great principle announced in its platform that had not my approbation until now. With its distinguished leaders and its distinguished men for forty years I have been in close communication and close friendship. I have shared in its honors and in its few defeats and disasters. Do you think that we can sever our connection with a party like this unless it be a matter of duty—a duty not to our State alone, but a duty to all the people of this great land?

A Tearful Farewell.

Mr. President, there are few men in the Republican Party that have been more honored than I have been. There are few men in this convention, or anywhere else, who have been longer connected with this organization than I. There are few men in it—no, not one—that are more attached to the great principles of the party than I have been. And I cannot go out of it without heartburnings and feelings that no man can appreciate unless he has endured them. And yet I cannot, before my country and my God, agree to this provision that will put upon this country a gold standard, and I will not. [Loud applause.]

I don't care what will be to me the result. If it takes me out of political life, I will go out with the feeling that my conscience is clear and that my countrymen have no right to find fault with me. [Applause.]

I beg your pardon for saying so much that is personal, but I think in justice to myself and

Continued on Page 7.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in National convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, the patriotism, and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

Higher Tariff Rates.—We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

Reciprocity and Protection, Twins.—We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests, and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Protection for Sugar Growers.—We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican Party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

Wool and Woolens.—To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.—We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

Financial Declaration.—The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Favor Liberal Pensions.—The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations.—Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

Armenian Massacres.—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

The Monroe Doctrine.—We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Sympathy for Cuba.—From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Navy Should Be Enlarged.—The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Foreign Immigration.—For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship, and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced, and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Reform.—The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican Party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Free and Unrestricted Ballot.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Condemn Lynchings.—We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices, well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration.—We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in inter-State commerce.

Free Homesteads.—We believe in an immediate return to the free-homestead policy of the Republican Party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Admission of Territories.—We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Alaska in Congress.—We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

A Temperance Plank.—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Rights of Women.—The Republican Party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican Party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican Party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

McKINLEY AND HOBART OF NEW-JERSEY

Nominated at St. Louis by the Republican Party for President and Vice President.

VOTE FOR THE GOLD PLATFORM 812 1-2 TO 110 1-2

Twenty-one Silver Men Bolt the Convention, Led by Teller, Who Weeps Copiously as He Leaves the Hall.

FOUR SENATORS AND TWO REPRESENTATIVES WALK OUT

They Are Going to Chicago to Make an Attempt to Capture the Democratic Nomination for Teller—Chairman Carter Decides to Stick to His Party—Convention Adjourns Sine Die and Delegates Start for Home.

FIRST BALLOT.	
McKinley	661 1-2
Reed	84 1-2
Quay	61 1-2
Morton	58
Allison	35 1-2
Blank	4
Cameron	1
Total	906

FIRST BALLOT.	
Hobart	533 1-2
Evans	277 1-2
Bulkeley	39
Walker	24
Lippitt	8
Reed	3
Depew	3
Grant	2
Thurston	2
Morton	1
Total	893

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—William McKinley of Ohio was nominated this afternoon as the candidate of the Republican Party for President, and Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey was named for Vice President.

This outcome, secured in one prolonged session of the convention, the fourth sitting since it was called to order on Tuesday, was more than half expected last night. Gov. Morton's chances were then very doubtful, partly owing to his reiterated disinclination to accept the nomination for Vice President "under any circumstances," and partly because of the bitter opposition to Gov. Morton in his own State—an opposition that was cultivated with complete disregard of the tarnish that it was putting upon the State and its Chief Executive, and which provoked the contempt of Gov. Morton's opponents in other States.

Hanna came to St. Louis, as has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, determined to make Hobart the candidate with McKinley. He resented the fight made to put "gold" in the financial plank, and he was alarmed when he found that his resentment was not only futile to keep "gold" out, but that the men who were for the use of the word "gold" were disposed to express their thanks to Mr. Platt and the gold people of New-York by voting for Morton for Vice President if he would present him. Morton's dispatch of declination to Mr. Depew helped Hanna. It assisted the protesting anti-Platt men to fix the impression that Morton could not get the unanimous indorsement of his own State.

Battered though his influence was after the fight for a straddle, Hanna was still influential, and his power was fully restored when Mr. Morton to-day telegraphed Mr. Depew that he could only take the Vice Presidency if nominated unanimously. Hanna, Warner Miller, and Bliss had made that impossible.

The ticket is Hanna's. The platform is the work of the convention. At Hanna's request the declaration on the tariff was allowed to come first. Mr. Lodge had promised that, and Foraker was not enough concerned about the order of the paragraphs to assert his contempt for Hanna by insisting that the most important policy should be asserted in the first paragraph of the platform.

To the people the ticket is not likely to be as interesting as the platform. If the Republicans shall be successful in November it will be the money plank, not the tariff plank nor the names of McKinley and Hobart, that will win the victory.

The thoughtful and well-informed Republicans here know that in the bolt of Teller and his following of silver men to-day lies the menace of a serious breaking of party lines. To such Republicans it is known that the silver fever is higher than generally supposed, and that it is prostrating victims heretofore regarded as sound with the suddenness and completeness with which grip overcomes the subjects of its attacks. The wide distribution of the silver bacilli, as suggested by Teller's elaborate farewell, was ominous and threatening.

The platform makers were alive to the condition of the country and to the general indifference to talk about McKinley duties; otherwise it would not have been possible to secure from a Republican convention a practical denunciation of McKinleyism on the same day that McKinley, for making his unpopular bill, was honored with the nomination for the highest office in the land. It was a tub to a whale, a bait to catch those Republicans who are not so zealous for protection as they were in 1890.

Teller's desertion of his party may make him the candidate of the silver party and the Populists, and if the Chicago Convention, affected to conservative action by the gold stand of the Republicans, shall take the middle course indicated by Hanna, as the one to be followed by the Republicans and shall name a doubtful man, rejecting Bland and Boies, it would not be at all astonishing to see another St. Louis ticket, with Teller and Bland, or Teller and some silver Democrat at its head.

This will not help the Republicans. It will make the selection of McKinley depend very largely upon the nomination of a gold Democrat of character and capacity, the division of the Democratic vote in several States in which the Republican vote is large, but not a majority, and the prevention of a silver success by a reference of the contest to the House of Representatives.

The convention presented no incident so thrilling as that of the bolt of Teller and his silver associates. The noisy demonstrations for candidates were evidently contrived with the properties and music prepared in advance by a political theatrical manager. It was a disorderly convention, badly officered with perhaps the least efficient Sergeant at Arms and the most utterly useless corps of assistants ever collected for a similar purpose. The presiding officer, Senator John M. Thurston, really presided, commanding the noisy body well, speaking briefly when occasion required, and inspiring confidence in the audience by his own composure and by an easy assumption of the authority conferred upon him.

MAKING THE TICKET.

Merits of the Several Candidates for President Presented to the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The nomination of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates by the Republican National Convention followed the exciting incidents in connection with the adoption of the platform. The only intervening business was the call of the roll for members of the National Committee. While the committee was in process of formation a good deal of applause followed the announcement of names.

When Missouri was called and R. C. Kerens's name was reported there was a storm of cheers from the Missouri shouters of the Kerens faction. Some one in the Missouri delegation challenged the selection of Mr. Kerens. Chairman Thurston ruled that Missouri must settle its own troubles, as the convention could not pass upon challenges on this question. Perry Cason and Andrew Gleeson of the District of Columbia could not agree as to which should serve on the National Committee. The District was passed, and when the list had been called, the committee was authorized to fill vacancies.

Iowa Nominates Allison.

The call of States for candidates for the Presidential nomination came next, and the crowd, which had been waiting for this, cheered. The first State to respond was Iowa. John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, a smooth-faced, fat man, who resembles Wilson S. Bissell of Buffalo, made the speech. His speech was almost unique in that it could be heard. Before he spoke the name of Allison he baited the convention with the name of Blaine, and the crowd rose to it like a trout to a fly. But the enthusiasm quickly died and did not return. When a minute later Allison's name was spoken the response was faint in comparison. Mr. Baldwin, in the course of his speech, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: There is one, but only one, of those whose names will be presented to this convention who can claim that there has been placed for him in history's golden urn an estimate of his character and worth made by him on whom nature stamped her royal seal; God exhibited as his greatest design of American manhood, genius, statesmanship, and patriotism; who, now in heaven, wears a crown of deathless praise, and whose great soul is a portion of eternity itself, James G. Blaine.

Blaine, writing to Garfield, said: "Then comes Allison. He is true, kind, reasonable, fair, honest, and good. He is methodical, industrious, and intelligent, and would be a splendid man to sail along with smoothly and successfully."

Complying with the request of the Iowa delegation, I rise to propose to this convention the nomination of him to whom this heritage was bequeathed—William B. Allison, and to ask you to make it on the Old and New Testament of Republicanism.

That which this country has lost, is that which it now seeks, "Protection." To get it the people have worked hard, prayed fast, paid high, and now let them have it. Allison does not believe in a tariff for revenue only, but in a tariff for protection and revenue only. He has always insisted that the protective system is the right

ast instrument for the development of our natural resources and the strongest agency to protect American wealth and American labor.

The great and important issue which is just now coming around the corner is the one of sound money, and we can no more dodge it than we can gravitation—and sound money means the courageous maintenance of our present gold standard until changed by international agreement.

For Senator Allison you cannot build too strong a platform for sound money, and if you place him upon it he will see to it that the dry rot of 16 to 1 does not steal through its stanch timbers.

I ask you to nominate him. If you do, the people from the sand enshrouded Mexican line to the live wire that separates us from an unborn daughter on the North, will shout as in one glorious glad anthem, "The Old Temple of Republicanism still stands. Flock to it for shelter."

Nominate him and a thrill of joy will go from the West to the East carrying on its trembling way the song of our reapers only to be lost in the roar of your furnaces.

There was no indication that Mr. Baldwin's exuberant remarks had touched a responsive chord in the convention.

LODGE SPEAKS FOR REED.

The Convention Listens Politely, but Does Not Get Excited.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Maine was the second State to offer a Presidential candidate.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was on his feet and the floor was his. The bare mention of "Maine" by the Secretary had kindled enthusiasm and the flame swept across the hall as Mr. Lodge ascended the platform. This was in part for Reed and in part for Mr. Lodge himself. Mr. Lodge spoke as follows:

Mr. Lodge Uses Dark Colors.

Four years ago we met as we meet now, representatives of the great Republican Party. Prosperity was in the land. Capital was confident and labor employed. There was the good day's wage for the good day's work, and the spirit of American enterprise was stirring and bold. The Treasury was full, the public revenues were ample for the public need. We were at peace with all the world, and had placed a prudent hand on the key of the Pacific.

Four short years have come and gone. Look about you now. The Treasury is empty. Our credit is impaired. Our revenues are deficient. We meet the public needs not with income, but by borrowing at high rates and pledging the future for the wants of the present. Business is paralyzed. Confidence has gone. Enterprise has folded its eagle wings and mopes and blinks in the market place. Our mills are idle and our railroads crippled. Capital hides itself and labor idly walks the streets. There is neither a good day's wage nor a good day's work. We have met with slights abroad and have serious differences with other nations. The key of the Pacific has slipped from careless hands. Foreign troops have been landed in this hemisphere. Our own boundaries have been threatened in Alaska.

The Monroe doctrine has been defended, but is not yet vindicated. The people of a neighbor island are fighting for freedom look toward us with imploring eyes and look in vain. The American policy which would protect our industries at home and our flag abroad has faded and withered away.

"Look then upon that picture and on this."
"Could you on this fair mountain leave to feed,
And batten on this moor?"

But four short years have come and gone and they have brought this change. What has happened? I will tell you in a word. The Democratic Party has been in power. That is the answer. Upon us falls the heavy burden of binding up these wounds and bringing relief to all this suffering. The Democrats deceived the people by promising them the millennium, and the miserable results of those lying promises are all about us to-day. We have no promises to make. We pledge ourselves only to that which we believe we can perform. We will do our best. That is all. And as in 1860 we saved the Union and abolished slavery, so now, in 1896, we will deal with this Democratic legacy of blunders, bankruptcy, and misfortune.

Confident of Victory.

We are gathered here to choose the next President of the United States. That we will win in the election no man doubts. But let us not deceive ourselves with the pleasant fancy that the campaign is to be an easy one. It will be a hard battle; it cannot be otherwise when so much depends on the result. Against the Republican Party, representing fixed American policies, strength, progress, and order, will be arrayed not only that organized feature in the Democratic Party, but all the wandering forces of political chaos and social disorder.

It is not merely the Presidency which is set before us as the prize. The prosperity of the country, the protection of our industries, the soundness of our currency, and the National credit are all staked on the great issue to be decided at the polls next November. Upon us rests the duty of rescuing the country from the misery into which it has been plunged by three years of Democratic misrule. To drive the Democrats from power is the first step and the highest aim, but we shall triumph in vain and in our turn meet heavy punishment at the hands of the people if we do not put our victory to right use.

Slavery Issue Dragged In.

Such a crisis as this cannot be met and dealt with by shouts and enthusiasm. We must face it as our fathers faced slavery and disunion—with a grim determination to win the battle, and, that done, to take up our responsibilities in the same spirit with which we won the fight. Now, as then, we can hope to succeed only by the most strenuous endeavor and now, as then, everything depends upon the Administration we place in office. We want a President who will meet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1860, with the chiefs of the Republicans about him, and with party and people at his back. We want a President who, on the 5th day of next March, will summon Congress in extraordinary session refusing to waste appointments or to deal with patronage, will say that all else must wait until Congress sends to him a tariff which shall put money in the Treasury and wages in the pockets of the American workingmen. We want a President who will protect, at all hazards, the gold reserve of the Treasury; who will see to it that no obligation of the Government is presented which is not paid in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand, and who will never forget that the Nation which pays with honor borrows with ease. We want a man who will guard the safety and dignity of the Nation at home and abroad, and who will always and constantly be firm in dealing with foreign nations, instead of suddenly varying a long course of weakness and indifference with a convulsive spasm of vigor and patriotism.

Above all, we want a man who will lead his party and act with it, and who will not by senseless quarrels between the White House and the Capitol reduce legislation and execution alike to imbecility and failure. Such is the man we want for our great office in these bitter times when the forces of disorder are loosed and the wreckers with their false lights gather at the shore to lure the ship of State upon the rocks.

Reed Mr. Lodge's Ideal.

Such a man, fit for such deeds, I am now to present to you. He needs no praise from me, for he has proved his own title to leadership. From what he is and what he has done we know what he can do. For twenty years, in victory and defeat, at the head of great majorities and in small minorities alike, he has led his party in Congress with a power which no man could dispute, and with an ability which never failed. I have seen him with a maddened opposition storming about him carry through that great reform which has made the House of Representatives the strong and efficient body it is to-day. I have seen him during the past Winter guide a great majority so that every demand put upon them and made no errors which could burden the Republican Party in the campaign before us.

Before the people and in the House he has ever been the bold and brilliant champion of the great Republican policies which, adopted, have made us prosperous, and, abandoned, have left ruin at our doors. He is a thorough American, by birth, by descent, by breeding; one who loves his country, and has served it in youth and manhood, in war and peace. His great ability, his originality of thought, his power in debate, his strong will, are known of all men, and are part of the history of the last twenty years. His public career is as spotless as his private character is pure and unblemished. He is a trained statesman, fit for the heaviest tasks the country can impose upon him.

He commands the confidence of his party and his country. He is a leader of men. We know it, because we have seen him lead. To those who have followed him he never said "Go," but always "Come." He is entirely fearless. We know it, for we have seen his courage tested on a hundred fields. He has been called to great places, and to great trials, and he has never failed nor flinched. He is fit to stand at the head of the Republican column. He is worthy to be an American President. I have the honor, the very great honor, to present to you as a candidate for your nomination, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, Thomas B. Reed.

Unsuccessful Attempt at Stampede.

Mr. Lodge brought in the name of his candidate as a climax at the very end of his speech. Talk or rumor or suggestion of a stampede was dissipated the instant the name was spoken. There was a demonstration, but it was faint and brief.

Miss Gleeson of Washington, a daughter of Andrew Gleeson, who was on the platform, arose and waved a picture of Reed as the signal for what a few hoped might be a repetition of the scene at Minneapolis in 1892, when Mrs. Carson Lake led the Blaine demonstration with her parasol. But the plan did not work, and the young woman sat down.

A Reed man in the gallery to the left let down a large picture of the Speaker and fluttered it. That did not work either. The syndicates convention could not be stampeded.

Reed's Nomination Seconded.

After a minute or two E. C. Littlefield of Maine seconded Mr. Reed's nomination, saying, among other things:

"We are called upon to act for the welfare of the whole party, not to express personal preferences. The occasion demands our greatest man, our foremost leader. He should not be the representative of any special policy or any single principle of the party. He must be the representative of all interests, all elements, all motives. He must know no North, no South, no East, and no West. He must have a private life and a public record, flawless, untarnished by suspicion, unsullied by calumny, a life upon which the calcium light of a campaign can cast no shadow. He must have opinions and the courage to declare them, and when he has once declared them, to "stand" like Luther, if need be, forever.

He must have commanding ability; integrity above suspicion. He must be unswervingly loyal to all the principles of the party. He must have a thorough knowledge of the science of practical government, an intelligent apprehension of the true destiny of the Republic, a sincere purpose, a manly independence, a freedom from obligations, entanglements, and alliances. He must be unselfish in his devotion to the welfare of the whole party, inflexible in determination, indomitable in courage. He must have an Americanism broad enough and rugged enough to maintain the dignity of the Republic and the rights of its citizens in every land on every sea; Americanism that, with a due regard to international duties, can extend the hand of sympathy to our fellow-men wherever they are struggling for freedom; an Americanism that does not look upon the flag as a piece of mere textile fabric, but sees in it the emblem of a great and powerful people consecrated to liberty and freedom by the expenditure of unounted treasure and the sacrifice of innumerable heroic and patriotic lives.

I come to you from a State that has always followed in victory or defeat the standard of the party; that ever since the party was born of its aspirations for freedom has cast its vote for its candidates; that will cast its vote for the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be; and I bring to you a candidate who, by his twenty years of battle for the party in the House of Representatives has demonstrated his possession of these qualifications in a pre-eminent degree. He has rendered conspicuous and enduring service to the party and to the Nation; service that was not within the ability or power of any other to render. He trampled under foot immemorial precedent in order that the party that had been entrusted by the country with the transaction of its business might discharge its duties and see that the business of the country was done.

But for his overmastering courage and inflexible determination, the McKinley bill would have been nothing but a legislative dream. His record for sound money is without a break. He believes in sound finance, and in sound finance with a definition. He believes in a definition that defines. He is willing that his definition should be known to all men and his definition is that until we can have bimetallism by international agreement, "the present gold standard should be maintained."

His energies have been exerted to make it possible to elect the nominee of this convention, not to secure for himself the position of its standard bearer. He is entangled by no alliances, bound by no combinations. He has no friends that he will be compelled to reward, no enemies that it will be necessary to punish. He was never dominated or controlled by clique or cabal. He has never bowed and never will bow the knee to Baal. If nominated by this convention, he, and none other, will be President of the Republic.

We, therefore, present to you the great Speaker, the leader of the leaders, pre-eminent in fitness by his eminent public services and abilities, towering above his fellows like a son of Anak, the wisest, strongest, ablest, noblest of American statesmen, Thomas B. Reed, the lion-hearted. If nominated he will lead this land permanently back to the "paths of prosperity and fame," and we shall take back with us "our ancient glory undimmed by adversity, our ancient honor unsullied by defeat."

Mr. Littlefield's speech called forth no other response from the convention than frequent shouts of "Time!"

NEW-YORK'S TURN.

Dr. Depew Places Gov. Levi P. Morton in Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—When New-York State was reached on the roll call there was a ripple of applause, and William A. Sutherland arose and was recognized. As soon as he could be heard, Mr. Sutherland made an announcement which brought another burst.

"New-York's favorite son will be presented by her other favorite son, the son of all States—Chauncey M. Depew."

Dr. Depew's oratory put the convention into good humor. He spoke of Mr. Morton as the candidate who not only represented the gold standard, but "is the gold standard," and again as "a candidate who is in himself a platform."

But neither Dr. Depew nor Gov. Morton's name, nor the combination of the two, could bring any real enthusiasm. An acre or two of fans waved languidly in the effort of the visitors to keep cool. There were no incidents until the close of the speech. Dr. Depew said that Gov. Morton this morning had sent word that he could not accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency unless it should be tendered unanimously, and, as that could not be, he would not accept it. A slight demonstration followed this.

Dr. Depew's Speech.

Mr. Depew spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: National Republican Conventions have been epoch makers. They have formulated the principles, originated the policies, and suggested the measures which in the history of the United States form its most progressive periods. They have nominated for the Presidency statesmen and soldiers who were the leaders of the people in their onward march to larger liberty and broader and better industrial conditions.

No party, no matter how glorious its achievements or how brilliant its successes, can rely upon the past. Its former triumphs are only its certificates of character, which must be met by continuing effort as beneficent and wise as anything of which it boasts. The party which is to permanently govern a country and is secure in its past, must not only be equal to the present, but must forecast and provide for the future. The Republican Party has held possession of the Government of the United States for more than a generation because it has triumphantly met these conditions. The unequaled successes of the Republican Party, its hold upon the country, and its masterful influence upon affairs have been due to the fact that in every crisis its principles have solved the problems of the hour, and its selected leader has been the man for the occasion.

Slavery and Secession.

The greatest moral and patriotic questions which a free people were ever called upon to meet were slavery and secession in the early days of our organization. But with "Union and Liberty" as our watchword and with Lincoln as our leader, we saved the Republic and emancipated the slave. The passionate and critical issues of reconstruction were successfully met, and the hostile sections happily united by a policy of conciliation which could only secure the consent of the victors and the assent of the conquered by the influence of the soldier President who had the confidence of the armies which he had led in triumph and the enemies whom he had paroled with honor. In a period when progress halted because of the distrust of Commonwealths and their citizens of each other, the later and better judgment of the country expressed its acknowledgment to the non-partisanship and judicial fairness of Hayes and Evarts. The youth who came to manhood after the civil war and knew little of its agonies or its animosities found a glorious example of American possibility and achievement in the canal driver, the college student, the school Principal, the college President, the Union General, the illustrious debater in the House of Representatives, the brilliant and magnetic Garfield. In defeat and in victory, for the policies which stood for the development of American industries, for America for Americans, whether native or naturalized, and for the reciprocity which bound the North American and South American continents together, we had the Plumed Knight of our enthusiasm and our love, James G. Blaine.

As a new generation came to the majority, to whom the past was a legend, the present the difficult task of development and prosperity, and the future theory without experience, the Republican Party again happily practiced, in its control of the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, that policy of the protection of American industries and that practice of sound finance which gave to the Republic its era of greatest prosperity and its period of the largest returns for capital, the fullest employment for labor, and the highest wages for work in the history of our Nation in the closing year of the administration of that able and accomplished statesman, Benjamin Harrison.

James G. Blaine's Forecast.

A few weeks preceding the convention of four years ago at Minneapolis I had an afternoon with Mr. Blaine. With marvelous intuition he forecast the future. He said: "Substantially all the forces of opposition, of distrust and of disappointment, of theory and of imagination, which accumulate against a party that has been in power for over thirty years are now concentrated for an assault upon our position, and are certain to succeed. The Democratic Party and its allies of Populism and of all other isms are destined in this campaign, no matter who is our candidate or what is our platform, to secure possession of the Government." The country knows to its loss, its sorrow, and its grief that the prediction has been fulfilled in every part. In its fulfillment the United States has the experience and Europe has the business and prosperity.

We meet to take up the broken cord of National development and happiness and link it once more to the car of progress. Our industries stagnant, our manufactures paralyzed, our agriculture disheartened, our artisans unemployed, our finances disordered, our Treasury bankrupt, our credit impaired, our position among the nations of the world questioned, all look to this convention and call upon its wisdom for hope and rescue.

The conditions created by the practice of Democratic policies, the promise of Democratic mo[illegible] sta[illegible] tions pu[illegible] ter [illegible] ser[illegible] with [illegible] experiment of the tragic failure of hopes, to be carefully [illegible] and wise in platform and in candidate.

The last few years have been a campaign of university extension among the people of the United States, and while we may in platform and candidate meet all the requirements of party obligations and party expectations, we must remember that there is a vast constituency which has little fealty to parties or to organizations but votes for the man and the principles which are in accord with its views and the administration of the country.

A Protection Pronunciamento.

The whole country, North, South, East, and West, without any division in our lines, or out of them, stands, after what has happened in the last three years, for the protection of American industries, for the principle of reciprocity, and for America for Americans. But a compact neighborhood of great Commonwealths, in which are concentrated the majority of the population, of the manufactures, and of the industrial energies of the United States, has found that business and credit exist only with the stability of sound money.

If the silver delegates retire from a Republican Convention and so dramatically leave the Republican Party because it declares for a gold standard, what will they do when hereafter they stand at the gates of the celestial city and find that it is governed by Republican principles, and, as the apostle has foretold, its streets are paved with gold?

It has become the fashion of late to decry business as unpatriotic. We hear much of the "sordid considerations of capital," "employment," "industrial energies," and "prosperous labor." The United States, differing from the mediæval conditions which govern older countries, differing from the militarism which is the curse of European nations, differing from thrones which rest upon the sword, is pre-eminently and patriotically a commercial and a business nation. Thus commerce and business are synonymous with patriotism. When the farmer is afield sowing and reaping the crops which find a market that remunerates him for his toil, when the laborer and the artisan find work seeking them and not themselves despairing of work, when the wage of the toiler promises comfort for his family and hope for his children, when the rail is burdened with the product of the soil and of the factory, when the spindles are humming and the furnaces are in blast, when the mine is putting out its largess, product and the national and individual wealth are constantly increasing, when the homes owned unmortgaged by the people are more numerous day by day and month by month, when the schools are most crowded, the fairs most frequent, and happy conditions most universal in the nation, then are the promises fulfilled which make these United States of America the home of the oppressed and the land of the free.

It is to meet these conditions and to meet them with a candidate who represents them and about whom there can be no question that New-York presents to you for the Presidency under the unanimous instructions of two successive Republican State Conventions the name of her Governor, Levi P. Morton.

The Importance of New-York.

New-York is the cosmopolitan State of the Union. She is both a barometer and thermometer of the changes of popular opinion and popular passion. She has been the pivotal Commonwealth which has decided nearly every one of the National elections in this generation. She has more Yankees than any city in New-England, more Southerners than any community in the South, and more native-born Westerners than any city in the West, and the representatives of the Pacific coast within her borders have been men who have done much for the development of that glorious region. These experienced and cosmopolitan citizens, with their fingers upon the pulses of the finance and trade of the whole country, feel instantly the conditions that lead to disaster or to prosperity. Hence they swing the State sometimes to the Republican and sometimes to the Democratic column.

In the tremendous effort to break the hold which Democracy had upon our Commonwealth, and which it had strengthened for ten successive years, we selected as our standard bearer the gentleman whom I present on behalf of our State here to-day, and who came to New-York, and took the Legislature with him, by 156,000 majority.

We are building a navy, and the white squadron is a forerunner of a commerce which is to whiten every sea and carry our flag into every port of the world. Not our wish, perhaps, nor our ambitions probably, but our very progress and expansion must make us one of the family of nations. We can no longer, without the hazard of unnecessary frictions with other Governments, conduct our foreign policy except through the medium of a skilled diplomacy. For four years as Minister to France, when critical questions of the import of our products into that country were imminent, Levi P. Morton learned and practiced successfully the diplomacy which was fated to be necessary for a country which, free of the mistakes which have discredited our relations with foreign nations during the past four years could occur under his Administration.

He is the best type of the American business man—that type which is the ideal of the school, the academy, and the college, that type which the mother presents to her boy in the Western cabin and in the Eastern tenement as she is marking out for him a career by which he shall rise from his poor surroundings to grasp the prizes which come through American liberty and American opportunity.

Gov. Morton's Qualifications.

You see the picture. The New-England clergyman on his meagre salary, the large family of boys and girls about him, the sons going without their common school education, the boy becoming the clerk in a store, then granted an interest in the business, then becoming its controlling spirit, then claiming the attention of the great house in the city and called to a partnership, then himself the master of great affairs. Overwhelmed by the incalculable conditions of civil war, but with undaunted energy and foresight, he grasped again the elements to escape out of bankruptcy and of success and with the return of prosperity he paid to the creditors who had compromised his indebtedness every dollar, principal and interest, of what he owed them. The best type of a successful business man, he turns to politics, to be a useful member of Congress, to diplomacy, to be a successful Minister abroad, to the executive and administrative branches of Government, to be the most popular Vice President and the presiding officer of that most august body, the Senate of the United States.

Our present deplorable industrial and financial conditions are largely due to the fact that, while we have a President and a Cabinet of acknowledged ability, none of them has had business training or experience. They are theorists and dreamers upon industrial questions, but have never practically solved industrial problems. They are the book farmers who raise wheat at the cost of orchids and sell it at the price of wheat. With Levi P. Morton there would be no deficiency to meet by the issue of bonds, there would be no blight on our credit which would call for the services of a syndicate, there would be no trifling with the delicate intricacies of finance and commerce which would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

Whoever may be nominated by this convention will receive the cordial support, the enthusiastic advocacy of the Republicans of New-York, but in the shifting conditions of our Commonwealth, Gov. Morton can secure more than the party strength, and without question in the coming canvass, no matter what issues may arise between now and November, place the Empire State solidly in the Republican column.

The convention having enjoyed Dr. Depew's speech, gave him generous applause at its end, and that practically closed the Morton incident

WILD OVER McKINLEY

Foraker's Nominating Speech Interrupted for Nearly Half an Hour—Manufactured Enthusiasm.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The great demonstration of the convention came when ex-Gov. Foraker, in the course of his speech nominating the Ohio candidate, for the first time spoke McKinley's name. It lasted twenty-eight minutes. The demonstration at Minneapolis, when the attempt was made to stampede to Blaine, lasted about twenty minutes. That, however, was genuine, earnest, and dramatic. This to-day was genuine enough at the start, but the last half of it was farce-comedy, and the wind-up opera bouffe.

The broom fiend arrived just before Ohio was reached on the roll of States.

When the State was named there was a burst of enthusiasm. Brooms were waved as Foraker went up on the platform. This was but a hint of what was to come. After speaking perhaps five minutes, the orator named William McKinley. In an instant the McKinley shouters were at it.

Stood on Chairs and Yelled.

They stood upon chairs and yelled. Thousands of fans waved, hundreds of flags fluttered, and a white cloud of plumes and handkerchiefs sailed backward and forward. Bands added to the din, playing airs that could not be distinguished. The men who played the bass drums and the men who shouted made no individual impressions. Tin horns tooted in the ears of ex-Governors, and the idiots with the calliopes and those hideous things that rattle fiendishly worked industriously. The demonstration went in waves—a swell in which all the shouters joined, gradually dying until the shallows were reached, where the brass bands could be distinguished above the other din, and then it started with another crescendo which drowned the bands and floated everything into a cyclone of strange sounds.

After this had lasted five minutes, the genuine part of it had spent itself. But the crowd had not had much fun this week, and, besides, Hanna had given orders to "whoop things up hard" to-day. So when the noise began to die down, the Ohio banner was taken to the platform and a big picture of McKinley was let down from the gallery opposite. That was all that was needed for a few minutes more.

"Uncle Dick" Kerens.

Then "Uncle Dick" Kerens, the "original" McKinley man in Missouri, climbed upon the platform and mounted a chair, waving an immense red and yellow plume. The sight inspired the crowd. Three or four more minutes were due to the inspiration of the white-haired Missouri man. As soon as the band could be heard, it was playing "Marching Through Georgia."

"Uncle Dick" began waving his plume as a bandmaster waves his baton, and at the same time began to sing the words of the song. The crowd took it up, and 5,000 or 6,000 voices in a chorus gave the words in a way that rattled the picture of Sherman hanging upon the wall. Other songs followed, such as "Rally Round the Flag," "America," and "The Star-Spangled Banner." The original idea of McKinley was forgotten. Everybody was in for fun. Dignified men began to play tennis with paper wads and to throw plumes at each other. From that time on the hall was in disorder, in various degrees of intensity.

The Prize Idiot.

The prize idiot of the convention appeared at this time. He was a smooth-faced, smug-looking individual. He appeared with one of the Napoleonic hats which have been put on Major McKinley by the cartoonists, and started to walk to the platform on the tables of the newspaper men. The crowd was in a frame of mind to applaud this. The newspaper men pelted him with wads of paper, but he made his way to the platform. The shouting, screaming, and general disorder continued until the energies of the crowd were spent. Mr. Foraker then proceeded.

Foraker's Speech.

Mr. Foraker began his speech in these words:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

It would be exceedingly difficult, if not entirely impossible, to exaggerate the disagreeable situation of the last four years. The grand aggregate of the multitudinous bad results of a Democratic National Administration may be summed up as one stupendous disaster. It has been a disaster, however, not without, at least, this one redeeming feature—that it has been fair, nobody has escaped. [Loud laughter.]

It has fallen equally and alike on all sections of the country, and on all classes of our people; the just and the unjust, the Republican and the Democrat, the rich and the poor, the high and the low have suffered in common. Poverty and distress have overtaken business, shrunken values have dissipated fortunes; deficiencies of revenue have impoverished the Government, while bond issues and bond syndicates have discredited and scandalized the country.

They Cheer and Laugh.

Over against that fearful penalty is, however, to be set down one great, blessed compensatory result—it has destroyed the Democratic Party. [Cheers and laughter.] The proud columns which swept the country in triumph in 1892 are broken and hopeless in 1896. Their boasted principles, when put to the test, have proved to be delusive fallacies, and their great leaders have degenerated into warring chieftains of petty and irreconcilable factions. Their approaching National Convention is but an approaching National nightmare. No man pretends to be able to predict any good result to come from it, and no man is seeking the nomination of that convention, except only the limited few who have advertised their unfitness for any kind of a public trust by proclaiming their willingness to stand on any sort of a platform that may be adopted.

The truth is, the party which stood up under the odium of human slavery, was opposed to the war for the preservation of the Union, to emancipation, to enfranchisement, to reconstruction, and to specie resumption, is at last to be overmatched and undone by itself.

Talks of Democratic Defeat.

It is writhing in the throes and agonies of final dissolution. No human agency can prevent its absolute overthrow at the next election, except only this convention. If we make no mistake here, the Democratic Party will go out of power on the 4th day of March, 1897, to remain out of power until God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy and goodness, shall see fit once more to chastise his people.

So far we have not made any mistake. We have adopted a platform which, notwithstanding the scene witnessed in this hall this morning, meets the demand and expectations of the [illegible] people.

It remains for us now, as the last crowning act of our work, to meet again that same expectation in the nomination of our candidate. What is that expectation? What is it that the people want? They want as their candidate something more than "a good business man." [Allusion to Mr. Depew's characterization of Gov. Morton.] They want something more than a popular leader. They want something more than a wise and patriotic statesman. They want a man who embodies in himself, not only all these essential qualifications, but those in addition, which, in the highest possible degree, typify in name, in character, in record, in ambition, in purpose, the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by that free-trade, deficit-making, bond-issuing, labor-assassinating, Democratic Administration.

Speaks the Major's Name.

I stand here to present to this Convention such a man. His name is William McKinley.

At this point the convention gave itself up to unrestrained yelling, cheering, horn-blowing, whistling, cat-calling, and all the other devices common to such occasions. A number of red, white, and blue plumes which (carefully wrapped up) had been brought into the convention earlier in the proceedings, were uncovered and waved, while almost every delegate seemed to be wildly gesticulating with either a fan or a flag in the air. The band tried in vain to compete with the ear-splitting clamor, but at last the strains of "Marching Through Georgia" caught the ears of the crowd and they joined in the chorus and gradually quieted down.

Foraker Smiles.

Foraker stood during all this wild scene smiling his approval.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa had in the meantime been called to the Chair by Senator Thurston, but just when he had nearly restored order Mrs. H. W. R. Strong of California, who had presented the plumes in honor of Ohio's choice, made her appearance on the floor, waving one of them, and another uncontrollable outbreak of wholesale temporary insanity occurred. In the interval of confusion, a three-quarter face, life-size sculptured bust of McKinley was presented to Mr. Foraker by the Republican Club of the University of Chicago. The portrait was in a mahogany frame, decorated with red, white, and blue ribbons, and with a bow of the maroon-colored ribbons forming the colors of the university. The portrait was the work of Mr. Harris Hirsch, and was presented by Dr. Lleston H. Montgomery of Chicago, with a letter signed by H. L. Ickes, President of the club. It was accepted by Mr. Foraker in dumb show.

Goes on with His Speech.

When Mr. Foraker, after this demonstration, resumed his speech, his words seemed to lose most of the fire and fervor, because they came in such close contact and contrast with the unbounded exuberance of the convention. For some time he could not secure a hearing.

He spoke of the great champions of Republicanism in the past, eulogizing Mr. Blaine particularly, and continued:

But greatest of all measured by present requirements, the leader of the House of Representatives is the author of the McKinley bill, which gave to labor its richest rewards. No other name so completely meets the requirements of the occasion, and no other name so absolutely commands all hearts. All the shafts of envy and malice and slander and libel and detraction that have been aimed at him lie broken and harmless at his feet. The quiver is empty and he is untouched.

That is because the people know him, trust him, believe in him, love him, and will not permit any power to disparage him, unjustly, in their estimation. They know that he is an American of Americans. They know that he is just and able and brave; and they want him for President of the United States. [Applause.] They have already shown it—not in this or that State, nor in this or that section, but in all the States and in all the sections from ocean to ocean and from the Gulf to the lakes. They expect you to give them a chance to vote for him. It is our duty. In doing that duty we will give joy to their hearts, enthusiasm to their souls, and triumphant victory to our cause. [Applause.]

And he, in turn, will give us an Administration under which the country will enter on a new era of prosperity at home and of glory and honor abroad. He will restore all of these states of respect and all these promises of the future in the name of the forty-six delegates of Ohio. I submit his claim to your consideration.

Thurston Gives a Second.

Chairman Thurston seconded the nomination of Major McKinley in a speech which would have aroused enthusiasm had it not been for the great demonstration which had preceded it. In the course of his speech he said:

This is the year of the people. William McKinley's labor, ability, and perseverance have enriched the statutes of the country with legislation in their behalf. All his contributions to the masterpieces of American oratory are the outpourings of a pure heart and a patriotic purpose.

His God-given powers are consecrated to the advancement and renown of his own country and to the uplifting and ennobling of his own countrymen.

He has the courage of his convictions, and cannot be tempted by any success or averted defeat by any sacrifice of principle or concession to popular clamor.

Strengthened and seasoned by long Congressional service, broadened by the exercise of important executive powers, versed in all great economic questions of the age, eloquent, single-hearted, and sincere, he stands to-day the most conspicuous and commanding character of this generation; divinely ordained, as I believe, for a great mission, to lead this people out from the shadow of adversity into the sunshine of a new and enduring prosperity.

Omnipotence never sleeps. Every great crisis brings a leader. If the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God, then William McKinley is the complement of Abraham Lincoln. Yea, and he will issue a new emancipation proclamation to the enslaved sons of toil, and they shall be lifted up into the full enjoyment of those privileges, advantages, and opportunities that belong to the right of the American people.

Under his Administration we shall command the respect of the nations of the earth, the American flag will never be hauled down, the rights of American citizenship will be enforced, abundant revenues provided, foreign merchandise will remain abroad, our gold will be kept at home, American institutions will be cherished and upheld, all Governmental obligations scrupulously kept, and on the escutcheon of the Republic will be indelibly engraved the American policy: "Protection, Reciprocity, and Sound Money."

In an inland manufacturing city, on election night, November, 1894, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney.

That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the promise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. Its mighty shaft had reared itself in the midst of a whole community. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Now, bleak, blackened, voiceless, and dismantled, like a grim spectre of evil it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation, and want attested the complete disaster of the free-trade experiment.

Up and up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit; and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nailed to an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babes, invoked the blessing of the flag; and then impassioned lips burst forth in song—in soul-uplifting hosts, the mighty paean of a people's joy. That song the enthusiastic millions sing yet—

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! hurrah! the flag that makes us free!
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea,
Hurrah for McKinley and protection!

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breeze, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous with the tidings of Republican success.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen, and all the vast army of American toilers; that their employment may be certain, their wages just, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney, and the deserted factory at its base; that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles sing, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages round about, and all the humble homes of this broad land; that comfort and contentment may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yea, and on behalf of that American flag and all it stands for and represents; for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every star; that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.

Hastings Nominates Quay.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania followed, nominating Mr. Quay. When he ended it was shown how easy it is to make a demonstration. Wild applause greeted Quay's name. His friends started into give him as great a send-off as the Ohio man had received. It was for fully ten minutes almost a repetition of the scene that had followed the mention of McKinley's name.

Quay sat with his delegation, showing no emotion. He estimated the outburst for what it was worth, and doubtless enjoyed it. In the course of his speech Gov. Hastings said:

Pennsylvania comes to this convention and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard bearer who will represent not only the principles and conditions, but the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican Party; a man who has been a loyal supporter of its every great movement; a potent factor in its councils from the day of its birth and baptism on Pennsylvania soil to the present time; a man whose every vote and utterance has been upon the side of sound money, fair protection, and a strong and patriotic Americanism. Those whom I represent, and who ask his nomination at your hands, point to a statesman who has been in the forefront of every battle for his party; who has been its champion, its wise counselor, its organizer, and the successful leader of its forlorn hopes. He was with those patriots who rocked the cradle of Republicanism; he was among the first to comprehend the magnitude of the armed debate of 1861, and to give himself to the Union cause. In 1873 he stemmed the tide of currency inflation and won a victory which, while less ostentatious, was equal in importance to his successful rescue of the country from free trade and Grover Cleveland in 1888.

Called to lead a forlorn hope in the great campaign of 1888, he wrought a task equal to the six labors of Hercules. He organized the patriotism and Republicanism of the country for victory. He throttled the Tammany tiger in his den, and, forcing an honest vote and an honest count in the stronghold of the most powerful and corrupt political organizations in the land, rescued the country from the heresies of Democracy. Having thus made himself too powerful and too dangerous to the enemy, the order went forth to assassinate him, but the poisoned arrows of slander and vituperation, thrown in bitter and relentless hatred, fell broken at his feet. He turned to the people among whom he lived, and whose servant he was, and his vindication at their hands was a unanimous re-election to the Senate of the United States.

Nominate him whom I now name, and this country will have a President whose mental endowments, broad-minded statesmanship, ripe experience, marvelous sagacity, unassuming modesty, knightly courage, and true Americansim are unexcelled. Nominate him and he will elect himself.

I name to you the soldier and the statesman, Pennsylvania's choice—Matthew Stanley Quay.

This closed the speech making.

THE ROLL IS CALLED

McKinley Captures the Presidential Prize and Has Lots of Votes to Spare.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The roll call on the nomination followed Foraker's speech for McKinley. Madison Vance of Louisiana made the motion to proceed with this, and it was ordered with as much enthusiasm and listened to with as close attention as could have been expected when it is considered that the only thing to be determined by it was the precise vote Major McKinley would receive. The call began with ripples of cheers as votes for McKinley were announced. True to their traditional behavior in National Conventions, the delegates from the South began to challenge the announcement of the votes from their States. The colored delegates like to hear their names called before the convention, so most of them were polled. Alabama began it and Florida and Georgia followed suit.

Enthusiasm to Order.

While these roll calls of delegations were in progress "Uncle Dick" Kerens completed his arrangements for a mighty show of spontaneous enthusiasm as soon as the call of States should be completed. This was to be both inside and outside the hall.

A corps of trusty lieutenants were stationed in the galleries, each with a flag. "Uncle Dick" was on the platform with a flag in his hand, and he was keeping close count on the vote. As soon as enough were in to nominate McKinley, "Uncle Dick" was to wave his flag to his lieutenants and they were to start the spontaneous outburst. This plan saved all who were expected to participate from the bother of tabulating the vote, and Mr. Kerens was ready by the time New-York was reached. This vote of the Empire State attracted the attention of all.

New-York Votes.

"New-York, 72 votes," shouted the clerk, and there was applause as Mr. Platt arose.

"New-York casts 54 votes for Levi P. Morton and 17 for William McKinley." He said one man was absent. There was loud cheering.

John Raines challenged the vote, and a roll call of the delegation was ordered. Walter Suydam of the First New-York District was absent, and, following the convention rule, the name of the first alternate on the list from the district was called. That was Augustus Denton. Mr. Sutherland of New-York objected, saying that Joseph H. Newins had been recognized by the delegation as Mr. Suydam's alternate. "Is this the unanimous opinion of the delegation?" asked Chairman Thurston, and the reply was that it was not. So the rule was insisted upon, and Augustus Denton's name was called. He did not reply, and after Mr. Newins was called, and he voted for McKinley. Then there was a shout.

Seventeen for McKinley.

As the call proceeded it was developed that the actual situation had been shown the other day during the New-York battle. Thirteen voted against Morton then and three refused to vote. Seventeen voted for McKinley to-day. The seventeen were Henry C. Johnston of Astoria, Joseph H. Newins of Riverhead, Theodore B. Willis, George H. Roberts, Jr., William B. Atterbury, and E. J. Kaltenbock of Brooklyn; Cornelius N. Bliss and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, (each with half a vote,) William Brookfield, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, and

s its organization, then the Republicans of w Jersey, in this, the hour of their ascendacy, after long years of bitter defeat, feel at they cannot come to this convention in vain.

e appeal to our brethren in the South, who now with us what it is to be overridden by fraud on the ballot box, to be counted out by corrupt election officers, to be dominated by an arrogant, overbearing Democracy.

We would have carried our State at every election for the past ten years if the count had been an honest one. We succeeded in throttling the ballot-box stuffers and imprisoning the corrupt election officers, only to have the whole raft of n pardoned in a day, to work again their arious practices upon an honest people. But o-day, under ballot-reform laws, with an honest count, we know we can win. It has been a long, terrible strife to the goal, but we have reached it unaided and unassisted from without, and we come to-day promising to the ticket here selected the vote of New-Jersey, whether you give us the Vice Presidential candidate or not. We make it no test of our Republicanism that we have a candidate. We have been too long used to fighting for principle for that; but we do say that you can, by granting our request, lighten our burden and make us a confident party, with victory in sight, even before the contest begins.

Will we carry Colorado, Montana, and Nevada this year if the Democracy declare for silver at 16 to 1? Let us hope we may. New-Jersey has as many Electoral votes as those three States together.

The "Lone Stars" of Jersey.

Will you not make New-Jersey sure to take their place in case of need? We have in all these long years of Republicanism been the "lone star" Democratic State in the North. Our forty years of wandering in the wilderness of Democracy are ended. Our Egyptian darkness disappears. We are on the hill-top looking into the promised land. Encourage us as we march over into the political Canaan of Republicanism, there to remain, by giving us a leader on the National ticket to go up with us.

We are proud of our public men. Their Republicanism and love of country have been welded in the furnace of political adversity. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp followers in the minority party in any State. They are all true soldiers in the militant army doing valiant service without reward, gain, or the hope thereof, from principle only.

A true representative of this class of Republicans in New-Jersey we offer you to-day. He is in the prime of life; a never-faltering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed; of sterling honor, of broad mind, of liberal views, of wide public information, of great business capacity, and withal a parliamentarian who would grace the Presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the son of a humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which the blood of our ancestors was shed that a Republic might exist. From a poor boy, unaided and alone, he has risen to high renown among us.

Mr. Hobart's Honors.

In our State we have done for him all that the political conditions would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and, had it been in our power to have placed him in the Senate of the United States, he would, long ere this, have been there.

His capabilities are such as would grace any position of honor in the Nation. Not for himself, but for our State; not for his ambition, but to give to the Nation the highest type of public official, do we come to this convention by the command of our State and in the name of the Republican Party of New-Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and undivisible—with one united voice speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice President of this Republic Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey.

Little Rhody's Candidate.

Mr. Humphrey, in a speech that was historical but short, seconded Mr. Hobart's nomination, and there was more cheering. Mr. Allen of Rhode Island then named Gov. Lippitt of that State for second place. He did it in a perfunctory sort of way, and did not waste any time about it. Ex-Gov. D. Russell Brown's Rhode Island Vice Presidential boom did not turn up. It got lost in its spacious headquarters in the Southern Hotel and did not reach the convention hall at all.

It was the South's turn now to run up against the machine, and Mr. Randolph of Tennessee was cheered loudly when he took the platform to name H. Clay Evans of his State. Mr. Randolph is a tall man, with a light voice. Very few outside of a small radius could hear what he had to say, and one of the alternates called out: "Why don't you get a man with a voice?"

A Colored Delegate Gets Mixed.

Mr. Smith, a colored orator from Kentucky, seconded Mr. Evans's nomination. He was listened to with marked attention. He got a little mixed up when he came to name the candidate's State.

"The gentleman from Ohio—Indiana—no, Tennessee," he faltered, and some one called out: "Any old State will do."

Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, who served in Congress with Mr. Evans, stirred things up considerably by his speech in seconding Mr. Evans's nomination. When he said: "Whether he has the business ability in politics so characteristic of Cleveland, Ohio, I don't know; but I do know that he has the ability to organize Tennessee and win it for the Republicans," there was great laughter, and Mr. Hanna seemed to enjoy it very much. Mr. La Follette wound up his speech with the statement that the nomination of Evans would make a belt of new Republican States in the South. There was a big Evans demonstration at this, and the cheering and noise was kept up for three minutes.

A Virginian Named.

Virginia presented the name of Gen. James A. Walker for Vice President. Mr. Bailey, in nominating him, gave a fine exhibition of real old-time Southern oratory. He said that heretofore the Republicans in making their nominations had not "dared to cross the Rubicon" that divided the sections. The crowd, getting impatient, called "Time!" on Mr. Bailey, and he was compelled to stop. Mr. White of West Virginia announced that his State was solid for Hobart.

That closed the discussion, and the roll call was ordered. This proceeded without special incident until Mississippi was reached, and when its vote was announced as thirteen for Hobart and five for Evans there was a great deal of hissing from Southerners, who thought the South should stick by Evans.

New-York Votes for Hobart.

When Mr. Platt got up and delivered the 72 votes of New-York solidly to Hobart, there was great rejoicing and cheering among the Hobart men. The Foraker people in the Ohio delegation seemingly broke away in part from Mr. Hanna on the Vice Presidency, for the vote of that State was split, 9 going to Bulkeley, 15 to Evans, and 25 to Hobart.

Pennsylvania settled the question. After her 64 votes were turned into Hobart's column, those keeping tabs on the figures found that Hobart's vote was 459 at that point. While the vote was being officially figured out, a resolution authorizing the publication of the official report of the convention was adopted on the motion of Gov. Bushnell of Ohio. Chairman Thurston was made Chairman of the Presidential Committee on Notification, and Temporary Chairman Fairbanks, President on the Vice Presidential Committee.

Thanks to St. Louis.

Resolutions thanking the people of St. Louis for their hospitality, offered by Gov. Bushnell, were also adopted, and the officers of the convention were duly thanked. The two Chairmen responded briefly to the resolution thanking them. The Vice Presidential vote was now ready for announcement, and when it was found that Hobart had received 533½ votes as against 280½ for Evans there was a short period of cheering—the last one of the convention.

The Vote by States.

The vote for Vice President follows:

Alabama—Hobart, 10; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 11.
Arkansas—Hobart, 10; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 5.
California—Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 8.
Colorado—
Connecticut—Bulkeley, 12.
Delaware—Hobart, 6.
Florida—Hobart, 5; Evans, 3.
Georgia—Hobart, 5; Evans, 21.
Idaho—
Illinois—Hobart, 44; Evans, 4.
Indiana—Hobart, 12; Evans, 16; Reed, 1; Thurston, 1.
Iowa—Hobart, 8; Bulkeley, 10; Evans, 5; Grant, 2; Reed, 1.
Kansas—Hobart, 20.
Kentucky—Hobart, 8; Evans, 17; Depew, 1.
Louisiana—Hobart, 8; Evans, 8.
Maine—Hobart, 2; Bulkeley, 2; Evans, 5; Depew, 2; Morton, 1.
Maryland—Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 1.
Massachusetts—Hobart, 14; Bulkeley, 4; Evans, 12.
Michigan—Hobart, 21; Evans, 7.
Missouri—Hobart, 10; Evans, 23; Thurston, 1.
Mississippi—Hobart, 13; Evans, 5.
Missouri—Hobart, 10; Evans, 13; Thurston, 1.
Montana—Hobart, 1, (5 absent.)
Nebraska—Hobart, 16.
Nevada—Hobart, 3.
New-Hampshire—Hobart, 8.
New-Jersey—Hobart, 20.
New-York—Hobart, 72.
North Carolina—Hobart, 11½; Evans, 20½.
North Dakota—Hobart, 8; Evans, 8.
Ohio—Hobart, 25; Bulkeley, 6; Evans, 15.
Oregon—Hobart, 8.
Pennsylvania—Hobart, 64.
Rhode Island—Lippitt, 8.
South Carolina—Hobart, 3; Evans, 15.
South Dakota—Hobart, 8.
Tennessee—Evans, 24.
Texas—Hobart, 11; Evans, 12.
Utah—Hobart, 2.
Vermont—Hobart, 8.
Virginia—James A. Walker, 24.
Washington—Hobart, 8.
West Virginia—Hobart, 3; Evans, 20; Reed, 4.
Wyoming—Hobart, 6.
Arizona—Hobart, 4; Bulkeley, 1; Evans, 1.
New-Mexico—Blank.
Oklahoma—Hobart, 4; Evans, 2.
Indian Territory—Hobart, 6.
District of Columbia—Hobart, 2.
Alaska—Hobart, 4.
Total—Hobart, 525½; Bulkeley, 39; Evans, 277½; Lippitt, 8; James A. Walker, 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; Grant, 2.
Absent—Montana, 5; Nevada, 3; Texas, 7; Colorado, 8; total absent, 23.
Necessary to a choice, 448.

The convention adjourned sine die immediately after the declaration of the Vice Presidential vote.

THE BIG HALL PACKED.

Crowds Assemble Early and Experience Great Discomfort.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The average St. Louis man strolling up and into the convention hall this morning remarked: "Cold wave is breaking." The average New-Yorker, with a fan in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, wearing a two-dollar coat of towel cloth and no vest, remarked, in the words of the poet: "Good Lord, how hot it grows!"

The sun beat down from a cloudless sky and no breeze tempered its withering rays. The mercury stood not far from ninety in the shade, and the crowd, which had been up late, looked weary and withered as it went to the convention. A half hour before the Chairman's gavel fell, long rows of fans fluttered, keeping time to "Dixie" and "My Maryland." Every seat was taken. Crowds were about the entrances. It was sweltering hot in the thickly crowded space where the delegates sat. The Northern delegates grumbled, while the St. Louis delegates, vexed with a hot political fight among themselves, buttoned their vests and remarked again that "the cold wave" seemed to be "breaking." When Dr. Depew entered the convention hall his face was so red that he resembled more a cherry than the "peach." He mopped his brow and, acting on the suggestion of "Fred" Gibbs, took a seat about midway between Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller. Gibbs said that was the coolest spot in the hall. At times there came from a remote corner of the gallery the shriek of a calliope, such as the idiot at Minneapolis four years ago used to divert attention to his immediate vicinity.

Senator Teller, who was to make the fight for silver, was on hand early, looking hot and weary. He went to the platform and sat beside Mr. Fairbanks, the temporary Chairman. Several women with brand-new Summer hats were upon the platform, the coolest and most inviting spot in the hall.

In all the galleries women were in full force. They have impressed the visitors with the belief that the aggregate beauty of St. Louis is on good terms with whomsoever had the distribution of the tickets.

The platform filled up with the usual crowd. There were many upon it who doubtless thought they were helping to manage the Republican Party. Some who were there were ex-Governors and ex-Representatives in Congress, but they were crowded and jostled and made uncomfortable generally by a lot of youngsters and insignificant nobodies from Podunk and its suburbs. Some of them had badges of Assistant Sergeants at Arms, which enabled them to move about in the aisles, where they could make themselves the greatest possible nuisance to those who were entitled to see and hear what was going on. Whenever the band played an inspiring air they would cheer, and this was repeated when the men whom every one knew came into the hall. Mr. Platt, Mr. Hanna, Gen. Grosvenor, Senator-elect Foraker, and a half dozen others were greeted with this tribute to their popularity in certain sections.

On the way to the convention, many had purchased what the street fakirs called "McKinley rag-time." These flags were brought into the hall, some tied around the necks of enthusiastic McKinley visitors, and some tied to canes made of long tin tubes and described as "McKinley tin plate canes."

The New-York City delegates looked today as though they were tired of the whole business, and wished they were back in New-York. Mr. Gruber remarked to Mr. Gibbs that he had been too far from the Bowery long enough, and Thurlow Weed Barnes looked gloomier. Robert J. Wright spent most of his time during the morning session walking about in a crash suit and fanning himself with a big palm leaf fan. Cornelius N. Bliss occupied his usual seat on the platform for invited guests.

While the roll call was in progress Dr. Depew walked up the aisle to the front row and talked for a few moments with Mark Hanna. Edward Lauterbach, in a beautiful pink shirt and a white vest, presented a rainbow-like effect. Mrs. Clarence W. Mead, Mrs. Frederick S. Gibbs, Miss Paulding, and Mrs. F. D. Gray of New-York were all present at the session. When the business of the day began, a multitude, picturesque, perspiring, and somewhat impatient, filled every bit of vacant space in the great hall.

SPEECHES WERE DULL

The Convention Took More Interest in Hearing Itself Sing—Foraker Not Enthusiastic.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The convention did not care much about the speeches nominating Allison and Reed. The audience was hot and weary, and it knew that the most exciting period of the convention had been passed with the silver bolt. Mr. Lodge made a very good speech in placing Mr. Reed in nomination, and another good one was made by Mr. Littlefield of Maine in seconding that nomination.

The open preparations in the hall to make a pumped-up demonstration when McKinley's name was presented were amusing and characteristic of the whole McKinley canvass here.

Dr. Depew's speech for Morton was delivered. There had been moments during the week when it seemed doubtful whether he would feel comfortable in offering Morton as a candidate for President. The speech was a fair one—a cheerful, confident, hopeful appeal to the party at the end of a history of party achievement that stirred the multitude mightily when it did not hold it spellbound. The speech was interesting. The mention of the name of the candidate appeared to interest the crowd less than the jest that followed about the large Ohio colony in New-York and the tendency of Ohio men in New-York to flock together and into lucrative places, regardless of party afflictions.

The final refusal to permit Gov. Morton's nomination for Vice President, because the Secretary would not have it except by the unanimous vote of his State, which Mr. Depew admitted was impossible, was enjoyed by no one so keenly as Warner Miller, who would have been still better pleased if he could have made a platform attack upon the Governor.

Foraker Not Enthusiastic.

Very brief and very largely made up of tin-horn noise was the greeting to the State of Ohio preceding Foraker's speech. That speech was dull from the man who had once by his eloquence almost swung an Ohio delgation from John Sherman, to whom it was pledged, to the Plumed Knight. But Foraker, who usually speaks easily, and is so soon warmed up with his own enthusiasm that he seldom fails to arouse it in his audience, was dull and cold. His description of the candidate needed to assure victory was susceptible of unpleasant meanings, as he referred to the necessity of securing more than a "man of business," or a "fearless leader."

The applause that followed the naming of McKinley was noisy enough and sufficiently prolonged, but was not aroused by anything that was said by Foraker. It was organized well, and it was as excessive as the applause of the hired claque; but the audience was presently overcome by the Hanna claquers, and the band having started "Marching Through Georgia," there was

A SINKING FUND

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenishable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues bilious, kidney, dyspeptic, and rheumatic ailments. The nervous derive great benefit from its use.

a chorus of thousands of voices, mingled with cheers, whistles, and the blowing of tin horns. It liked its own singing so well that the convention followed the war song with "America," and a very grand chorus it made of it. When it boldly essayed "The Star-Spangled Banner" it did not succeed so well, but it was pleased with itself, and cheered its own performance.

For ten, fifteen, twenty minutes the cheering, singing, whistling, and flag-waving lasted, and at its height the convention went well nigh mad with excitement at the sight of a "fake" McKinley, in a Napoleon suit, striding across the press seats to the rostrum, where he was promptly and wisely suppressed.

After the hullabaloo, the rest of Foraker's speech was perfunctory and flat, and Foraker probably knew it.

A Tribute to Quay.

Thurston's seconding speech fell on weary ears, and Gov. Hastings introduced the convention to a man so difficult to identify with M. S. Quay that it was petrified by the description. Quay as a soldier, a financier, and a patriot was new to a Republican Convention. The tumult that followed, stirred by Pennsylvania, while not as general as that for McKinley, was about as "spontaneous" and prolonged, and it showed that Quay was still a good organizer. It seemed as if the shouting for him would never cease. It was as ceaseless as it was senseless.

The balloting, beginning about 5 o'clock, was marked by the usual outburst of applause, but when Ohio had nominated McKinley, without the aid of the succeeding States, the fact was not noted, and fortunately there was not the interruption that would have followed if it had been known that McKinley had already won.

The nomination was known soon enough, however, for at 5:45, just as the clerk of the convention had called out the figures of the vote for McKinley, the booming of guns responded to the signal flag waved by "Dick" Kerens, and the perspiring audience went once more into convulsions of shouting and whistling and waving of flags, plumes, and banners.

On Waterloo's Anniversary.

At last the opportunity was offered to Mr. Lodge to move that the nomination be made unanimous. This was followed by similar motions from the spokesmen for Quay, Morton, and Allison. Mr. Depew's light speech showed that he rather expected it all the time. There may have been a disappointment in his words, whatever were his feelings. Hanna also spoke, but could not be heard, for the convention was in confusion until the Chairman had pounded vigorously. Then he declared that he had not done it and went down after a few brief words, in another whirl of cries for many speakers. There was no doubt, when the rising vote was taken, that McKinley was nominated.

The Napoleon of protection was declared the candidate of the Republican Party of the United States on the day of the anniversary of the fall of Napoleon the Great at the battle of Waterloo.

As usual after the leading nomination had been made, the audience thinned out, and the brief contest for the second place was decided before 7:30 by the selection of Garret A. Hobart of New-Jersey.

The stock of built-up enthusiasm had been so drawn upon for Quay and McKinley that little was left or used to indicate only interest in the tail of the ticket.

LEFT BEFORE THE END

Shouters Did Not Wait for McKinley's Nomination—Fakirs Find Business in Souvenirs Dull.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Outside the Convention Hall to-day St. Louis has taken on its wonted aspect of peacefulness and indolence. The busy, pushing throngs that crowded streets and hotels in the central section last night have melted away. During the sessions of the convention the streets have been comparatively deserted, while the hotel lobbies have not been so quiet for ten days.

The visitors began to leave last night. There have been hundreds of shouters here whose only mission was to stir up enthusiasm for candidates. These men hardly expected to take any further interest in the convention, as they could not get tickets from their delegates, and were not willing to pay out more than they had already paid for the expenses of their trip.

As soon as it became assured that McKinley would be nominated to-day and that the convention would be over before midnight these shouters began to leave. Every train has some of them on board.

The men who arose early this morning hardly recognized the scene. There were many evidences that some great body was meeting here. The crash laid over the parlor carpets in the hotels was covered with dirt and littered with the papers and other things that have been part of the convention. The rotundas have not been thoroughly cleaned, and evidences of the political enthusiasm of the night before were to be seen all around. But the people were gone. Where hundreds had been around on other mornings, now only dozens were to be seen. The lobbies that had been crowded were crowded no more. In fact, one felt a species of lonesomeness.

The dining rooms of the hotels were the best indications of the new conditions. Heretofore they have been crowded all during the meal hours, and the large forces of waiters have been very busy. Just before the convention in the morning there was room to spare, and waiters stood around with nothing to do. By 10:30 in the morning the breakfast rooms were cleared up. This condition has been impossible any other morning.

Enthusiasm Hard to Find.

In fact, the visitors who remained to-day are those directly concerned in the convention. The others have gone. One of the last of the outside clubs to go was the Cook County Marching Club. Its members, with their black suits, stiff hats, and tightly rolled umbrellas, paraded the city for two hours before noon, headed by their band. They could awaken no enthusiasm. A crowd of boys, negroes, and loungers followed them about, but few who looked like convention visitors could be seen in the gatherings.

There was an air of excitement among the delegates and ticket-holders this morning, however. They realized that during the day they would have three interesting if not exciting episodes—the platform debate, the bolt of the silver men, and the nominations of President and of Vice President.

Talk at the breakfast tables was divided between the silver situation and the Vice Presidential situation, with the former claiming the lion's share of attention. The proposed bolt of the silver men was taken more seriously than their members would seem to warrant. Senators Teller and Dubois seem to have many friends throughout the Middle and Western States, and their action was deplored as a party calamity. The attitude of Senator Carter and the uncertainty as to whether he would follow Teller also provoked much discussion.

The Republican politicians fear silver. Many of them would prefer to be out of the fight. Remarks about the silver tendency of the States are constantly heard. "I'm willing to bet $1,000 that free silver will carry Illinois," said an alternate from that State at the Southern.

"Yes, and I understand Bushnell of Ohio has offered to bet $500 that McKinley cannot carry Ohio on a gold plank," said another.

"Why do you believe in free silver?" was the question put to a Western man.

"Well, I want a more elastic currency than is offered by the gold standard," was the reply. "I believe greenback currency is ideal. The danger in that, however, is in possible inflation."

The streets leading to the Convention Hall, both in the morning and afternoon, were not crowded. There was a noticeable diminution in the number of pedestrians, while cabs and street cars did very little business. Fakirs along the route were more vociferous than at any time during the convention. Realizing that this is the last day, they pressed their wares on any one who could be induced to listen. The bottom of the market was out so far as convention trinkets were concerned. No level of prices could be found anywhere. In fact, the fakirs were engaged in a small-sized panic, which had many symptoms of an exciting day on Wall Street. They sold their stock for what they could get. Special bargains were offered whereby one could get a full set of "candidates' buttons or badges for 5 cents.

The Crowd Spent Little.

The fakirs, however, did little business. In fact, the merchants, hotel keepers, and fakirs of St. Louis, who expected to do a rushing business during the convention, are saying now that they never had a convention crowd that spent so little money. They make comparisons with the Democratic Convention of 1888, all in favor of the latter, so far as enthusiasm and liberality are concerned. As to badges, the visitors have preferred getting them free from headquarters of candidates, and have not bought many.

"See that feller," said a fakir in front of the Southern to-day, pointing to a man who wore many varieties of McKinley badges. "Well, he's from Ohio. He took a clean shirt and a ten-dollar bill, and he ain't changed neither since."

The speculators in convention tickets were in the dumps to-day. They tried to unload their stock of tickets at almost any price. Tickets for to-day's sessions could be had for $1 apiece, and many were bought. The speculators tried to make capital out of those that will not be used, by selling them as souvenirs. They sold a number of seats in this way to men who will now be able to go home and produce evidence that they attended every session of the convention. Many sets were thrown in for nothing to induce the purchase of seats for to-day.

The crowd around the Convention Hall was thinned out somewhat to-day, but still every entrance was crowded, and scores of men lounged about the grounds.

During the morning hour bulletins in the hotels and newspaper offices could scarcely attract a corporal's guard even of professional loafers. Some degree of interest was awakened, however, by the bulletins which came in at 1 o'clock, showing that the silver men would undoubtedly bolt. Then crowds began to gather. Each of the short bulletins showing the course of the bolters was watched for eagerly.

Waiting for the Bolt.

When the silver men finally walked out, some short cheers greeted the announcement. In all the crowds could be found seedy men who discussed finance with apparent confidence in their own judgment. "What makes money valuable?" asked one philosopher in blue jeans in front of the Southern. "Ain't it the Government's stamp?" "Yes, but don't you know it's got to be gold?" said another. "You know you can take a gold piece and deface it and you can get just as much for it, but when you deface a silver dollar can you get as much for it? Not much. You get 50 cents." In fact, the financial question attracted more attention than McKinley.

On all sides could be heard contentions, men eagerly disputing about gold and silver. Nowhere could an aggressive McKinley man be found who carried a chip on his shoulder and was ready to uphold his candidate with works or muscle. Nobody seemed to care to talk McKinley. As for tariff, one did not hear it mentioned. If the sentiment of the St. Louis crowds could be taken as evidence, tariff will not arouse much enthusiasm in this campaign.

When the bulletins announced that nominations were about to be made some interest was shown, but it was not great. The positive withdrawal of Gov. Morton's name from the Vice Presidential contest excited some surprise. The first cheer was given when it was announced that the roll had been called to Ohio, and that McKinley had received a majority. It was not spontaneous.

Mechanical Cheers for McKinley.

It was not an impetuous, ringing cheer. It was mechanical, as if dictated by Kerens managers to annoy the Filley men. Only a few in any of the crowds participated in it. When the final vote was announced there were more cheers. The Blaine Club, with "Vim, Vigor, and Victory" over its headquarters, gave only a straggling cheer. As soon as the result was announced and it was seen the end was near some of the people in the crowds gave themselves up to drink. A McKinley man, wearing on his head a large pasteboard rooster, led another stout man into the Southern Hotel, and they two stood and endeavored to crow like roosters. They provoked no imitation.

The Peppecanoe Club of Cleveland started out to make a demonstration after the ballot on President had been announced. It marched with two bands and a live caged American eagle around the various hotels. Only fifteen members of the club were in line, and they appealed for recruits from the crowds, but without success. They drew out some scattered cheers on the way, but the first strong cheering was done in front of the Southern Hotel, when the headquarters of the McKinley League of New-York was reached. Some of the New-York men seized several large silk flags and led their companions in cheering. The effort was not sustained for long.

NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Fred S. Gibbs Represents New-York—Vacancies and Dead-locks.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The new Republican National Committee is composed as follows:

Alabama—WILLIAM YOUNGBLOOD.
Arkansas—POWELL CLAYTON.
California—J. D. SPRECKELS.
Colorado—Not elected.
Connecticut—SAMUEL FESSENDEN.
Delaware—JAMES S. WILSON.
Florida—E. A. GUNBY.
Georgia—W. LYONS.
Idaho—Not elected.
Illinois—T. N. JAMIESON.
Indiana—W. T. DURBI.
Iowa—A. B. CUMMINGS.
Kansas—CYRUS LELAND, JR.
Kentucky—J. W. YERKES.
Louisiana—A. T. WIMBERLY.
Maine—JOSEPH MANLEY.
Maryland—GEORGE L. WELLINGTON.
Massachusetts—GEORGE H. LYMAN.
Michigan—GEORGE L. MALTZ.
Minnesota—L. W. STRUBBARD.
Mississippi—J. HILL.
Missouri—R. C. KERENS.
Montana—CHARLES R. LEONARD.
Nebraska—JOHN M. THURSTON.
Nevada—Not elected.
New-Hampshire—PERSON C. CHENEY.
New-Jersey—Held for HOBART.
New-York—F. S. GIBBS.
North Carolina—JAMES E. BOYD.
North Dakota—W. H. ROBINSON.
Ohio—CHARLES L. KURTZ.
Oregon—GEORGE E. STEELE.
Pennsylvania—M. S. QUAY.
Rhode Island—Gen. R. C. BRAYTON.
South Carolina—E. A. WEBSTER.
South Dakota—A. B. KITTREDGE.
Tennessee—Elects after the convention adjourns.
Texas—JOHN GRANT.
Utah—O. J. SAULSBURY.
Vermont—GEORGE T. CHILDS.
Virginia—GEORGE E. BOSDEN.
Washington—P. C. SULLIVAN.
West Virginia—N. B. SCOTT.
Wisconsin—HENRY C. PAYNE.
Wyoming—WILLIS VANDEVENTER.
District of Columbia—Dead-lock.
Arizona—Postponed until Territorial convention.
New-Mexico—Elects after convention.
Oklahoma—HENRY E. ASP.
Indian Territory—LEO R. BENNETT.
Alaska—Dead-lock.

CONGRATULATE THE BOSS.

Hanna Holds a Reception After He Has Won His Fight.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The door to the room of Mark Hanna at the Southern Hotel remained open until a late hour to-night. Mr. Hanna was receiving the congratulations of the Republicans, and they came in such numbers that he had but little time to devote to each person.

Mr. Hanna is in high spirits. He left the Convention Hall just as soon as the nomination of Hobart was assured, and repaired to his room at the Southern, where he was placed in telegraphic communication with Mr. McKinley, at Canton. He congratulated the candidate upon his success, and received in reply the thanks of McKinley for the part he had taken in bringing about his victory. Mr. Hanna declined to talk for publication. He contented himself with a repetition of the statement he made to the convention this afternoon, that the people were responsible for McKinley's nomination. Mr. Hanna apparently expects the country to believe that his connection with the McKinley movement has been merely that of a well wisher.

The friends of Hobart paid their respects to him to-night. Mr. Hanna will remain in St. Louis until to-morow night. On his return to Ohio he will go to Canton to congratulate McKinley personally.

TO NOTIFY THE NOMINEES.

Committee That Will Call on Messrs. McKinley and Hobart.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The members of the committee to notify the nominees for President and Vice President are:

Alabama—C. D. ALEXANDER.
Arkansas—H. M. COOPER.
California—FRANK MILLER.
Colorado—Bolted.
Connecticut—GEORGE SYKES.
Delaware—HENRY G. MORSE, H. A. DU PONT.
Florida—DENNIS EGAN.
Georgia—M. B. MORTON, M. J. DOYLE.
Idaho—Bolted.
Illinois—C. H. DEERE, E. L. WOOD.
Indiana—HIRAM BROWNLEE, JESSE WEEKS.
Iowa—CALVIN MANNING, C. M. JUNKIN.
Kansas—NATHANIEL BARNES.
Kentucky—J. P. McCARTNEY.
Louisiana—WALTER S. COHEN.
Maine—C. E. TOWNSEND.
Maryland—WILLIAM F. AIREY.
Massachusetts—M. V. B. JEFFERSON, W. J. HALE.
Michigan—T. J. O'BRIEN.
Minnesota—MONROE NICHOLS, A. D. DAVIDSON.
Mississippi—W. D. FRAZEE.
Missouri—T. B. HAUGHAWOUT, B. F. LEONARD.
Montana—Unorganized.
Nebraska—JOHN T. BOESSLER.
Nevada—J. H. BRESSLER.
New-Hampshire—WILLIAM D. SAWYER.
New-Jersey—F. W. ROEBLING.
New-York—FRANK HISCOCK, LISPENARD STEWART.
North Carolina—L. M. BERNARD, JOHN H. HANNA.
North Dakota—Deferred.
Ohio—M. A. HANNA.
Oregon—CHARLES HILTON.
Pennsylvania—THEO. L. FLOOD, H. S. DENNY.
Rhode Island—JOHN C. SANBORN.
South Carolina—EDMUND H. DEAS, C. J. PRIDE.
South Dakota—WALTER SMEDE.
Tennessee—ERNEST COLDWELL.
Texas—J. W. BUTLER.
Utah—LINDSAY RODGERS.
Vermont—JAMES W. BROCK.
Virginia—J. S. BROWNING, R. T. HUBBARD.
Washington—HENRY L. WILSON.
West Virginia—U. N. LYNCH, T. E. HOUSTON.
Wisconsin—M. C. RING, J. E. ROEHR.
Wyoming—H. C. NICKERSON.
District of Columbia—Deadlock.
Arizona—JOHN W. DORRINGTON.
New-Mexico—PEDRO PERA.
Oklahoma—JOHN A. BUCKLER.
Indian Teritory—JOSEPH R. FALTZ.
Alaska—C. S. JOHNSTON.

Where one name appears in the list of the members of the Notification Committee the representative acts on both committees. When two names occur, the first will visit the Presidential nominee and the second the nominee for Vice President.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

His Private Life and Public Services—His Financial Record.

It was in the year 1750, or thereabouts, that James and William McKinley, brothers, of Scotch-Irish blood, came to this country from the North of Ireland. The two young men soon drifted apart, William becoming the founder of the southern branch of the family, while James settled in York County, Penn. A son of this James, David by name, fought in the Revolution under Washington, and was the great-grandfather of the man nominated for the Presidency yesterday by the Republicans at St. Louis. On the other side the nominee is descended from another old American family, the Allisons, his mother being distantly related to the Senator of that name.

From the original James—original in the sense that little or nothing is known about the predecessors of that comparatively faraway ancestor—the line of McKinleys have been typical representatives of the nearer West. They all worked hard, lived honestly, and attained to a respectable position in the society of which they formed a part. None of them were notable moneymakers, and few or none of them acquired more than a distinctly modest competence.

When the present William McKinley was born—at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, on Jan. 29, 1843—his father was a man of small means and large family, who lived in a frame house that served the double purpose of a country store and a dwelling. He was the manager of an iron furnace, a business with which his father and grandfather, too, had been connected. It was at Niles that William, Jr., began to go to school, but while he was still a child the family removed to Poland, and it was there that most of his boyhood was spent, and it was at the Poland Academy that most of his education was obtained. At the age of seventeen he entered Allegheny College, but early in his first term illness forced him to return home. Recovering, he secured a country school near Poland for that Winter, intending to return to college the next Fall, but the outbreak of the war disarranged all plans, and young as he was, McKinley determined that he was old enough and knew enough to serve the imperiled Nation as a soldier. When the call for troops came one of the first to enlist was the slender school teacher. He was assigned to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, a regiment which was mustered in June, 1861, and of which W. S. Rosencrans was the first Colonel. Second in command was Stanley Matthews, and another member of the regiment was Rutherford B. Hayes.

His Record as a Soldier.

McKinley carried a musket for fourteen months. Then his soldierly qualities won recognition, which first took the form of promotion to the rank of Sergeant, and after Antietam he was made a Second Lieutenant. He was now, though still a boy, almost a veteran. First under fire at Carnifex Ferry, he had gone through the West Virginia campaign and had become a part of the Army of the Potomac. South Mountain and Antietam aged men fast. Having become Second Lieutenant on Sept. 24, 1862, he became First Lieutenant on Feb. 7, 1863, and his commission as Captain is dated July 25, 1864. Lincoln conferred on him the brevet rank of Major "for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Creek, and Cedar Hill." He was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign; was at Winchester, Kernstown, Floyd Mountain, and Berryville, where his horse was shot from under him, and in all the battles in which the Twenty-third participated. He served on the staffs of Gens. Hayes, Crook, Hancock, and Carroll. He was mustered out with the regiment July 26, 1865, after more than four years' continuous service.

McKinley's record as a soldier is without a stain. When he returned to his home Ohio it was with the intention of accepting a flattering offer of a commission in the regular army and continuing his military career. His parents opposed this plan, and persuaded him to abandon it and take up the study of the law as offering higher opportunities in time of peace than any other.

He was now twenty-two years of age. The war had driven all thoughts of a college course out of his mind, and he at once became a student in the offices of Charles E. Glidden and David Wilson, then the leaders of the Mahoning County bar. He supplemented his reading by taking the course at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, and in 1867 was admitted to practice. He then settled at Canton, where he formed a partnership with Judge Belden. He soon won recognition as a young man of ability and energy, and it was not many months before his practice had become modestly lucrative. He liked Canton so well that he soon persuaded his father to remove there from Poland, and in the busy little manufacturing city the whole family have ever since resided.

It was not long after his start at the bar before McKinley began to take a keen interest in politics. In 1869 he was given what was considered the empty honor of the Republican nomination for Prosecuting Attorney, Stark County then being strongly Democratic. To the surprise of both parties he was elected. He served two years, and was renominated. This time the enemy was on the alert, and compassed his defeat.

Enters National Politics.

Returning to his profession, he soon recovered, and then increased, his former practice. His political activity did not abate, and his labors on the stump made him a fame wider than the confines of his county. Still the announcement of his candidacy for the Congressional nomination in 1876 was a surprise to many of the party veterans. There were many candidates; some of them strong men. Stark alone had three candidates, but in the primary for the election of delegates on a popular vote McKinley carried every township in the county but one, and that township had but a single delegate. His victory was ratified at the convention, when he was nominated on the first ballot, having a clear majority of all the delegates in the convention.

He was elected, and thus made his entrance into National political and legislative life. Two years later he was renominated, but in the meantime the Democrats had gerrymandered the State, and put Stark County into a district which had a nominal Democratic majority of 1,800. McKinley carried it by a plurality of 1,300. With his old district restored, he was re-elected in 1880 and 1882. In 1884 the Democrats again changed the lines, and McKinley was placed in a district with a normal adverse majority of 1,500, but he again carried it by over 2,000. Re-elections followed in 1886 and 1888. In 1890, under another gerrymander, McKinley found himself in a district which the year before had given a Democratic plurality of 2,000. In spite of the odds, he accepted a renomination. Opposed to him was ex-Lieut. Gov. John W. Warwick, one of the most popular men in the district. The fight aroused National interest. McKinley had become a National figure. That year the tariff bill which bears his name had been enacted into law, and the eyes of all the people turned upon the district. The contest was a bitter one, but it occurred so recently that any reader at all familiar with Ohio politics will recall the details. When the returns were in it was found that McKinley had at last been defeated.

While in Congress McKinley served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Judiciary, Expenditures in the Post Office Department, and Rules. He was appointed to the place of Gen. Garfield on the Committee on Ways and Means when the latter was nominated for the Presidency, and served on that committee continuously until the close of his Congressional career. He was its Chairman in the last Congress in which he served, and nominally led the fight which resulted in the enaction of the tariff revision act familiarly known as the McKinley bill. As a matter of fact, Mr. McKinley had little to do with draughting this measure, and it derived its popular title solely by reason of Mr. McKinley being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Elected Governor of Ohio.

In 1891, at Columbus, McKinley was unanimously nominated for Governor. His name was presented to the convention by ex-Gov. Foraker. He was elected after a hotly contested campaign, having a plurality of 21,511 votes over James E. Campbell. In 1893 he was re-elected, defeating the Hon. L. T. Neal by a plurality of 80,995 votes.

In 1884 he was one of the delegates at large to

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00. Rice's Circus Carnival—3:30 and 9:00. Fireworks—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Brooklyn—4 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

What Is Going on To-day.

—Industrial School No. 12 of the Home of the Friendless, flag party, at 2,247 Second Avenue.
—Gov. Morton entertains members of Greater New-York Commission at Rhinecliff, evening.
—Trinity School commencement exercises, 139-147 West Ninety-first Street, 3 o'clock.
—Pratt Institute commencement exercises, Ryerson Street, Brooklyn, evening.
—Concert in Battery Park, Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, 8 P. M.
—Senate sub-committee, inquiry into bond issue, Hoffman House, 10:30 A. M.
—Board of Aldermen, Law Department Committee, Room 13 City Hall.
—Police Captain Martens's trial, Police Headquarters, 2 o'clock.
—Teachers' meeting, Grand Central Palace, evening.
—Parker hearing, Mayor's office, 10 o'clock.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	63	61	65
6 A. M.	66	62	66
9 A. M.	73	64	68
12 M.	70	68	74
4 P. M.	71	71	74
6 P. M.	69	69	74
9 P. M.	67	67	70
12 P. M.	66	60	69

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square.....70.00
Weather Bureau 68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date 1895 .....68.00
Weather Bureau, corresponding date last twenty years 69.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 14, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE SILVER MEN ON THE RUN.

Sound-money Democrats who have not yet made up their minds what they can do at Chicago, or whether it is worth while to do anything, may as well stay away from the convention. The need of saving the party from disruption ought by this time to have inspired every loyal Democrat with a realizing sense of the nature of the work to be done and with a keen desire to do his share of that work.

No Democrat who goes to Chicago protesting that the forces of free silver are overwhelming and cannot be overcome will be of much use. Nobody will be of much use in that strife who is not animated by the hope and expectation of victory. The sound-money Democracy, the genuine Democracy, cannot lose this fight and survive. It will be a struggle for existence. Self-preservation is the first of all laws, and that law must have full sway at Chicago. The contest will be carried on, with no thought of vanquishment or surrender, to the end. Gentlemen who are not equipped for that desperate kind of warfare should go to the seashore or the mountains or some comfortable dallying place till the thing is over. Stern stuff will be called for to overcome the free-coinage host.

The rout of the silver men at St. Louis, where they made such a miserable showing and fell so far below the numbers with which they were credited, increases immensely the probability of a like triumph for the gold standard at the Democratic Convention. Democrats have plucked up courage within the past three days. The President has sounded the call to arms. Mr. WHITNEY, the most influential man in the party, has determined to take a hand in the fight. The silver men are already on the run. The temporary madness that possesses them can be exorcised and driven forth and the party saved. It needs only a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together.

McKINLEY.

The name of Mr. MCKINLEY first became widely known to his countrymen during the term of the Fifty-first Congress—1889-91. He had then been in the House of Representatives some twelve years. At the opening of the first session in 1889 he was a candidate, with Mr. CANNON of Illinois and Mr. REED of Maine, for the Speakership. Mr. REED was elected, and of the two others Mr. MCKINLEY receiving a half dozen votes more than Mr. CANNON became, by the usage of the House, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and "leader of the House." During his long service he had failed to impress his party sufficiently to enable him to reach the high place to which he aspired, and by a slight, almost an accidental, advantage over another unsuccessful competitor he took the nominal leadership which, it is only accurate to say, was actually exercised by the masterful Speaker himself.

To his committee fell the important task of framing the Tariff bill which was the one object of his party in Congress. The task was made easy by taking in substance the measure prepared for campaign purposes by the Senate Finance Committee in the last session of the preceding Congress. The bids offered for the influence of the protected interests in that bill were unchanged except to make them more generous. The bill was reported by Mr. MCKINLEY'S committee and became known as the McKinley bill, and the system of legislative favors bartered for party advantages in money or otherwise took the name of McKinleyism. It was in reality much more Aldrichism or even Reedism. Mr. MCKINLEY presided at the auction, cried the bids, and held the hammer in the House. The business had been for the most part arranged in advance.

Yet it must in fairness be said that the honor, such as it was, was not entirely misplaced. Mr. MCKINLEY, if he did not shape the McKinley bill or elaborate the system of McKinleyism, adopted them with entire sympathy, was glad and proud to do so, and has since made it the aim of his public life to get, as their representative, all the political capital from them that they would yield. He has garnered so far a rich return. It has made him the candidate of his party for the highest office in the gift of the people. He unquestionably embodies today more completely than any other public man of prominence the essential spirit of protectionism. He is an unhesitating, uncritical, almost an unthinking believer in the idea which gives protection all the sincere followers it has—the idea that a country can tax itself into prosperity. On the other hand, as a politician, he knows to a nicety the market value of legislation and is entirely acceptable to the largest and the smallest dealers. Whatever good any one expects from extreme, unreasoned tariff taxation he will try to give, and he will see that in return his party and himself get all that the "traffic will bear."

As to no other public question has he made a perceptible mark upon legislation save as to currency legislation. There his influence, though not controlling or important, has steadily been in the wrong direction. He now must take his stand upon a platform which demands what he has consistently and with such force as he has possessed resisted and opposes what he has generally supported and promoted. During the last few months, since it has become plain that the opinion of his party was divided as to the currency question, he has put a lock upon his lips. No persuasion, argument, appeal, rebuke could induce him to open them. What opinion he may have had, whether in reality he had any, we do not know. All that any one can know is that his intimate friends applauded his "sagacity" in expressing none for fear that one or another faction of his party might oppose his nomination. The fact of his silence is as notorious as his previous course. The motive his friends explain. The character of the man who could deliberately adopt and obstinately adhere to such a policy is a matter of inference.

The inference, however, is neither difficult nor doubtful. We do not care to use as to a candidate for Chief Executive of the Republic the words that suggest themselves. Nor is it really worth while. The American people love honesty, fidelity, courage. They respect a man who respects himself, who knows what he thinks is right and dares to uphold it, who will sacrifice ambition to duty, but cannot be tempted by ambition to betray his own conscience or even to deny or conceal its dictates. The Republican Party will not find in Mr. MCKINLEY such a man. Mr. HANNA himself would hardly so present him. In the canvass that must now follow—in that searching and sifting which this involves—the character of the candidate will appear. In the face of the responsibilities that must rest upon the President of the next four years that character is of the gravest importance. The Republican Party, in upholding firmly the gold standard, has shown itself better than its candidate had thought it to be. It is a distinct error, and may be a fatal one, that their candidate is pitifully worse and more weak than the party.

THE SILVER ROUT.

The silver Republicans were not merely beaten at St. Louis; they were routed. The votes show that—only 105½ for silver to 818½ for the gold standard, barely one to eight.

These figures tell but half the tale. Of the forty-five States, only six voted for silver; twenty-six voted solid for gold; twelve more gave a majority for gold; five States, with 160 votes, gave but one vote each for silver, and even in the six Territories three were solid for gold and only 10 of the 30 votes were for silver. Among the States voting solid for gold were Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia from the South; Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, and Wisconsin from the Northwest; Indiana and Ohio from the Central States, with only one vote each from Illinois and Michigan, while the whole East went as was expected.

What is the Teller bolt in the face of such a victory? It is the escape of a score of guerrillas from a field which a triumphant army occupies.

What happened at St. Louis shows what may be done at Chicago. Not that the silver men will be as weak there as at St. Louis, but the proportion of their real strength to their apparent strength will be no greater if met with the same energy, firmness, and fairness that they encountered in the Republican Convention.

"PROTECTION" FOR SILVER.

"We promise," says the Republican platform, "the most ample protection to the products of the mine." What are the products to which these words refer? It will be admitted, we think, that the party does not intend to restore the duties on copper. Since the Republicans reduced the duty, in 1890, from 4 cents to 1¼ cents a pound the copper output of this country has been increased by 35 per cent. and the value of the exports has been multiplied by seven. The removal of this duty of 1¼ cents nearly two years ago has not retarded the growth of the industry. Our exports of copper last year were $15,025,975. We produce half of the world's annual output of the metal and export to Europe about half of our product. Our copper mines rule the copper markets of the world.

Are anthracite and bituminous coal the products in question? Anthracite has been on the free list for many years and was placed there by the Republican Party. The bituminous coal industry needs no tariff protection, although the present law imposes a duty of 40 cents per ton, which increases the cost of the coal which Pacific coast manufacturers have been compelled to import from British Columbia and Australia. Our exports of coal show the absurdity of the plea that bituminous coal should be protected against the invading coal of Canada. Our coal miners sold $8,250,000 worth of such coal in Canada last year and [illegible] West Indies, Mexico, South America, and other parts of the world.

The ore taken from the iron mines? This country has enormous and practically inexhaustible deposits of iron ore which can be "mined," and at the same time loaded upon cars, with steam shovels at a labor cost of only a few cents per ton. Neither this ore nor that which is mined in the South—where the price of iron is much lower than in England—needs to be protected by import duties. Even now, after Mr. HANNA'S new Iron Ore Trust has increased the price of Bessemer ore by 38 per cent., the price of Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg is substantially on a parity with the price in England, and steel billets are sold in that city below the price in the English market. But iron and steel are at present unnecessarily "protected" by high rates.

Did the makers of the platform have in mind the product of the silver mines? We suspect that they did. Many of the Silver Republicans urge that the party's protective policy logically calls for the protection of this product, and in 1890 the party undertook to protect it by the Sherman Silver Purchase act, under the provisions of which the Government for about three years bought substantially the entire output of the mines in this country. American silver cannot be "protected" by tariff duties because, as in the case of wheat, we produce so much more than we can consume. Mr. TELLER did ask the Platform Committee at St. Louis to accept a resolution advocating the imposition of tariff duties on imported silver, but it will be noticed that there was tied to this proposition another providing for the coinage of the entire domestic output of silver every year. He knew, of course, that the words about duties on silver imports were of no consequence. The American silver product can be "protected" only by legislation requiring the purchase or coinage of the metal by the Government.

The Republican Party needs in its platform this promise that "the products of the mine" shall have "the most ample protection," in order that it may be able to point to it hereafter, when, if it shall be successful at the polls in November, it will be required to buy Senate votes for its Tariff bill with legislation for the "protection" of silver.

MR. PLATT AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT has not taken THE TIMES into his confidence. We do not know why he was for MORTON and against MCKINLEY. In favoring the stronger and opposing the weaker aspirant, in declaring for the better and against the worse, he may have had ulterior designs. We have no knowledge of his purposes in respect to politics and patronage.

But the truth of history demands that we give Mr. PLATT ungrudgingly the full credit of the great and good work he has done at St. Louis. In the sight of all men he has been better than his party. He raised the standard of principle. The sceptre of leadership that the nerveless hand of the Canton candidate could not grasp he seized and waved aloft in brave defiance of the timid and weak-kneed.

It is not the candidate of the convention that people are talking about today. MCKINLEY'S nomination was long ago foreseen. It evokes no special enthusiasm. It is the gold-standard platform that is talked about. Republicans and Democrats alike are surprised that the convention mustered up courage enough to make this unequivocal pronouncement. But it was not the courage of HANNA, it was not the courage of MCKINLEY—never. "TOM" PLATT, the much-abused party boss whom all the Union Leaguers and all the McKinley trimmers have sworn that they would "down," is the man before all others to whom the Republican Party owes the saving force of its bold and honest declaration for the gold standard.

THE KAISER'S YACHT.

Undoubtedly the German Emperor's new Meteor is a fast boat, especially in light airs, as might be expected. Her designer has sacrificed everything to "muscle"—that is to say, to modeling and ballasting her so that she can carry an inordinate spread of canvas. It is not perhaps the most scientific way of designing, but under existing conditions it seems to be the most effective. But with the increase in spars and sail area there is, of course, an increase in liability to accident, and her more moderately sparred competitors are likely to have their complete revenge if they catch her out on a breezy and rough day such as are commoner in the British than in the American yachting season.

But it is a relief to find that, at her best, there is no reason to suppose that she is good enough to win the America's Cup. The Britannia gives a good "line" on all the newer cutters. Judged by her performance with the Britannia, the new boat is no better than Valkyrie III., which was not good enough. There is no reason to believe that the Meteor could beat the Defender, to say nothing of what the designer of the Defender may be supposed to have still "up his sleeve."

This is a very good thing because, in spite of his disclaimers, the Emperor would be strongly tempted to have a try for the yachting trophy of the world if he thought his boat good enough. We have already pointed out what a painful tension this might create. Suppose, for example, that Lord DUNRAVEN had been an imperial instead of only a noble cad and had conducted his correspondence with his rivals through the German Foreign Office and the American State Department. No human power could have averted war. Besides, suppose his boat were good enough to win. How furious would all British yachtsmen become if a Clyde-built yacht owned by a "Dutchman" and under German colors should take to German waters the trophy for which so many Britons have come in vain. The new-made and precarious "entente" between Britain and Germany would disappear in a day. In fact, an active-minded and sensitive Emperor would do well to avoid all international yacht racing.

IT WILL HELP GREATER NEW-YORK.

All believers in the plan of including in one great municipality the territory already known as Greater New-York will rejoice at such an extension of the regulated civil service system as will take the control of all offices subordinate to the heads of departments and all employments under the City Government, down to that of the humblest laborers, out of politics. When politicians can no longer use the offices and employments of the city for their own advancement and profit or for the reward of those who do their political work, they will have no mercenary incentive for seeking to control the nomination and election of the few who are to hold the highest city offices, and they will have no opportunity of squandering the public funds for personal or party benefit. Then will the main difficulty in the way of securing a non-partisan administration of municipal affairs be removed.

It is necessary to the proper government of cities that there should be a permanent and capable force of officers and employés, trained to their duties and constantly benefiting by the knowledge and experience acquired in their performance. Under what has been known as the spoils system it is virtually impossible ever to get such a force. If by any shift of reform movements the material for one should be once obtained, it would be liable to be broken up and turned out by the time it was in a condition for complete usefulness and to have a lot of incompetent new material put in its place. It is this vicious system, under the manipulation of politicians, that has made municipal administration so largely a failure in this country, and not the incapacity of the people for local self-government. It has been made impossible for the people to deal with their local affairs apart from the party interests and feelings by which they are divided in the affairs of the State and Nation.

The separation of municipal from general elections, which takes full effect next year, and the placing of nearly all the appointments and employments of the city under civil service regulations will greatly simplify the task of providing for the government of the Greater New-York and will go very far to relieve the apprehensions of those who fear that the control of that government will be in the hands of a bad class of politicians. Let the politicians understand that they will have little to control in the way of patronage and that they can no longer appeal to party feeling in city elections on account of the supposed effect of the vote upon State or National interests, and their chief motive for trying to shape the charter of the Greater New-York and to affect the result of elections under it will be taken away.

If the commission will proceed with the preparation of charter legislation for the Greater New-York, with a view to a complete non-partisan administration of the affairs of the enlarged municipality under the system of separate elections and a complete regulation of the civil service by the established rules which the State Constitution now requires, it will probably find that political opposition to its work will prove impotent, while the apprehensions of ring rule and corrupt government will be speedily dispelled. Civic pride and independent voting will be greatly stimulated and "home rule" in a great municipality will be rendered safe. The separation of elections and the full establishment of the civil service system constitute the best possible preparation for carrying out the Greater New-York scheme.

STILL 228 PER CENT.

The Nail Pool, which has increased the price of cut nails by 228 per cent. and that of wire nails by 200 per cent., fortified itself two or three days ago by making terms with three or four outside manufacturers who had begun to undersell the ring price list. The conciliation of these outsiders is now announced by the journals of the iron trade. The two outside concerns in the wire-nail industry have been induced to come in. One of them, it is said, will discontinue the manufacture of nails and the other will have an "allotment." The competition of the two troublesome independent manufacturers of cut nails has been "removed." The price list now in force has been "guaranteed" until Aug. 1.

The trade journals say that as the result of these proceedings "the organization is now in a very strong position," and will retain for a long time its power to exact the very high prices which American buyers of nails are now compelled to pay.

We say "American buyers," because it is notorious that this greedy tariff-sheltered combination exports nails and sells them to foreigners at a price less by about $1 per keg than the ring price which must be paid in this country. This is a reduction of about 40 per cent., the wholesale price of wire nails at Pittsburg mills being $2.55 per keg. In April—the latest month as to which the official reports have been published—the exports were 2,176,015 pounds, and for the ten months ending with April they amounted to nearly 20,000,000 pounds.

All the manufacturers in the Nail Pool are throwing up their hats for MCKINLEY, and they will contribute from their large profits to the campaign fund of the party which voted in the House a few months ago to increase their price margin by 15 per cent. and promised at the same time to add something more in 1897 or 1898.

Professional Envy.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

First New Doctor (proudly)—I haven't lost a patient since I hung out my shingle.
Second New Doctor (enviously)—I wish I had your luck. All mine got well.

PERSONALS.

—Recent references to Mr. Gladstone as "a Jesuit in disguise" have recalled a curious correspondence that took place some thirteen years ago. At a Land League meeting at Ennis a parish priest named Kenny affirmed that Mr. Gladstone deserved no credit for having passed the Church Disestablishment bill, "as he had at that time given Cardinal Wiseman to understand that he (Gladstone) was about to conform to the Roman Catholic Church, but when everything was prepared to receive him, and the altar candles were lighted, the Cardinal received a letter from him stating that he had changed his mind." Mr. Kenny alleged that he had this information "on the highest authority," who, it transpired later, was Dr. Coffin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark. The statement was sent to Mr. Gladstone, who replied that there was not "the smallest shadow of foundation" for the story.

—Sir Joseph Barnby's successor as Principal of the Guildhall School of Music at London is to be Mr. W. H. Cummings. He began his musical career at the age of six years in the choir of St. Paul's. Subsequently he sang in the Temple, Westminster Abbey, and Chapels Royal choirs, and earned a high reputation as a concert and oratorio singer. He has been a professor at the Royal Academy of Music, at the Royal Normal College, and at the Guildhall School of Music. He is also honorary Treasurer of the Royal Society of Musicians, Director of the Philharmonic Society, and a member of several other musical associations.

—Lecky, the historian, is an object of much amused interest to his fellow-members of Parliament, and they like to see him struggle with the practical details of political work. The other day he had to act as teller while a vote was taking on one of the clauses of the Benefices bill, and is described as appearing so "helpless and childlike" as to be quite out of keeping with his surroundings. The way he hugged his hat was pathetic to look upon. Tellers do not as a rule carry their hats, but Mr. Lecky nursed his headgear with conspicuously careful solicitude, and it almost made him forget to bow to the Speaker.

—President Krüger has often been blamed for his attitude to Germany. "But why?" he asks in reply. "The Transvaal," he said, "is like a pretty girl with many lovers, each one wanting to marry her or get a kiss." His interviewer suggested that the damsel was not free, but that she was engaged to England. The President shrugged his shoulders and said the lover had behaved too badly. In another argument to the same effect the President likened his country to a little child creeping about among the powers. If the child gets a kick from one quarter, does it not naturally cuddle up to another?

—Mr. John Montague is in prison at Dundee, Scotland. He is a very ordinary criminal, interesting only because some days ago he suddenly complained of being in great pain, and declared that he had swallowed his false teeth. The jail officials doubted the story, and stood Mr. Montague up before one of the new-fangled X-ray bulbs, expecting to prove that he was a liar. They proved exactly the contrary, for the mysterious light revealed the teeth just where their unhappy owner said they were, and the surgeons soon cut them out.

—Aubrey de Vere, the poet, once had a conversation with Justice Wright on earnings in literature and earnings at the bar. "For my part," said Mr. de Vere, "I call no man poor who can—as I can—double his income at any moment." "How?" asked the Judge. "By laying down my pen," replied the poet.

London's Census Disappointment.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We feel almost too crushed to write anything at all this morning. The Registrar General has been publishing the results of the equalization of rates census of last March, and it seems that poor old London is not doing so well as might be expected. It is true that there were 4,411,271 of us in March to keep each other warm, or, in other words, 200,528 more than there were in 1891. But, whereas the rate of increase between 1881 and 1891 has always buoyed us up with the hope that we should be 4,435,955 at the end of this June, the rate of increase between 1891 and 1896 makes it only too likely that we shall be just a paltry 4,421,492.

Registrar General! Registrar General! give us back our 14,463! If the metropolis continues this stonewall game, we shall be having even Greater Germany catching us up directly.

The fact, of course, is that Londoners are moving outward; the estimated increase in five years of the outer ring is over 300,000.

Incidentally, we note that Mother Shipton's prophecy that Highgate Hill would become the centre of London is getting more unlikely than ever to come off. The good lady forgot to allow for the Surrey Side, and, whereas North London has now something over 2,500,000 of us, South London can show over 1,500,000, and is swelling visibly. East London, strangely enough, works out at 60,000 less than West, but then, of course, West Ham and its likes don't count in these returns.

A Tragedy of the Wheel.

From The London Telegraph.

Considerable amusement has just been created in one of the Paris police courts by the trial of two cyclists, husband and wife, on the charge of insulting and assaulting a citizen, who came across them in company with his dog. It was the animal that caused the trouble, as even the complainant was compelled to admit.

"It was Monsieur's alarm signal that excited Azor," he said; "but that was not all. My dog saw Madame, who had not a costume."

"What, no costume?" exclaimed the Judge, while the lady uttered an indignant protest.

"I mean that she had not a cycling dress. My dog barked."

"Barked, indeed!" cried the female prisoner; "why, he tried to bite my legs."

"That was your fault; you should not have shown them," retorted Azor's owner, sententiously. Then he went on to relate that the gentleman had got off his bicycle, that his wife had followed his example, and that they had insulted him, the husband treating him to a black eye by way of enforcing his argument.

"If Madame had only had a costume," he concluded, "Azor would not have noticed anything, and would not have barked, as he is such a mild creature that he would not even injure a sergeant de ville."

The defendants were each sentenced to a fine of 16f.

Found a Beautiful Mosaic.

From The London Times.

In the course of excavations in the Island of Melos by the Director and students of the British School of Athens, one of the most important discoveries has been that of a mosaic which is believed to be the finest yet found in Greece. It seems originally to have been about forty meters long and to have consisted of five panels, three of which are ornamented with geometric patterns and the other two with figure subjects, very beautiful, both in design and color.

On one of them are represented two vines with leaves and grapes, among which birds and animals are grouped; the other panel, with a circular design, consisting of a series of different fish, while each of the angles holds a tragic mask, very finely treated. The finer details of color are represented with glass tesserae, while portions of the black are laid in gleaming obsidian, so that the whole has a most brilliant effect.

More recently the excavators have come upon a series of graves of the sixth century B. C., in one of which was found a number of ornaments in gold and silver. In another (Roman) tomb was found a series of gold leaves from a wreath, and a gold ring with a fine subject in cameo. The excavations are now being closed for the season, and Mr. Cecil Smith, the Director of the school, is shortly expected in England, when further details will be published.

Japan's Public Debt.

From The London News.

It is intended that the existing national debt of Japan, including the foreign and home loans, war loans, and the new industrial loan, shall all be redeemed in thirty-eight years. The debt includes the fund raised for commuting the revenues of the feudal chiefs, for the building of railways, docks, lighthouses, and public buildings, as well as for establishing telegraphs and other industrial enterprises. The sum required for the service of the debt in 1901, when the debt reaches its highest figure, will, as near as can be estimated, equal 25½ per cent. of the revenue. In Great Britain 20 per cent. is required, in France 37 per cent., in Italy 40 per cent., and in the United States 6 per cent.

OUR RELATIONS TO CUBA

PERRY BELMONT EXPLAINS THEM A PARIS NEWSPAPER.

The Horsa Decision Has Relieved the President from Much Embarrassment—Difficulty of Preventing Filibustering Expeditions — The Admirable Way in Which the Government Has Maintained Its Policy in the Past.

PARIS, June 18.—The following article, published by Perry Belmont in the Paris Temps, the principal diplomatic organ of Europe, is having an excellent effect in correcting false and unfavorable impressions on the Continent concerning the attitude of the United States Government:

"The recent judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Horsa filibustering case, interpreting the penal law of 1818, punishing military expeditions against foreign Governments with whom the United States are on terms of peace and good neighborhood, is very important. It explains and defines the distinction in that law between mere shipments of munitions of war, animo commercandi, and military enterprises, animo adjuvandi. It will enable the President to know more definitely the description of the enterprises in aid of the Cuban insurrectionists, with which he can order interference, without making the officials who interfere liable in pecuniary damages in suits at law begun by those concerned in such enterprises. That has heretofore been an embarrassment for the President.

"The revolt in Cuba is, I think, generally regarded in the United States as a desperate struggle for political possession and control of the island. How great a source of trouble to the United States that struggle may be. The loyalty of its Government to the prescriptions of international law, to treaty obligations, and to good neighborhood was significantly attested by the Queen Regent of Spain in her address to the Cortes very recently, as follows: 'Despite the powerful efforts of a certain portion of the American people to thwart the action of my Government, the President and Government of the United States have maintained the friendly relations which have not ceased to exist between the two countries since the foundation of that Republic.'

"The distinction and reasons therefore here made between certain opinions will, I am sure, be obvious in France after a little explanation and moments of reflection. The American people feel that the system and the method of colonial government now enforced in Cuba from Madrid are antiquated and unsuitable, and should be obsolete. That is an opinion, more or less strong, such as Americans or Frenchmen may innocently entertain in regard to objectionable forms of foreign government. The Government at Madrid conceded the justice of the criticism. It was maturing reforms when the revolt began. It seems willing to establish reforms in Cuba as soon as the condition of the island will make reform feasible.

"The people of the United States are by inheritance, education, and conviction devoted to home rule. They would rejoice to see America all American as that cannot be at present they wish that the Island of Cuba might be self-governing and orderly. Notwithstanding such earnest and sincere predispositions respecting the island at its door, the Government of the United States has maintained scrupulous abstinence and non-intervention in the pending conflict, excepting when the treaty rights of its own citizens have been invaded.

"The insurgents are conducting a formidable guerrilla war in the island, which more than 100,000 Spanish soldiers have not repressed, but yet the insurgents have not an accessible seat of government, possession of any ports, the presence of a flag on the ocean or in American ports. The President of the United States refuses to recognize a new belligerent State in Cuba, and refuses to deny the supremacy of Spain in Cuba.

"How happens it, then, you ask me, that there seems so much excited speaking and writing in the United States about Cuba? There are large colonies of Cuban emigrants in Florida, almost as near Cuba as Calais is to Dover; in New-York and all along the Atlantic coast. They would at Madrid be described as Spaniards, but they detest Spanish rule and conspire for its overthrow. So long as they respect the asylum they enjoy and its laws they are free to say and do what they please, even to severely criticise the officials of the Nation that affords asylum to them.

"In Florida and other places there are also Cubans naturalized who are voters and whose influence is appreciable, but added to this is the transportation from the United States to Cuba of munitions of war and individual Cubans in aid of the insurrection. The perplexities arising out of that may not be just now fully recognized in France. All nations now agree that, as a rule of law, the presence of revolt in foreign States does not interfere against the manufacture and sale to anybody of munitions of war by a neighboring State animo commercandi. The United States are not bound to prevent the sale and transportation to Cubans of such munitions, or to prevent unenlisted, unrecruited individuals from going to Cuba. What the American laws do prevent and punish is the beginning of military enterprises, of expeditions. It is as difficult for the United States perfectly to police its 3,000 miles of Atlantic seacoast against those furtively exporting munitions of war to Cuba in little vessels not regularly clearing for an open Cuban port as it is for Spain to police the entire Cuban coast against smugglers.

"The recent case of the Competitor, a small schooner caught within Cuban waters while attempting to land a cargo of munitions of war, bought in the United States for the use of the insurgents and shipped furtively from the Florida coast, is an illustration. Public law did not require the United States to prevent that shipment unless it rose to the dignity of a military expedition. It seems to have been only a shipment on a small commercial vessel of a commercial cargo. The schooner could not defend itself or its cargo against capture.

"The distinction in public law between animo commercandi and animo adjuvandi may be narrow, but it exists. Diplomatists, publicists, and magstrates must recognize and apply it. Spain had the right of arrest in her jurisdictional waters of her cargo and all the individuals on board. In landing, the cargo was condemned by her laws, and the individuals were guilty of crime, but the United States could not punish the men criminally. The only offense they had committed against the law of the United States was embarking with a commercial cargo without a formal Custom House clearance. The cargo was innocent under the public law as to the United States, though not as to Cuba and Spain. The men seemed undoubtedly guilty of attempting to land the cargo on the Cuban coast. They were arrested, arraigned before a naval court-martial, very summarily tried, found guilty, and, it is said, sentence of death was imposed.

"The sentence has not been executed. The interposition of President Cleveland in favor of such of the accused as are Americans was on two grounds—one that the accused were not tried in accordance with the ameliorations of the treaty of 1795, conceded by Spain to the United States in 1877, and the other that, if guilty of smuggling munitions of war, death was too severe a sentence. The first ground is a question of treaty interpretation; the second an appeal to Spain for mercy. A great many will think death too harsh a punishment. I will not discuss the legal question. Spain may claim that the accused when arrested were not legally residing in Cuba, but were arriving persons. If their guilt is clear, it must be of little consequence to Spain whether she tries the men by ordinary jurisdiction or by an exceptional military or naval tribunal. The death sentence is the critical point."

The Challenge to Campos.

The following is a translation of the letter sent by Gen. Antonio Borrero, challenging Martinez Campos to a duel:

Sir: Yesterday evening, contrary to what I had hoped, the Premier informed me that he would summon the members of the committee for verifying the powers of the Senate, in order to intimate to them that the Cuenca election would be declared void, and that there was reason for holding another election. This decision being contrary to what the Premier had previously told me, I assume that the change of resolve is due to your occult manoeuvres, and I therefore address myself to you, since we accomplished the restoration I have ever found you a stumbling block in my path. I owe to you a setback of fourteen years in my career, and I also owe to you other anno

THEY HEED THE WARNING

DEMOCRATS AROUSED BY THE CALL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Immediate Effect of His Telling Words in Behalf of Honest Money—Ex-Mayor Grace to Join with Mr. Whitney and Other Stanch Party Men to Bring About a Victory for the Gold Standard at Chicago Next Month.

The effect of President Cleveland's summary of the financial question of the campaign, his clear definition of the duty of Democrats, and his warnings against the free-silver fallacy were marked yesterday.

One of the results of Mr. Cleveland's call to duty was to give backbone to men who had been wavering, invertebrate or half disposed to listen to the sophistries of the silver advocates.

Another was to stimulate to fresh energy those who, while standing to the guns of the fort of National credit, full in the faith that the cause of honest money was just, feared that many of the rank and file were disheartened and vacillating.

Mr. Whitney's self-sacrifice coming in chime with Mr. Cleveland's declarations and advice, had the very best result, and its stimulating effect was appreciated fully when it was clear that at the Democratic National Convention the advocates of honest money would comprise members of all factions united in a common cause.

Following the course of Mr. Whitney, ex-Mayor William R. Grace has also consented to go to Chicago and work in behalf of a sound-money platform. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Grace both say that personal interests and personal convenience are not to be considered, in view of the call to duty made to all true Democrats at a time when danger is threatening.

Mr. Cleveland's rallying call and the assurance of Mr. Whitney's inspiring presence in councils here and at Chicago were discussed everywhere yesterday. The outcome of the St. Louis Convention was applied to the Democratic situation because of the preponderance of the sentiment in favor of sound money among the Republicans. This was no mean factor in focusing opinion as to the course to be pursued from now on until the convention of July 7 shall have ended.

Of the disposition of the Democrats of this State who will determine the character of the delegation that will be sent to Chicago there can be no doubt, according to the utterances of Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee. He is in full accord with Mr. Cleveland's views on the money issue and enthusiastic about Mr. Whitney. Mr. Hinkley found the same sentiments in talks with Democrats like Frederic R. Coudert, Senator Gorman, and ex-Gov. Flower.

Mr. Whitney has decided not to talk any more on any campaign subject until he is at Chicago, when he will have fully mastered the situation. He may, however, decide before then to issue a statement for the public.

MR. GRACE TO GO TO CHICAGO.

Ex-Mayor Will Join the Forces in Behalf of Sound Money.

Ex-Mayor Grace has decided to go to Chicago. He told friends last night that the interests at stake were too grave to be neglected, and that every man who wished to see the Democracy succeed should sacrifice his personal ends and work for the triumph of the party.

The hope of the party, said the ex-Mayor, lies in the work to be done within the short period that now intervenes before the action of the convention at Chicago. He added that he would go to the convention and do everything in his power to have the party adopt a sound gold plank.

This decision of Mr. Grace was enthusiastically approved and applauded by his friends and by all Democrats who learned of it last night. Those who know his capacity for work and for carrying affairs through to a successful issue by the force of his ability and energy realize what his presence at Chicago will mean to the sound-money Democrats.

It is said that Mr. Grace will join forces with Mr. Whitney at once and take a conspicuous share in the organization of the gold forces, and in their conduct at the convention.

Mr. Grace had frequently waved aside all suggestions that he take part in the convention work. He had fully determined to stay at home.

Matters, however, have come to a crisis, and he will hesitate no longer. He feels, his friends say, that the time has come for prompt and persistent work. The cause demands the sacrifice of personal comfort and personal interests.

It was said that Mr. Grace might go to the convention as a harmony delegate at large. He is now "out of politics." The organization in which he held such a prominent place will unite with Tammany and all other Democratic organizations to send him to Chicago to take part in the fight for sound money.

MAJOR HINKLEY ON THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Cleveland's Rallying Call Has Had a Good Effect.

Major James W. Hinkley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a guest at the Murray Hill Hotel. He is kept busy preparing for the convention at Saratoga June 24, when delegates to the Chicago Convention will be chosen.

"I am," said Chairman Hinkley last night, at the Manhattan Club, "in full accord with the spirit of President Cleveland's rallying call to Democrats and his views on the financial question. This appeal for action by Mr. Cleveland came none too soon. Its effect has been excellent.

"Mr. Whitney's self-sacrificing act is thoroughly appreciated. The President's call to duty and Mr. Whitney's decision to remain in America and attend the Chicago Convention have rallied the Democracy to courage and a correct appreciation of the situation.

"In the course of to-day I have met and talked with some representative Democrats, and the subject of Mr. Cleveland's warning and Mr. Whitney's announcement that he will be with us has worked the change that was needed.

"I have to-day seen, among others, Senator Gorman, Frederic R. Coudert, ex-Gov. Flower, and William R. Grace, and found them entirely in acquiescence with the President's views. All are pleased with his treatment of the financial question, and glad that Mr. Whitney decided to abandon his plans for the Summer.

"My views on the financial question are well known. They are those of the President. Nothing could be more plain or unequivocal than the resolutions we passed up the State in regard to sound money. Now, we must try to send a good delegation to Chicago. Of course if Mr. Whitney desires to go as a delegate he can. Of his wishes in this regard I am in ignorance, as I have not seen him.

"But I stand by the lines indicated by Mr. Cleveland, and the general sentiment at Saratoga will be in favor, uncompromisingly, of sound money.

"If there are to be conferences with Mr. Whitney before the Chicago Convention I am ignorant of them, while I am sure that the subject of National finance will be discussed informally and often before the Chicago Convention.

"I think that the situation, so far as concerns Democrats who are ardent for honest money, is better than it was before President Cleveland promulgated his rally to action. It had a very good effect, both in my opinion based on what I have observed here and in the opinion of those with whom I have talked."

HE WOULD AVERT DANGER.

Personal Inconvenience Not to be Considered, Mr. Whitney Says.

"I have ceased to talk about the situation," said William C. Whitney yesterday, "and shall be silent until I reach the convention.

"I think it wrong to imperil a hopeful situation by talking. I followed the same rule in 1892 and shall this year do as I did then. I am learning, in fact, what the situation is, and when I get to Chicago I shall talk freely with every one. No one will in the meantime be authorized to speak for me.

"I deprecate the importance that is attached to my giving up my European trip and to references to me as a 'leader.' I do not want to be regarded as one. I have done what any good Democrat should do. It is a time of danger for the party, and personal inconvenience is not to be considered in these times.

"I shall make my town house my home until I start for the convention, but I may go to my country place over Sunday.

"No, I have not had any communication with President Cleveland to-day, nor have I seen Senator Gorman or Senator Smith of New-Jersey to-day."

CALIFORNIA FOR FREE SILVER.

She Wants White Named for President at Chicago.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 18.—The Democratic State Convention this morning nominated William T. Jeter for Lieutenant Governor, and instructed the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago to vote as a unit on the silver question. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to Chicago to place in nomination for the Presidency Stephen M. White of California should a favorable opportunity arise. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The convention took a recess at 1:40 this morning until 8 A. M. After the report of the Platform Committee had been adopted the following National delegates at large were elected: Stephen M. White, W. W. Foote, J. G. Maguire, and J. V. Coleman.

District delegates were chosen as follows: First District—Thomas B. Dozier and Henry Wise, with W. F. Weihe and W. I. Bransford as alternates; Second District—T. J. Rector and T. T. Lane, with D. T. Donohue and N. L. Hunter alternates; Third District—Robert Fitzgerald and E. E. Leake, with W. G. Downing alternates.

The platform adopted by the convention last night is "unalterably in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for, or depending on, the action of any other nation," and demands the use of silver as well as gold as a full legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private; denounces the American Protective Association; opposes the Funding bill, now pending before Congress; indorses President Cleveland's income tax, and the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

Action of the President Praised.

At the Tammany Convention in the Twenty ninth Assembly District for choosing delegates to Saratoga, last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that President Cleveland has well and timely expressed the sentiment that meets with the accord of the Democracy of this city, and which should be enthusiastically approved by the Democracy of the entire country upon the money question, for no condition of prosperity can be maintained unless upon the basis of the stability of the finances. Every dollar of the people must be equal to every other dollar, and to this end we favor the gold basis.

A Great Crisis in the Party.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 18.—The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention was held at Canton to-day. D. H. Gannon, A. F. Seallar, and J. C. Smith were named as delegates to the State Convention. A resolution stating that a great crisis in the Democratic Party is apparent, requiring the most conservative and intelligent consideration, and instructing the delegates to vote for Thomas S. Pratt for delegate to the National Convention was adopted.

Westchester County Delegates.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—The Westchester County Third Assembly District Democratic Convention was held at Yorktown Heights to-day, James F. Martin presiding. The following delegates were elected: To the State Convention to be held at Saratoga Springs June 24—Matthew Clune, Cornelius Daily, Ira D. Strong; to the State Convention, yet to be called—Francis Larkin, Jr., Thaddeus K. Green, and Eugene B. Travis; to the Congressional Convention, yet to be called—James F. Martin, Elbert T. Lane, William Purcell, Michael Moran, Isaac W. Turner, E. B. Brady, Jr., Wellington Loundsberry, Frank Baily; to the Judicial Convention, yet to be called—Cyrus W. Horton.

LOCAL DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

Democrats Elected in Several City Assembly Districts.

Democrats in the Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-second Assembly Districts, in this city, last night elected the following as delegates and alternates to the Democratic State Convention that is to be held at Saratoga June 24:

Fourth District.—Delegates—Michael H. Whalen, Daniel E. Dowling, and Bernard Glick; Alternates—Patrick H. Roche, Mark Alter, and James H. Shells.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Edward W. Hart, Charles J. Canda, and Bartholomew F. Kenney; Alternates—William Miller, Cortlandt Field Nishop, and James Holmes.

Ninth District.—Delegates—John T. Sheehan, Isaac H. Terrell, and Thomas S. Keating; Alternates—Henry Steke, Paul C. Brenning, and Frank Sullivan. Mr. Keating has been the leader of the State Democracy in the Ninth Assembly District for several years. Mr. Terrell is at present leader of the Tammany organization in that district.

Twenty-ninth District.—Delegates—Walter G. Hennessy, George F. Gantz, and John M. Tracy; Alternates—Moses Herman, Solon Berrick, and Stephen Peabody.

Thirty-second District.—Delegates—William A. Ringler, Bartholomew Donovan, and Thomas F. Donnelly; Alternates—Daniel Fitzpatrick, William F. Schneider, and James O'Connell.

THE MARQUIS DE MORES KILLED.

His Servant, Who Escaped, Tells the Story of the Assassination.

TUNIS, June 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that a dispatch was sent from here last night denying the report that the Marquis de Mores had been killed by Senousis tribesmen it is the general opinion here that he has met his death at the hands of fanatical tribesmen in the interior. A servant who accompanied the Marquis on his trip has arrived here and declares that his master and a large number of his party were murdered by natives near Gadames, in the Desert of Sahara.

The servant succeeded in escaping from the attacking party, and after a most toilsome journey that was filled with narrow escapes from capture, succeeded in reaching this city.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Gen. Elisha Dyer.
—WESTMINSTER—Count Wachtmeister.
—MURRAY HILL—Mason Bey of Egypt.
—WINDSOR—E. M. Buller and Lady Buller.
—PLAZA—Frederick Layton of Milwaukee.
—HOLLAND—Col. John B. Castleman of Louisville.
—ALBEMARLE—Prof. Edward S. Holden of San Francisco.
—GILSEY—Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff.
—EVERETT—The Rev. Washington Gladden of Columbus, Ohio.
—HOFFMAN—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada and Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee.
—WALDORF—Count Galarza of the Spanish Legation at Washington, Mme. S. Kurino of the Japanese Legation, Lynde Harrison of New-Haven, and ex-Congressman S. B. Dick of Pennsylvania.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:20 A. M.—210 East Twenty-second Street; Lemaire & Schwartz, tenement; damage, $5.
—5:20 A. M.—300 Second Avenue, William's Bridge; barn of C. Brittis; damage, $200.
—9 A. M.—105 Washington Street; Castas Makas; damage trifling.
—2:30 P. M.—Bulkhead foot of Spring Street; no damage.
—7 P. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue; owned by the Long Island Railroad Company; shed; damage, $50.
—9 P. M.—141 Elm Street; Weintraub & Reed; damage, $75.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Oliver M. Shedd, editor of The Evening Star of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who pleaded guilty of grand larceny in stealing over $9,000 from the Order of United Friends, was sentenced yesterday to three months in the Westchester County jail.

—John H. Barker, colored, who shot and killed his wife, near White Plains, N. Y., about nine months ago, and escaped, was arrested in Nyack, N. Y., last night.

M'KINLEY HEARS CANNON

CANTON LIKE BEDLAM WHEN THE NEWS OF VICTORY CAME.

By Telephone the Candidate Heard the Shouts of Those in the Convention Hall—The City Gay with Flags and Bunting—Many Friends Call to Congratulate the Candidate—He Is Satisfied with the Platform.

CANTON, Ohio, June 18.—The fire bells at 5:19 this afternoon struck 918, the number of the delegates in the Republican National Convention; the big cannon on the bluff back of the watch factory boomed and boomed again, and Canton knew that McKinley was a candidate for the Presidency.

Then began such noises as only boiler factories, war, small boys, and rejuvenated men could make, and far into the night the mighty but triumphant discord lasted.

Every device that skill and ingenuity could produce to make a noise was brought into play not only in Canton, but in all the cities and towns for miles around. Steam whistles, single and in chimes, brass-mouthed calliopes emitting frightful shrieks, bells, cannon, and ear-piercing horns all united to create a commotion that might have startled the man in the moon and the dwellers in Mars. Almost as if by magic, too, the streets became gay with the National colors, of designs numerous and various; bunting, flags, streamers, and what not, and everywhere the smooth, serious face of the new candidate looked forth on the multitude.

Canton will be a place of beauty for at least a fortnight, if not a joy forever. The McKinley house was the centre of attraction all day, and many residents and visitors from the surrounding towns called during the day to pay their respects, and generally they staid to hear the bulletins being read. There was the small army of newspaper men, drawn thither in anticipation of the event. They were made cordially welcome by Mr. McKinley and by members of his family, and they occupied the front porches and walk leading from the gate to the door in the northern front room, where Major McKinley sat and received those who were introduced.

In this room was the long distance telephone, which kept the house in communication with the Convention Hall. Opposite this room, across the hall, which divides the house, sat Mrs. McKinley, and a number of ladies gathered to receive with her the news of the day. The party included Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the Major's mother; Miss Helen McKinley, his sister; Mrs. Abner McKinley of New-York, Mrs. John N. Taylor of East Liverpool, wife of the owner of the great pottery works there, and alternate at large from Ohio; Mrs. Paul Schull, Somerset, and Mrs. Aaron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Mrs. Capt. Heistant, Mrs. George B. Frease, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Buckingham, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Harper Saxton, Miss Grace McKinley, Miss Eva Phillips, Miss Julia McCormack, Miss Hazelet, Miss Fisher, and Miss Cop.

The sceen in the house was impressive and interesting throughout the afternoon. Telephone bulletins were read by Samuel Saxton, nephew of the Major, and commented on by him and the little knot of companions gathered about him. Those included John Russell Young and Murat Halstead, Gen. R. H. Hastings, and a few local friends. The platform was received over the wires at the house and read with much interest.

Major McKinley is understood to be satisfied with the declarations in the document. The Cuban plank is said to have received his approval, and to be in harmony with his views and wishes in regard to that subject.

When it was announced that Foraker had taken the platform to present McKinley's name there was a chorus of "Good!" from the women, who appeared much more excited than the men. Major McKinley generally occupied a revolving office chair in front of his closed roll desk, but from time to time moved about, not exactly in a nervous manner, but as if anxious to see that everything went on all right. He was solicitous that all the news received should be distributed among those at the porch, and as fast as the telegraphic bulletins were handed him he directed that they be sent outside.

He received two or three parties of visitors who called to pay their respects, and he introduced them to his guests about the house. The telephone service was so clear and distinct that Major McKinley and those in the room were enabled to hear, seated at a distance of 600 miles from the convention hall, the shouting tumult that accompanied the presentation of his name.

It was an unprecedented experience in the history of political conventions, and Major McKinley is the first Presidential candidate not in attendance upon the convention who has heard the noise accompanying his own nomination.

The vote by States began coming over the telephone at 4:40 o'clock, and Major McKinley, donning his glasses, amid a silence broken only by the ticking of the telegraph instrument, began scoring the vote as fast as it was called. He paled the meresmerest trifle as the first figures were named, those from Alabama, but there was not a tremor in his voice as he spoke of the contest in Florida when the vote of that State was changed and there was a brief delay while the delegates were being polled; nor could the slightest evidence of nervousness be discerned as he stood with the roll call in his hands.

Just previous to the beginning of the roll call Major Goodspeed of Columbus, a lifelong friend of Major McKinley, arrived at the house and joined the party in the library. The crowd in front of the house had been augmented during the afternoon by friends and neighbors, until, at that hour, several scores were gathered on the lawn. They applauded the appearance of a large picture of the candidate which was raised against the front of the adjoining residence just as the calling of the roll of the States was begun.

During the progress of the voting Major McKinley flushed somewhat, and he watched it closely, comparing it with the figures that he had made up for the roll. The vote of New-Hampshire apparently was a surprise, and he said:

"That must be a mistake."

When the result was known the spacious yard was soon filled to the fences, and the street leading to the square was filled with hurrying multitudes, who did not wait for the orders for the formation of a procession, as arranged by the committee.

The crowd threw themselves into the house, and before Major McKinley could get out from them, they were upon him with their tumultuous congratulations. Among the first were a number of boys, school children, and these Major McKinley greeted with extra warmth. A sprinkling of laborers, old friends wrung his hand with a hearty "God bless you."

In a few minutes it was evident the throng would choke up the entrance, and the new candidate took his place on the porch, where he could be seen by the crowd. Before leaving the house, however, Major McKinley found his way to his wife and mother and received their greetings. His appearance was the signal for great applause, which continued for a minute or two. The committee in charge of the proposed demonstrations, or some of these at least, made their way to the porch, and F. E. Case spoke the congratulations of the candidate's fellow-citizens.

Major McKinley, who had appeared with his wife on the veranda, responded:

My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am greatly honored by this demonstration. Its non-partisan character forbids political discussion, and I appear only to make grateful acknowledgment of your address and congratulations. I am not indifferent to the pleasure which you exhibit at the news just received from the Republican National Convention. For days your interest has been centred upon St. Louis, and your presence in such vast numbers testifies to your personal good will, as well as your gratification with the work done there. Your cordial assurances are all the more appreciated by me because they come from my fellow-citizens, men of all parties, my neighbors, my former constituents, and my old comrades, with whom I have lived almost a lifetime, and who have honored me over and over again with important public trusts.

Your warm words are reciprocated and will be long remembered. Many of those around me have not always agreed with me, nor I with them, touching political questions. But it is pleasant, as I look into your faces, to recall that in all the years of the past there has never been a moment of time when you have withheld from me your friendship, your encouragement, and your confidence. You have always been most generously loyal, and my heart is full of gratitude to you all.

There is nothing more gratifying or honorable to any man than to have the regard and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and in this I have been particularly pleased. Never were neighbors more devoted or unfaltering in their support than you have been to me. You have always made my cause your cause, and my home among you has been one of increasing pleasure. This county and city are very near and dear to me.

Here I have spent all of my young manhood, and I have been identified with this magnificent county for nearly a quarter of a century. I have followed its growth with unconcealed pride, and have noted with satisfaction that it has kept pace with the most advanced and prosperous communities and has fallen behind none. I am glad to greet you here. You have never failed to greet me with your best wishes and congratulations upon every occasion of my nomination to a public office, commencing twenty years ago, when I was first named by my party for Congress.

I cannot undertake to estimate the value of these many friendly demonstrations, so helpful, so stimulating, more than you could have anticipated or believed at the time. Your call to-day is warmly appreciated, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you said, as expressive of the feelings of those for whom you speak. This last evidence of your esteem makes me more than ever indebted to you, and the happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide with me forever.

Delegations from Alliance, Massilon, Akron, Warren, and Niles called and presented addresses, to which Major McKinley responded briefly.

PILGRIMS TO CANTON.

New-York Delegates Will Call—Mr. Platt's Homecoming.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Among the first pilgrims to pay their respects to Major McKinley at Canton will be a party of New-Yorkers, who will leave here early to-morrow morning for Canton and remain there a few hours. It will include Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, William Brookfield, Gen. Horace Porter, Lloyd Collis, and Henry C. Robinson. They will travel in a private car and will leave Canton at 1 o'clock to-morrow, arriving in New-York Sunday morning.

Gen. Collis said to-night that the visit was to be made at the invitation of Major McKinley. Many of the New-Yorkers who are here will be back in New-York City early Saturday evening. The special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Road will leave here at 8:30 to-morrow morning. Thomas C. Platt's special car will be attached to this train, and Mr. Platt will be accompanied home by Charles W. Hackett, Congressman B. B. Odell, C. F. Hackett, and Lou Payn. In the other cars of the special will be Jacob Worth and several of the other Kings County Platt men, Abraham Gruber, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Hugh McRoberts, Congressman Quigg, J. Sloat Fassett, and several others. The train will probably arrive in New-York before 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

The special train over the New-York Central will leave here at noon to-morrow and reach New-York City at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, ex-Senator Francis Hendricks, Cornelius Van Cott, Senators Lexow and Burns, Col. Joseph Dickey, William Barnes, Jr., and several others will be passengers.

Fred S. Gibbs will remain in town until Saturday, owing to the meeting of the Republican committee to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Meade, and Mr. and Mrs. Addison B. Colvin will leave here at noon Saturday.

William Berri at McKinley's Home.

William Berri, President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, is at Major McKinley's home, in Canton, Ohio. It is said he was summoned there by telegraph, and that he will look after the interests of Major McKinley in Brooklyn during the coming campaign. The last time Major McKinley was in Brooklyn—Decoration Day, 1895—he was the guest of Charles B. Moore, who has been doing all in his power to further his nomination. Mr. Berri is the proprietor of one of the Republican papers in Brooklyn.

Reed's Message to McKinley.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Speaker Reed was away from his hotel to-night until 11 o'clock. When he returned he sent the following telegram to Major McKinley:

Hon. William McKinley, Canton, Ohio.
I wish you a happy and prosperous Administration—happy for yourself and prosperous for the country. (Signed) T. B. REED.

NOT DEEMED IMPORTANT.

The Silver Bolt Not Treated Seriously at Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The news that the St. Louis Convention had declared for the gold standard, and that delegates from the mining States had left the convention, was received in Washington with various feeling, according to the sympathies of those who heard it.

The Eastern Republicans and Eastern Democrats alike regard the bolt of the silver men as of very small importance. They do not believe that it implies the loss of all these States to the Republican candidate, and they do not expect these States in any case to decide the result of the election. The declaration for the gold standard is generally regarded as injuring Republican chances to some extent in the Mississippi Valley and the border States.

Democrats who are against free coinage express the belief that the Republican declaration will have a tendency to strengthen the sound-money men at Chicago.

The gold-standard Democrats are showing some activity in view of the interview with President Cleveland published yesterday and the decision of ex-Secretary Whitney to attend the Chicago Convention.

COMMENT IN ENGLAND.

Views of London Journals on McKinley's Nomination.

LONDON, June 18.—In its issue to-morrow The Daily News will congratulate the Republicans of the United States, if not on their candidate, at least on their refusal to have anything to do with a delusion.

The Standard will say:

McKinley is neither distinguished, learned, nor wise. It is a victory of the commonplace well organized. Senator Teller was right when he said that the gold standard and protection could not exist together in the United States. If hard and fast protectionism wins in November a debased currency is almost certain to follow. The foreign policy is to be truculence and fuss. England must not assert her rights, but must be thankful for what the great Republic condescends to give her. It is a reactionary platform in most respects. The moral level of party politics has fallen so low that men of the stamp of McKinley are about the best procurable. They are fully as good as the Nation deserves.

Between now and Autumn we must expect a strong counterblast, on the part of Republicans and Democrats alike, to the fulminating imperialism of the Canadians. The real aims and motives of both sets of party leaders are sure to be hidden in a cloud of words about English rapacity and perfidy.

We, as capitalists, are deeply interested in the fortunes of the Union. We are bound to say that the prospect opened up by the St. Louis platform is not cheerful. It means an ers of exclusive tariffs and jealous immigration laws.

"Powerful industrial monopolies," The Standard says, in concluding its article, "will be brought back to their fullest strength at a time when the United States are no longer in a position to stand such mischievous experiments, and just when their trade with us and ours with them is beginning to revive. We do not like the outlook."

PLATT WILL SUPPORT THE TICKET

Says Morton Could Have Had Second Place if He Chose.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Mr. Platt was seen at the Southern Hotel this evening after the convention, and made the following statement:

"Like a good soldier and a good Republican, I accept the situation, and will support the ticket heartily, and believe it will be elected. There has been much in the contest to dishearten the Republicans who have not been in accord with the men who have become masters of the situation.

"Our friends are satisfied with the results of their efforts in compelling the adoption of a gold standard platform. That is of more importance to the success of the ticket and the prosperity of the Nation than all the rest. It is conceded that the controlling element of the New-York delegation led to the movement, and was instrumental in accomplishing this object.

"As for the head of the ticket, no one doubts that he will stand upon the platform that the convention has adopted and carry out the principles therein enunciated. Whatever may have occurred in the past, I feel confident that he will govern himself by the wishes of the people as so clearly expressed in the gold-standard platform.

"The other thing that the controlling element desired, which they found unattainable, was the naming of a candidate from New-York State for the Vice Presidency. They would have accomplished that result had Gov. Morton consented to the use of his name for the second place after the convention declined to name him for the first place.

"He would have consented to the use of his name for the Vice Presidency in the interest of harmony and the success of the ticket, but he learned of the factious opposition of a small minority of the New-York delegation and wired peremptorily declining to permit his name to go before the convention."

THE SHOUTERS NOT OUT

NO WILD DISPLAY OF ENTHUSIASM HERE OVER THE NOMINATION.

Worse than When Harrison Was Nominated, the Way One Politician Put It—Some of the Clubs Pass Customary Resolutions—McKinley League Hears from Milholland—Republican Club to Meet To-night.

"Why, this is worse than it was when Harrison was nominated," said a prominent politician last night, "and there was no enthusiasm then."

As he said this he looked down the empty corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then out upon the quiet and almost deserted streets. There was not a spark of excitement, no handshaking, no congratulations—nothing. The expected and the long-schemed thing had come to pass. That was all.

In Twenty-fourth Street, at the headquarters of the McKinley League, there was a faint odor of fireworks in the air. There were a few McKinleyites in the hall awaiting the news from St. Louis. The only thing they had to arouse enthusiasm was the following telegram from the convention:

A. F. Carll, Secretary McKinley League, New-York:
Sound the tocsin! McKinley wins and Morton retires. Platt is the worst beaten man in American politics. We go to Canton.
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District met and indorsed the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. There were speeches by Col. C. N. Swift, John C. O'Conor, Major McKilvey, John F. Plummer, P. T. Sherman, and Stephen J. Van Rensselaer. All praised McKinley and talked for sound money and protection. The following resolution, offered by Gherardi Davis, was adopted:

The Republican organization of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District heartily indorses the nomination of William McKinley for President, and Garret A. Hobart for Vice President, and congratulates the voters upon the adoption of the gold standard as a party principle; and this association pledges itself to do all in its power to further the success of the National ticket.

Mr. Davis also offered this resolution:

Resolved, That this organization reasserts its hostility to the dishonest and fraudulent methods practiced in this Assembly district at the enrollments, primaries, and conventions during the past Winter, by which the good name of the party in this district has been greatly injured, and the will of the enrolled electors largely thwarted; and the organization calls upon all good Republicans residing within the district to enroll under its banner and aid in the suppression of such corrupt practices.

This was adopted unanimously.

Upon motion of Stephen J. Van Rensselaer, a campaign committee was appointed. The committee as named consists of Cornelius N. Bliss, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., S. J. Van Rensselaer, Gherardi Davis, G. H. Hardy, Thomas Brown, and Robert Morrison, (colored.)

After the resolutions there was a banquet and more felicitating.

A great ratification meeting is proposed for the evening of June 24, at Scottish Rite Hall, Twenty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

The regular Republican organization of the Fifth Assembly District held a ratification meeting at its headquarters, 56 Clinton Place, and erected a large transparency, and a McKinley and Hobart campaign club was formed with the following officers: President—Robert A. Corregan; Vice President—Lucas L. Van Allen; Second Vice President—Walter Logan; Third Vice President—Hiram Merritt; Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen; Secretary—W. W. Whitney, Jr.

The Republican organization in the Ninth Assembly District claims to have displayed the first McKinley banner.

Three hundred members of the Quigg Club rallied at 371 Amsterdam Avenue and were addressed by Gen. George B. Loud, ex-Mayor of New-Orleans Stephen B. Baldwin, and George R. Bidwell.

The Twenty-ninth Assembly District Republican Club met and passed the customary resolutions of indorsement. Speeches were made by De Witt Clinton Ward, N. A. Elsberg, and ex-Alderman James Owens.

A McKinley parade was organized last night by the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District. The parade appeared on the principal streets of Harlem. There were a number of transparencies, one of them reading, "Manufacturers, stir your fires; McKinley's here."

The Republican Club will hold a special meeting to-night at the clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, to ratify the nominations made at St. Louis yesterday. Secretary Jared G. Baldwin sent out a notice of the meeting Tuesday, announcing that it would be held on the evening of the day the nomination for President was made, should it be made before 4 P. M., failing which on the following evening. The clubhouse was nearly deserted last evening, and it was said that the members were saving their energies for the grand rally to-night.

A ratification meeting will be held at the North Side Republican Clubhouse, on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to-morrow night.

Senator Stewart of Nevada said last night that McKinley would carry only one Western State, Wisconsin. He thinks that even Ohio is very doubtful.

Mayor Strong predicts an easy victory for McKinley.

McKINLEY, MUSIC, AND RED FIRE.

Brooklyn Clubs Parade as Soon as the Nomination Is Made.

The banner McKinley club of the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn held a parade last night to celebrate the nomination of Major McKinley. It paraded through the lower part of the ward about 200 strong and subsequently met in the hall 896 Kent Avenue, where it held a ratification meeting, and speeches complimentary to the Republican standard-bearer were made.

The McKinley Club of the Eighteenth Ward also had a parade, with red fire and music. There were also parades in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Wards.

The Logan Club will ratify the nominations this evening at its headquarters, 255 Sixth Avenue.

Mayor Wurster Is Glad of It.

After the nomination of Major McKinley yesterday, Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was asked what he had to say in reference to the nomination. He said: "I consider it by all odds the strongest that the party could have made. McKinley, with the tariff issue, makes his election sure. The money question I have always considered the most important one at stake, and the platform of the Republican Party makes that question very definite. I am glad that Major McKinley was chosen."

Minister and Wife Fatally Injured.

From The Springfield Republican, June 17.

A fatal accident occurred in Great Barrington near the Green River bridge yesterday afternoon in which the Rev. E. J. Kelly of North Egremont sustained injuries from which he cannot recover, and his wife was so badly hurt that she died at 7 P. M. Mr. Kelly was returning home from Great Barrington in a carriage with his wife and three young women, when the team collided with a runaway horse belonging to Dr. G. H. Race, demolishing the carriage and frightfully injuring Mr. Kelly. Several of his ribs were broken, puncturing his lungs. Doctors were summoned from Great Barrington and everything was done to relieve the injured man. The young women, Misses Clifton, Ryer, and Farley, received severe shocks, but were not seriously injured. Mrs. Kelly was not at first supposed to be much hurt, but she succumbed to internal injuries.

Mr. Cleveland's Message.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Mr. Cleveland's informal message is an appeal to the patriotism and wisdom of his party to get together at Chicago and fight for the cause of sound money. It is a call to duty, to action, and its effect must be to give pause to the silver heresy, to solidify the Democratic ranks, and bring wisdom to the party councils. A campaign opened under such auspices, and waged with an aggressiveness that should inspire the weak and hesitating with confidence in its success, would achieve victory by deserving it.

TEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

And Several Injured on the Steamer Hon. Titus Sheard.

UTICA, N. Y., June 18.—The boilers of the pleasure steamer Hon. Titus Sheard exploded while the boat was carrying passengers from Little Falls to the bicycle races at Taylor Driving Park, one mile west of the city, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Eighteen persons were on board at the time.

Ten of the passengers, nine men and one young woman, were either instantly killed or died soon after they were taken from the wreck. Two are probably fatally injured and four are suffering from severe injuries. Two passengers are missing. The explosion occurred just as the engineer shut off steam at the Taylor Park landing.

The dead are:

BRADFORD, CHARLES, aged twenty-eight; skull terribly fractured; instantly killed.
GOLDEN, Miss ANNA, aged seventeen; badly scalded about the face and neck; death caused by drowning, although heroic efforts were made to save her life.
BALL, THOMAS, aged thirty; right leg blown off; died at the Little Falls hospital at 3:10 P. M.
SYMONDS, WILLIAM, aged thirty-five; head blown off and left arm terribly lacerated.
TRESSELT, E. J., pilot of the Titus Sheard; left arm blown off and right leg missing at the hip; Tresselt's body was blown several feet in the air, landing on a hawser hook on a passing boat, disemboweling him.
WALKER, ELON, aged thirty-five years; head split open; left shoulder bone terribly crushed; died immediately upon arrival at the Little Falls hospital.
WHITE, GEORGE, aged fifty-two years, superintendent of the Hon. Titus Sheard's mill; head blown off; killed instantly.
WORMUTH, CHARLES, aged thirty-five years; head blown off and left breast split open.
WORMUTH, WILLIAM, aged thirty years; compound fracture of both legs; flesh wound on right leg; died at the hospital at 7:30 P. M.
YOUNG, VAN BUREN, engineer of the Titus Sheard; both thigh bones broken; scalded severely and injured internally; died at the Little Falls hospital at 7 P. M.

Two unknown persons are supposed to be in the canal. The injured are:

CASLER, KIT; arm broken; suffered considerably from shock.
DENMAN, GEORGE, aged twenty-eight; both hands badly mangled; pelvis fractured; body badly scalded; two holes in right side of abdomen; injuries will probably result fatally.
KINGSTON, PERRY; big toe cut off; scalded about the face and head; will recover.
STROUP, IRVING; arms and legs injured; severe cut in the back and badly scalded.
STROUP, Mrs. IRVING, aged twenty-three years; compound fracture of right kneepan and left arm; lower jaw fractured and possibly internally injured; her condition is serious.
WARREN, RHODA, aged 16; scalded badly about the face and limbs.

All the dead and injured are from Little Falls, and as far as known the list is complete.

ORATOR ESTABROOK OF CHICAGO.

He Is Locally Deemed Worthy of the Mantle of Emory A. Storrs.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Since the death of Emory A. Storrs Chicagoans have been looking for some one on whom the mantle of the great orator might fittingly fall. Many now think that honor is due Henry D. Estabrook, who delivered the oration on the occasion of the dedication of the Franklin Monument in Lincoln Park a week ago.

Oratory is with Mr. Estabrook a natural gift. It comes to him by inheritance, and has been cultivated with all the assiduity of a lawyer ambitious to excel on the rostrum and in the courtroom. In addition to the mere flow of language, he has the culture that pleases and the earnestness that convinces, and those who have heard the addresses delivered by Mr. Estabrook on several notable occasions predict for him an enviable future. By common assent the oration delivered at the Franklin Monument unveiling was one of the most masterful efforts it was ever the privilege of local people to enjoy.

Mr. Estabrook is new in Chicago—he has been in the city only three months—and citizens will be pleased to know something of the man and what he has done. The address referred to is not the first that he has delivered in this city, and the event was not the first on which he has won for

CITY COLLEGE GRADUATES

EIGHTY-ONE YOUNG MEN RECEIVE THE REWARDS OF STUDY.

Commencement Exercises in Carnegie Hall—Charles Sindelar, the Salutatorian, and Emilius W. Scherr, Jr., the Valedictorian — Many Prizes Awarded to the Students—The Graduates Have a Banquet at the Savoy Hotel.

The forty-fourth annual commencement exercises of the College of the City of New-York were held last night at Carnegie Hall. Thirty-eight graduates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and forty-three that of Bachelor of Science.

Philip H. Stern, '91, and Louis E. Van Norman, '91, received the degree of Master of Arts. Gustave Legras, '79; Harold E. Lippincott, '91, and Gino C. Speranza, '92, received the degree of Master of Sciences.

The graduates were:

Jerome Alexander, James J. A. Lee, Samuel Barit, Frederick Lese, Eugene P. Bernstein, David Levine, Emil Beyer, Henry Levy, Carl O. Carlson, Adolphus A. Lippe, George M. Clark, Alexander H. McDowell, Arthur W. Corse, Louis Marks, Paul M. Crandell, Norman Martin, Joseph A. Cunningham, Thomas A. Martin, T. Adrian Curtis, L. F. Martin, Fred J. Dreyfus, Eli Moschcowitz, William J. Ehrhard, Conrad Mund, Rudolph P. Ellis, Hugh C. Murray, Millard Henry Ellison, August H. Peterson, Robert L. Fernbach, Harold Peyser, George J. Ferris, Harold M. Phillips, Edward Flanagan, Samuel Edward Plonsky, William K. Franklin, Rudolph C. Pokorny, Joseph H. Gandollo, L. M. Rippe, Milton Gerschel, William Rosensohn, Emil Gluck, Louis J. Rosett, Lawrence Goldberg, Emilius W. Scherr, Jr., Max Greenbaum, Edward H. Schlueter, Max S. Hamburger, Frederick Schoedel, Jr., Joseph S. Heil, Jacob M. Schoenfeld, Samuel Hoffman, Charles Sindelar, Edward Holland, Charles Sladovnik, A. W. Hubschmitt, Hugh J. Smallen, Frederic L. Hunt, Otto C. Sommerich, Louis Jacobwitz, August C. Strobel, Walter E. Strobel, Charles B. Jameson, J. H. Jasper, Albert S. Taylor, Edward Kasner, Charles F. Thelusson, Milton Kempner, Morris C. Valentine, John S. Kennedy, Frank B. Vermilya, Edward J. Kenney, William C. Volckhausen, Herbert A. Knox, Oscar Wagner, Alexander H. Kridel, Samuel Wechsler, George A. Kues, Alfred A. Wright, Louis R. Lawyer, and Simon Zevie.

The large auditorium was filled with friends of the graduates, and the stage was decorated with palms and flowers. Seated on the platform were Gen. Alexander S. Webb, President of the college; Robert Maclay, President of the Board of Trustees; Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, Judge James Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, who delivered the opening prayer, and School Commissioners Alexander P. Ketchum, John L. N. Hunt, and Charles B. Hubbell.

Charles Sindelar delivered the salutatory address, and Emilius W. Scherr, Jr., the valedictory. Herbert A. Knox spoke on "The Twilight of Great Men," Rudolph C. Pokorny on "The Influence of American Democracy on Independent Character," Jerome Alexander on "Three Centuries of Revolution," Morris C. Valentine on "Student or Athlete," and Emilius W. Scherr, Jr., on "The Limitations of the Electric System."

Prizes were presented as follows:

Prize of the President of the Board of Education for the Best Prose Declamation—John S. Kennedy. His subject was the "Significance of the Flag," and he received three volumes of American Orations, three of British Orations, three of Humorous Masterpieces, and three of British Letters.

Roemer Prize for the Best Poetry Declamation—S. John Block. He received nine volumes of John Morley's Works.

Excell Medals—First, gold, Aaron B. Salant; second, silver, Louis Salant.

Cromwell Medals—First, Louis Salant; second, Manuel M. Kaiser; third, Sidney L. Teven.

Word Medals, to the Twenty Students Most Proficient in the Different Studies—Chemistry, E. W. Scherr, Jr.; natural history, E. W. Scherr, Jr.; natural philosophy, Edward Kasner; moral philosophy, Edward Kasner; political science, Aaron B. Salant; English, Ralph Weinberg; Greek, E. W. Scherr, Jr.; Latin, O. C. Sommerich; French, Harold J. Bostine; Spanish, Louis Finesilver; German, Aaron Salant; oratory, Martin Birnbaum; composition, Herbert A. Knox; logic, Louis Salant; astronomy, Edward Kasner; history, Arthur J. Stein; drawing, Jacob Theobald; algebra and geometry, Alfred Prankenthaler; descriptive geometry, Arthur E. Sherwood; botany, W. D. Pulvermacher. Certificates of Equal Merit—Greek, Herbert A. Knox and Henry Levy; history, Aaron B. Salant.

Riggs Medals.—Senior Class—First, Jerome Alexander; second, Lawrence Goldberg. Junior Class—First, Ralph Weinberg; second, Maurice Simmons.

Claflin Medals.—Senior Class—Greek, Herbert A. Knox; Latin, Max L. Arnstein. Freshman Class—Greek, Jacob Weiss; Latin, David Goldstein. Certificate of Equal Merit—Latin, Phineas Israeli.

Kelly Prize.—S. T. Stern.

F. W. De Voe Prizes.—Woodworking, Edward F. Schaefer. Metal Working, Walter L. Boyes.

Ketchum Prizes.—Senior Class—History of Philosophy: First, Charles Sindelar; second, Edward Kasner. Junior Class—Political Economy: First, Aaron B. Salant; second, Simon T. Stern.

James Gordon Bennett Prize.—Jerome Alexander.

Sons of the American Revolution Prize.—Jerome Alexander.

Honorable mention was made of Otto C. Sommerich, William C. Volckhausen, Simon Zevie, Lewis Truckenbrodt, Frederick J. Dreyfus, Samuel Barit, Louis J. Rosett, and Oscar Wagner for having received over 85 per cent. of the maximum of marks from the beginning of the freshman year to the end of the senior year.

After the exercises the class of '96 marched in a body to the Savoy Hotel, where a banquet was served.

BROTHERS DROWNED IN RESERVOIR

Were Trying to Cross on a Raft and Went Down Together.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 18.—Stephen and Mahlen Seaman, brothers, aged twenty-one and nineteen years, respectively, were drowned to-night in the Brooklyn city reservoir here. As they went down their arms were thrown around each other.

The young men started to cross the reservoir on a raft. When they were in the middle the raft broke into two pieces and they were thrown into the water. They went down where the water is twelve feet deep. The reservoir is being dragged to-night for the bodies. Three hundred persons are on the banks of the reservoir.

Sing Sing's New Health Board.

SING SING, N. Y., June 18.—The village Board of Health has organized by electing Dr. E. B. Sherwood President, Dr. Hiram Barber Health Officer, and Robert T. Dennis Secretary and Register of Vital Statistics. As this is a newly appointed board, separate and distinct from the Town Board of Health, the members drew for terms. Dr. Sherwood drew the three-years' term, Joseph Thompson the two-years', and John E. Kenney the one-year term. They intend to enforce the health laws and create something of a reform in the village.

Kidnapped His Own Children.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—James Jamelson, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, kidnapped his two children, Sadie, aged eight, and Martin, aged five, this morning, and the police of several cities are now searching for him and the little ones. Jamelson and his wife have not lived together for some time. Recently she had him arrested for non-support, and Judge Mott ordered him to pay her $20 per month for the support of herself and two children. The payment was due to-day.

Elderly Woman Hurt by Bicyclist.

Kate Feeley, sixty years old, of 219 East Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday, while crossing Lexington Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street, was knocked down by August Cranz, thirty-six years old, of 33 East Twenty-second Street, who was riding a bicycle. She received a fracture of the left leg and was taken to the Flower Hospital. The bicyclist was arrested and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station.

L. P. Hansen Is Better.

L. P. Hansen, the crockery and glassware merchant and member of the Fremont City Council, Nebraska, who arrived here from that place Tuesday evening, and who was found on the sidewalk in front of 84 Greenwich Street Wednesday morning, after having fallen from the fourth story, fracturing his skull, was said at the Hudson Street Hospital to be much improved yesterday morning.

Hansen's wife, who has been notified of her husband's mishap, is on her way here and is expected to arrive on Saturday.

Andrew H. Green Improving.

Andrew H. Green, who is ill at his residence, 61 Park Avenue, was reported to have improved last night.

WE MAKE A "SEASON."

American Tourists Are Welcome in England for Various Reasons.

From The London Chronicle.

In another month we shall be in the height of the American season, and, indeed, many of our cousins from the other side of the Atlantic are here already. We are always glad to see them, first, on the ground of kinship, and, second—which is a frank admission—because they add to the volume of business in various directions.

What kind of American season will the present one be, to what do the indications point? One naturally goes for information to the organizations which are in touch with the American tourist traffic—the shipping offices, the exchanges, and so on. I find a general impression to this effect, that the season will be an average good one, but, of course, behind last year's. That was wholly exceptional, the rough calculation having been that 50,000 Americans visited Europe. The traffic was so enormous that many people could not get over here when they wanted to come, or home again when they desired to return. That sort of experience is hardly likely, then, to be quite so plentiful this year, and for one reason because the Presidential election is taking place in America. Politics will keep at home many who otherwise would seek a European holiday.

Although what I have written represents the general forecast, it is subject to all sorts of qualifications. "You can really never tell beforehand," I heard in one quarter, "what an American season will be. The migration may begin quietly, and even go on some time in an average way, and then suddenly there comes an enormous rush, and berths are at a premium. Moreover, the tonnage of shipping plying between America and England is this Spring greater than ever it was before, and the traffic being thus more widely distributed may not look the volume which it actually is." With that, prophesy may be dropped—the Americans will be here right enough—and then we come to the question, Where do they go once they are in England?

Do they stay in London? Do they go to the country? Do they visit the Continent? An affirmative answer to all the three questions will perhaps represent the itinerary of the average American tourist. London is a great attraction—it has so much to show, and is so restful, with its dull, lumbering roar, as contrasted to the clanging, nerve-destructive racket of an American city. Stratford-on-Avon is the centre of a district which few Americans neglect to visit. The Shakespeare country is almost as faithful a pilgrimage with them as Paris itself. To some the trip to Paris stands for a Continental trip, but thousands—indeed, the great bulk—go very much wider. They go, to Italy, to Germany, to Holland, to Austria, sometimes to Russia, and this year many Americans will probably go to Hungary for the exhibition.

Why do Americans come to Europe in crowds—why is there such an institution as an American season at all? Several answers, I find, are given to that by the authorities on the whole subject. To begin with, Americans have intimate race ties with Europe, and they like to visit the localities from which their forbears came. Again, America is a new country, and Americans have not among them those old historical things—cathedrals, for example—which always appeal to the human imagination. Once more, the body of people in America who can afford to travel is numerous, and yet further, a European holiday often costs less than one at home would involve. Moreover, it allows busy men to get away from telegrams and the office stool and worry, as they could not do if they were to remain on the American continent. Finally, Paris is the fashion shop of the world, and Uncle Sam's winsome daughters dearly love to be in fashion.

These are some of the reasons why there is an American season, and why it is likely to remain with us.

COMMENCEMENT AT CHAPPAQUA.

Essays by the Graduates and Exercises by Undergraduates.

The twenty-sixth commencement exercises of Chappaqua Institute, at Chappaqua, N. Y., were begun yesterday afternoon with vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and Delsarte movements by the undergraduates. Those who took part were Loretta A. Haight, Clementine E. Yale, Robert Goldsack, Anna C. Hutchinson, Edgar B. Davis, Sarah P. Hunt, Harry A. Kent, Mary C. Montgomery, Theron Dean, A. Grace Hallock, Annie E. Baldwin, Kenneth R. Montgomery, Carrie A. Washburn, and Theron S. Agor.

Collection Hall, tastefully draped with the institute colors and decorated with flowers, will be filled to-day with relatives and friends of the graduates to witness the graduating exercises. The programme consists of essays by the five graduates, as follows: "Is Ignorance a Sin?" by Elizabeth W. Virden of Lewes, Del.; "The Scholar's Hope," by Ada Concklin of Pomona, N. Y.; "The Armenian Question," by Roland B. Fiftcraft of Chicago, Ill.; "Night Brings Out the Stars," by Cecil F. Hosmer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; "The End Not Yet," by Annie E. Baldwin of Patterson, N. Y. The presentation of the diplomas, by Robert S. Haviland of the Board of Managers, will be followed by the address to the graduates by Aaron M. Powell, editor of The Philanthropist. The annual meeting of the alumni will be held this evening. The meeting of the Alumni Association will be held June 27.

Phillips's Largest Class.

ANDOVER, Mass., June 18.—Commencement exercises occurred at Phillips Academy to-day, when diplomas were presented to the largest graduating class in the history of the academy—102 in the classical and 38 in the scientific department.

GEORGE H. WYCKOFF IMPROVING.

It Is Thought that His Changes of Recovery Are Very Good.

George H. Wyckoff, President of the Bank of New-Amsterdam, who was shot last Monday in his office in the bank by George H. Semple, was reported at the New-York Hospital at midnight last night to be steadily improving.

Mrs. Wyckoff called early in the evening, but as there appeared to be no immediate danger in her case she went home about 8:30 o'clock.

It was intended to have a consultation between Dr. Robert F. Weir, Mr. Wyckoff's physician, and the physicians in attendance upon him at the hospital about 10 o'clock last night. Dr. Weir, however, did not call until about 11 o'clock. He expressed the opinion that a consultation was not necessary, as the third day of Mr. Wyckoff's illness had then passed. As no signs of blood poisoning have appeared it is thought that Mr. Wyckoff's chances of recovery are very good.

STEVE BRODIE HAS BEEN INDICTED.

Sergt. Albers Alleges that He Violated the New Liquor Law.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for violation of the Raines law against "Steve" Brodie, who keeps a saloon on the Bowery, near Canal Street.

The complaint was made by Sergt. Albers of the Elizabeth Street Police Station, who alleges that during prohibited hours he bought some whisky with a mock sandwich, in Brodie's place. Brodie holds a hotel license, but the complaint alleges that it is a "fake" hotel, and that there are not ten rooms as required by law.

The violation is alleged to have taken place about ten days ago. The complaint was laid before Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court. The complaint was dismissed, and Brodie was discharged.

The Origin of a Name.

From The Philadelphia Call.

There is a general belief that Gunner's Run, in Kensington, received its name from the fact that a great many sportsmen frequented the banks of the stream before the time of Kensington's becoming a portion of the built-up city. This belief is held by some of those who live in the vicinity. As a matter of fact, the now malodorous stream received its name from one of the early Swedish settlers who took up his residence on its banks. His name was Gunnar Rambo, or Ghunar Rambo. When the English settlers came to Kensington they soon corrupted the name to Gunner, and this was in time applied to the stream.

ITS TENTH COMMENCEMENT

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE EXERCISES WELL ATTENDED.

President Hoffman Delivered the Address of Welcome and Prof. Loeb Spoke of the Institute—Hebrew Orphan Asylum Gave Musical Selections, and President Raymond of Union College Admonished the Graduates.

The tenth annual commencement exercises of the Hebrew Technical Institute took place last night in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. When the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler stepped forward on the platform to deliver the opening prayer, every seat in the auditorium was occupied, and hundreds of men and women were standing in the space behind the seats and in the aisles.

The exercises were more pretentious that any which have attended any similar affair of the institute, and the audience was the largest which has ever witnessed the presentation of diplomas of the graduating classes. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum added to the entertainment by the rendition of popular selections, all of which were received with cheers. James H. Hoffman, the President of the institute, was vociferously greeted as he approached the rostrum to deliver the address of welcome. Mr. Hoffman's remarks were brief and confined to bidding welcome to the friends of the school, and to its growth and present prosperity.

Prof. Morris Loeb, who followed the President, explained at length the mission, origin, and devolpment of the institute. Joseph Hoffman of the graduating class next delivered the salutatory and an essay on the subject of "The Recent Developments in Science." He spoke clearly and directly, and was frequently interrupted by applause. A paper on "Pattern Making and Foundry Work" was next read by Charles L. Jacobs, after which Abraham Levy gave the Carl Schurz Prize Essay on "Technical Education." He emphasized the difference between the trade school and the technical institute. In the latter, the essayist said, the dormant talents are awakened and developed, equipping the pupil for the sphere for which he is most naturally qualified.

The subject "A New Method of Electric Lighting" was then treated by David Landau, who paid high compliments to Edison, Tesla, and other of the prominent electricians. The valedictory, which followed, was delivered by Joseph Lewin, who was succeeded by Edgar S. Barney, the Principal of the institute, who addressed the graduating class and cautioned them not to be misled into the idea that they had nothing further to learn. He told them that in reality their study should now begin, that what they had thus far learned was merely to equip them for the beginning of life's struggle and to start them in their respective spheres of usefulness. He concluded with the awarding of diplomas to the following thirty-four graduates, whose ages and birthplaces are appended:

Maxwell J. Adler, seventeen years, born in America; Abraham J. Bromberg, sixteen years, born in Russia; George Fichandler, seventeen, Russia; Herman Selz Fuld, fifteen, America; Aaron Frankenheim, sixteen, America; Adolph L. Goldschmidt, seventeen, America; Louis A. Grossman, eighteen, Hungary; Joseph Guttman, sixteen, Austria; Samuel Hamburger, fifteen, America; Charles L. Jacobs, seventeen, America; Maxwell Joffe, seventeen, Russia; Max Kanzel, sixteen, Russia; Ignatius Kornbluh, seventeen, Hungary; Albert M. Kurzman, sixteen, America; David Landau, seventeen, Russia; Abraham Levy, seventeen, Russia; Joseph Lewin, seventeen, America; Herman W. Lilienthal, fifteen, America; Joseph Miller, seventeen, Russia; Abraham I. Reiss, fifteen, America; Henry Rosesson, sixteen, Russia; Jacob Rosensohn, fifteen, Russia; Oscar Rosenthal, eighteen, Austria; Israel L. Rothman, seventeen, Austria; Louis Samuels, sixteen, America; Louis Schulberg, sixteen, America; Arthur Schwab, sixteen, America; Michael Shapero, sixteen, Russia; Michael L. Spector, fifteen, Russia; Albert Starkenstein, sixteen, America; Jacob Wallach, fifteen, Germany; James Winters, sixteen, America; William C. Sommerfeld, seventeen, America.

The final, and by far the most impressive, address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, the President of Union University of Schenectady, N. Y. The speaker began his remarks by saying that he became deeply interested in the Hebrew Technical School through a visit to the Educational Fair in Madison Square Garden last December. His own experience in the educational field, he said, was in an entirely different branch, but he found the methods of the Technical Institute among the most useful for the world at large.

"The most excellent thing in life," remarked Dr. Raymond, "is an ideal. The men who have a definite object of life are the ones who are successful. All lectures to graduates would be useless," he continued, "if the graduate could be made to fully know how to begin life with a definite purpose and to cling tenaciously to that purpose. Ability to make money is not to be despised," Mr. Raymond remarked. "Ability to make ourselves honored and famous is not to be despised. But the highest ideal, I think, is to make ourselves useful and beneficial to our fellowman. Work is the primary condition of righteousness. The great promise of America to-day is that we are a Nation of workers." In conclusion, the speaker said: "Let us by the excellence of our work praise Him who has made us and given us life and this beautiful country." The speaker retired amid hearty and continuous applause.

The awarding of the numerous money and other prizes concluded the evening's exercises. Among those occupying seats on the platform were James H. Hoffman, Prof. P. R. White, Prof. M. Loeb, the Rev. Dr. M. Harris, the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, the Rev. Dr. R. Grossman, L. Schlesinger, James Loeb, Joseph Wetzler, Louis Stern, M. Thalmessinger, J. Sands, J. P. Solomon, Mrs. Esther Herman, Mrs. S. Masters, N. Necasulmer, E. W. Bloomingdale, J. B. Bloomingdale, S. Goldenberg, Mrs. David J. Seligman, and Henry S. Allen.

Smallest State in the World.

A correspondent of The London Standard writes:

"Until the other day, I was always of opinion that the miniature republic of Moresnet—which is, perhaps, not altogether so little known as your Paris correspondent seems to think—was the tiniest State in the world. It would seem, however, that we can 'go one better,' and that Moresnet, with its 1,200 inhabitants, is almost a giant as compared with the Lilliputian republic to be mentioned. I read in The Tablet of May 16:

"'Do you suppose that Monaco, or the republic of Andorra, or even that of San Marino, is the smallest State in the world? If so, you will be surprised to hear—as we are—that a little island off the northeast coast of Sardinia, not far from the Bay of Terranova, and Tavolara by name, enjoys that proud distinction. It is some three miles long, by about 3,130 feet in breadth, with a population of fifty-five souls. From 1836 to 1886 Tavolara was a tiny monarchy, but upon the death of Paolo I., (and last,) and by express desire of that potentate, it became republican in Government, with a President elected for six years, the women voting as well as the men. Italy, we are told, recognized the microscopic republic in 1887.'"

Horses Killed by Electricity.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 18.—A handsome team of coach horses belonging to Malcomb Graham were killed last night by electricity at the entrance to the yard of the residence of E. D. Adams, on Bellevue Avenue. An iron pipe crosses the driveway to carry off water. Close to this pipe under ground runs an electric light cable. As the horses stepped on the pipe going into the yard they were knocked down and killed. The insulation of the cable had worn off, and the pipe was fully charged from the cable.

Destructive Alcyon Lake.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 18.—The heavy rains of the past week caused Alcyon Lake, an artificial pond adjoining Pitman Grove, to break through its dam to-day. The lake covers about twenty acres, and in some places the water was ten feet deep. As the flood went down the little valley it carried everything before it. The most serious damage was the washing out of several county bridges. The damage done by the flood will not exceed $8,000.

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA.

Review of the Various Restrictive Laws Under Which They Have Lived.

Moscow Letter in The London News.

The Jews occupy quite a special and peculiar position among the heterogeneous races in Russia. In the Moscow period Jews were not admitted into the country. During the reign of Peter the Great no general laws concerning the Jews were passed but the ukase of 1727 decreed the expulsion of all Jews from Russia, and forbade them to return hither. This ukase was subsequently confirmed in 1742 by the Empress Elizabeth Petrovna, but in the reign of Catherine II. the Jewish question assumed a different form, owing to the annexation of several provinces of Poland, where the policy of King Casimir the Great had led to the permanent settlement of a very large Jewish population.

It was then that a delimitation of territory for the residence of the Jews was first established, and they were confined, in respect of permanent residence, to certain provinces. Later, in 1804, during the reign of Alexander I., there was a general enactment with regard to the Russian Jewry, the main object of which was to induce them to engage in productive labor. To this end each Jew was obliged to join one of the existing unprivileged classes, and the Jewish land owners were accorded certain rights, but were strictly prohibited from keeping gin shops and inns in villages and settlements.

In 1835 a new edict respecting the Jews, and of a similar nature, was promulgated; but, at the same time, certain other measures calculated to accentuate their exclusiveness were adopted. Thus by the enactment of 1835 they were permitted to have elected boards or cahals for the assessment of rates and taxes. These official measures, repealed in 1844, merely served to cover the existing and ancient system of the cahal. Subsequently, in 1844, a new ukase was issued, establishing Jewish schools by means of a special "korobotchnoi" tax levied on the Jews.

On the accession of Alexander II., the measures adopted by the Government regarding Russian Hebrews were again modified and directed toward removing the hitherto existing restrictions of their rights, with the object of assimilating them with the native population. The chief object of these measures, it is officially said, was to induce the Jews to engage in productive labor.

According to the existing laws, Jews are permitted to reside in all the ten provinces of Poland, and in Bessarabia, Vilna, Vitebsk, Volhynia, Grodno, Yekaterinoslaff, Kovno, Minsk, Mohileff, Podolia, Poltava, Tchernigeff, Kiev, Kherson and the Taurida, with the exception of the following towns in those provinces: Kieff, Yalta, Nicolaieff, and Sebastopol, where only Jews who are merchants are permitted to reside. In Courland only such Jews as settled there before 1835 have the right of residence. Jews are also prohibited from settling within a distance of fifty versts of the frontier, a measure adopted, ostensibly at least, to stop smuggling. By the law of 1882 they are likewise forbidden to settle or acquire, or lease or mortgage, any real estate outside of towns and hamlets.

In all other parts of the empire Jews are only permitted to remain temporarily for purposes of business. To a very large number, however, is permitted freedom of residence; they are those who have belonged to the first guild of trading merchants for not less than five years, those holding learned degrees or who have passed the curriculum of the higher educational establishments, and students in such establishments. As a general rule, Jews may not enter the service of the State, except those who possess learned degrees, and medical men in places assigned for the residence of Jews. Furthermore, they are not permitted to take part in the election of communal and municipal representatives.

It must be noted that all these restrictions apply only to the rabbinical Jews; the Karaims have enjoyed all civil rights appertaining to native Russian subjects since the time of Catherine II. The number of rabbinical Jews in Russia at the present time amounts to over 5,000,000 souls.

HERE'S A MAN BOLD INDEED.

He Openly Defends a Habit Most People Regard as Ridiculous.

Recently The London Telegraph ventured gently to criticise the wearing of corsets by men, a habit which it said was becoming prevalent in England. The Telegraph now publishes the following very curious letter, received by it from somebody who signs himself "A Male Wearer of Corsets":

"I certainly cannot agree with you when you speak of the prejudice against a man wearing corsets as being a 'wholesome prejudice.' That such a prejudice does exist I am well aware, and I believe it has existed for the following reasons:

"1. Because it is very exceptional for men to wear corsets. 2. Because there is a prevalent idea that it is effeminate for them to do so. 3. Because they are considered injurious to health.

"With regard to the first reason, although it is still unusual for men to wear corsets, yet the practice is steadily on the increase, especially among army officers, who wear them to enable their uniforms to fit more accurately. I was informed by a firm of corsetmakers a few days ago that the firm alone made last year over 900 pairs of corsets for gentlemen, and that the practice of men wearing corsets, not mere belts, but real stays strongly boned, steeled, and laced, is rapidly increasing, and that some firms are taking up the making of such as a specialty.

"The second reason, I think, should commend itself to every right-minded person, for there can be nothing effeminate in a man using any means in his power to preserve his figure. Man's dress at the present time is adapted to his different pursuits, and while I would not for one moment advocate the use of stays, save, perhaps, very short and loose ones, for cycling, rowing, or riding dress, I venture to declare that a morning, frock, or dress coat never shows to such advantage as when worn over a well-corseted figure.

"Nowadays ladies are accustoming themselves to join in many of the healthy sports of men, and wisely modify their mode of dress for the purpose, and as we do not think a woman less womanly for adopting such masculine articles of attire as commend themselves for their utility, so I feel confident they would not consider men effeminate for adopting that article of feminine dress which is so essential for the retention of a good figure, and which at the same time is exceedingly comfortable to the wearer, for that stays are comfortable garments no one will deny who has once realized the agreeable feeling of being firmly laced in a well-fitting corset.

"As to the third reason, I am sure no conscientious physician will be found who can affirm that he has known of any ill health being caused by corsets worn as they are at the present time by the majority of ladies, viz., firmly, but not too tightly laced. After a few months' use I can say from experience that these supports will be found so comfortable that they will never be discarded."

New-York at Sunset in June.

Correspondence of The Boston Transcript.

On these clear, cool June days one wonders more than ever that no artist has yet painted New-York as though he loved it, as Raffaeli and de Nittis and Jean Bérand have painted Paris. At no time in the year is the town so glorified as it is toward sunset on these days. The sun sinks over the North River, below the hills on the opposite shore, pouring a flood of light upon the cross streets from the river toward the heart of the town. As the wayfarer along the main avenues looks down them, they seem to swim in the golden radiance. The lampposts, swinging signs, bits of glass, and the like become sparkling points of ruddy light. The walls of the houses, the pavement of the streets grow warm and shimmering. And beyond, in the shadow, are the hills above the river, and overhead the clear, smooth, darkening sky. The children playing in the streets become for the moment unreal things flitting about in the golden haze. The structure of the elevated railways is transmuted from steel into ruddy and lustrous metal. The locomotives give forth golden vapors. The windows of the cars shine like little squares of gold. Then, little by little, the golden light recedes, as a goddess might draw a shining mantle about her. The little points of light flicker and vanish. The streets grow shadowy and prosaic again. Then only a deep golden border hangs on the top of the dark Jersey hills. It fades, and naught remains but a glory of violet cloud and the fresh night wind blowing up from the river.

Marion Singer Married Again.

Marion Singer, who was with De Wolf Hopper in "Wang," for several seasons, was married yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Houghton in the "Little Church Around the Corner," to Dr. J. B. Brewer of New-York City. She was separated for some years from her husband, Charles H. Atwood, an architect, who left her a fortune of nearly $500,000.

WISCONSIN OARSMEN WIN.

Beat Yale Freshmen Easily in the Race at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, June 18.—The first intercollegiate boat race ever rowed between the East and the West took place this afternoon on Lake Salstonstall, four miles from here, and the West won. The contestants were the University of Wisconsin and the Yale freshmen. The Westerners took the lead at the pistol shot, and were not headed till the flag was dropped at the finish by the judge. In every way the victors were handicapped, and from the indications previous to the race it was Yale's race.

The Wisconsin men were out of form by their long ride on the cars, were suffering from complaints incident to a change of water, lost the toss for position, and were forced to accept the inferior course, compelling them to go over a length further than the Yale men, and there was a stiff head wind blowing, affecting them, a crew weighing only 153 pounds to a man, far more than the heavier oarsmen of Yale, who tipped the scales at the average weight of 164 pounds.

The Wisconsin men caught the water first; their boat had just put clear water between it and Yale's at the quarter-mile flag, at the mile was over three lengths to the good, and at the finish was 34 seconds in advance. Under the old boating rule of dividing the number of seconds' lead by three to get the length ahead, the Wisconsiners had the race by over ten lengths.

The time was creditable for the weather conditions which prevailed, the strong wind being accountable for the loss of at least a minute in the time predicted. Wisconsin's time was 12:06 2-5. Yale's flag dropped at the finish in 12:40.

The first mile was made in about 6:45.

The referee was Guy C. Richards of Columbia, and the judges Dr. Percy Belton, H. C. Cheney, and Ralph Daniels.

The Wisconsin visitors were to-night tendered a banquet by the Yale men.

YALE CREW IMPROVING.

"Bob" Cook Praises the English Catch and Will Work It Up.

LONDON, June 18.—"Bob" Cook, the coach of the Yale crew, in an interview with a representative of The United Press at Henley this morning upon the subject of the criticisms of the English press and oarsmen upon the style of the Yale crew, said: "I am surprised at the body swing employed by the English oarsmen. I prefer the English catch to that of Yale, however, and we shall work up that point chiefly. We shall not change Yale's stroke, and the training of the crew here will be the same as that in America. There is no chance of over training, and the race alone will decide the advantage of the body swing. The race will be a battle of strokes."

The weather was bright and clear this morning, and the Yale men in excellent spirits. The Yale crew were out on the water at 10:15, and rowed for an hour. They were coached by Capt. Cook, who rode on horseback along the bank of the river. The crew worked upon lengthening out their stroke in the main, and succeeded in recovering. They rowed at the rate of twenty-seven strokes a minute. Mr. Cook said after the practice that the men had been fairly successful at their new work.

English oarsmen and others express surprise at the skillful and graceful way in which the Yale men handled their boat when putting it into the water, and highly praise their personal appearance. The crew certainly look well in their uniforms.

The Yale men were out again in their boat at 6:30 o'clock this afternoon and remained out an hour. The crew went over the course four times, the first time at a stroke of twenty-six to the minute and the second time at the Trinity Hall stroke of twenty-four to the minute. Capt. Cook expressed himself as pleased with to-day's work of the crew, which was better than that of yesterday. The Englishmen are noticing this improvement, and it is making them uneasy.

Another invitation has been received by Yale from the Hamburg Regatta Committee asking the crew to take part in the races at Hamburg. The invitation, however, has not been accepted. Capt. Treadway of the Yale crew wants to go to Hamburg, but he will not be able to hold the crew together long enough to take part in the races there. All the interest of the crew is centred in the Henley regatta.

ALL THE CREWS OUT.

Freshman and 'Varsity Eights Practice on the Poughkeepsie Course.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 18.—The crews are having ideal weather for their practice on the Hudson. Again to-day the river for miles north and south of Poughkeepsie was as smooth as glass. Nine eights were out at one time, making a picture which gladdened the hearts of lovers of aquatic sports.

The crews of Harvard and Columbia each practiced along the upper end of the course, while Pennsylvania's two crews and the three eights of Cornell gave life to the lower half of the four-mile stretch.

The Cornell triplets started from their boathouse at 11 o'clock, followed by Courtney in the launch. The crews started even, and when the two-mile point was reached, the 'Varsity led, with the freshmen two lengths behind and the substitutes' crew some ten lengths in the rear. The 'Varsity eight rowed thirty-two strokes to the minute, and the other two crews each thirty. The crews were out again at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Courtney says Cornell is going to win the 'Varsity contest.

Mumford coached both of the Harvard crews this morning. Mumford prefers to enter the shells rather than to coach the crews from the launch. Both of the Harvard crews were making a still hunt, keeping as much in seclusion as possible.

The Columbia launch was out of order again this morning, and the Queen City had to be used by Coach Putnam. The Columbia crews were kept at starts and stretches this morning, with special attention to blade work.

Fred White, who coached Cornell last year, went out as coxswain in the 'Varsity eight this morning. Coach Ward is still keeping the Quaker 'Varsity eight on easy stent. The freshmen are rowing very fast, and expect to score a victory.

Cycle Path Parade Plans.

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn is getting its arrangements for the parade on the cycle path on the 27th well in hand. The Grand Marshal, Timothy L. Woodruff, has issued a circular of orders providing for the formation of the line. Brooklyn and Long Island clubs will form on the south side of Eastern Parkway with their left resting on Bedford Avenue. Visiting clubs will form on the north side of Eastern Parkway with their left resting on Bedford Avenue. The third division, comprising veteran wheelmen, will form at the Plaza. Positions in the line will be given the clubs according to the date of organization. The line of march will be down the west drive in Prospect Park to the Nethermead Drive, turning left and passing the Quaker Cemetery, over the four-arch bridge, past the band stand to the East Drive, thence through the gate to Fort Hamilton Avenue, and down the new path. The review of the parade by the Governor, Mayor, and invited guests will take place near the Sheepshead Bay Road. Special efforts will be made to increase the membership of the association, two bicycles having been given by Thomas Adams to be presented to the persons securing the largest number of recruits during July and August.

The Hudson County's Long Run.

Since the postponement last Sunday additional entries have been received for the first annual century run of the Hudson County Wheelmen, which, with favorable weather, will be held next Sunday. Apparently the delay has only added interest to the event, and it now promises to be more of a success than before. There will be very desirable medals for survivors, and a fine silk banner for the club having the largest number of men in line at the finish. According to the itinerary, the party will leave the Hudson County's headquarters, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, at 6 A. M. Plainfield will be the turning point in the journey, and here the riders will take dinner. If schedule time is maintained throughout, the centurians will reach the clubhouse on the return trip at about 6:40 P. M. "Tom" Ward of the Riverside Wheelmen, who never misses a century run, will be chief pacemaker on this trip. Entries will be received to-day and to-morrow by G. E. Blakesley at the clubhouse or at 554 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

Harlem Wheelmen's Races.

The club races of the Harlem Wheelmen will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Olympic Bicycle Park, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The programme will include a one-mile race for novices one-mile handicap, two-mile scratch, and a five-mile 1896 club championship. The sport will commence at 2:30 o'clock. This will be the opening of the new track. It is six laps to the mile, well banked, and wide. The officials of the meet will be as follows: Referee—M. B. Freidenrich; Judges—Charles Thomas and Thomas O'Reilly; Timers—J. P. Haight and J. Cromwell; Scorers—L. C. Smith and Harry Wiltshire; Starter—Dr. Thomas R. Savage; Announcer—F. Royal Livingston; Clerk of the Course—Charles Wendehack; Assistant Clerk of the Course—Elial T. Foote. The Committee on Athletics will act as a Track Committee. It comprises William R. Lowe, Chairman; Thomas A. Roe, V. A. Seggerman, Capt. A. J. Englert, and R. J. Nellis.

Home Trainer for the Libertys.

In order to afford their racing men an opportunity to train in unfavorable weather, the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn have purchased a home trainer. The trainer, although of the general form of the three-roller machine, is greatly improved and much larger and stronger than the ordinary trainers of this kind in use at present. Its whirl can be heard in the neighborhood of the clubhouse on Putnam Avenue. If the weather is favorable on Sunday, a club run will be held on the Merrick Road, while the racing team will visit Manhattan Beach track in order to get in condition for the coming race meet.

Gunther Won Two Prizes.

NORWALK, June 18.—The annual ten-mile road race of the Alpha Wheel Club was run this morning. The winner was W. A. Gunther of this city, who finished in 27:57 4-5, and captured first time prize. Second time prize was taken by H. H. Leopold of Bridgeport, while T. C. Neil

SILVER MEN WALK OUT

Continued from Page 1.

associates that we should proclaim to you that we take this step, not in anger, not in pique, not because we dislike the nominees, prospectively or otherwise, but because our conscience requires us, as honest men, to make the sacrifice. We feel that it is right.

Thanking you for your kind attention, retiring from you as I do, perhaps never again to have an opportunity to address a Republican convention, I cannot do it without saying that I have in my heart the hope, nay, the expectation, that better counsels will prevail, and that if you shall be foolish enough to adopt this platform, and force us to leave the Republican Party, better counsels will prevail, and that ultimately, upon a true Republican platform, I shall have the inestimable privilege of again addressing you. [Long-continued applause.]

Mr. Teller in Tears.

Tears coursed down his cheeks as he referred to his long service in the Republican Party, and declared that the time had come for him to leave that party. Toward the close of his speech Mr. Teller hesitated and the galleries became impatient. Hisses were heard when he spoke of the severance of his relations with the party. But there was much honest applause when he concluded. There are very few Republicans who believe that Mr. Teller is not sincere in his attachment to the cause of silver. He took his seat with the Colorado delegation, and the convention turned its attention to other matters.

Mr. Voraker moved to lay the substitute on the table, and the motion was seconded by Senator Lodge, Colorado asked for a call of the roll, Montana, in the person of Senator Mantle, seconded the demand. There was no help for the long delay thus occasioned, and the Clerk began calling the list of States.

There were some interesting developments as the call proceeded. Illinois, for instance, cast all but one of her 48 votes for the majority report. The vote was challenged. Instantly the convention was alert to know the name of the solitary silver crank in the delegation. It was supplied when I. C. Pinckney of the Fourteenth District voted "No." Mr. Pinckney did not appear to relish the notoriety thrust upon him.

Applause broke out when Kentucky and Mississippi were seen to be solid for gold. T. B. Haughawout was the only man in the Missouri delegation who expressed a preference for silver.

Cheers for Platt.

The call of the Clerk for New-York's poll produced a sensation. Mr. Platt arose to responded. "Hurrah for Platt!" screamed a delegate. When Mr. Platt could be heard he said:

"New-York casts her solid vote 'Yes,'" whereupon the convention roared its approval. Oregon and Pennsylvania also were recorded as solid for gold.

"South Dakota," yelled the Clerk.

"Six votes yes, two votes no," responded the Chairman of the delegation.

The vote was challenged, with the result that Senator Pettigrew, who had been instructed by the South Dakota Convention to vote for sound money, and who became a delegate only because of his promise to stand by his instructions, was shown to be false to his promise. His was one of the two negative votes. He clinched it later by bolting the convention. Mr. Pettigrew has not heard the last of this performance.

The Silver Vote.

The result of the vote was as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	15	7	New-York	72	..
Arkansas	15	1	N. Carolina.	7½	14½
California	3	15	N. Dakota.	6	..
Colorado	..	8	Ohio	46	..
Connecticut	12	..	Oregon	8	..
Delaware	6	..	Penn	64	..
Florida	6	2	R. Island	8	..
Georgia	23	6	S. Carolina.	18	..
Idaho	6	..	S. Dakota.	7	1
Illinois	47	1	Tennessee	23	1
Indiana	30	..	Texas	30	..
Iowa	26	..	Utah	..	6
Kansas	16	4	Vermont	8	..
Kentucky	26	..	Virginia	19	..
Louisiana	16	..	Washington	8	..
Maine	12	..	W. Virginia.	12	..
Maryland	16	..	Wisconsin	24	..
Massachusetts	30	..	Wyoming	..	6
Michigan	28	8	Arizona	..	6
Minnesota	18	..	N. Mexico	3	3
Mississippi	18	..	Oklahoma	5	1
Missouri	33	1	Ind. Ter.	6	..
Montana	6	..	District of Columbia	2	..
Nebraska	13	3	Alaska	4	..
Nevada	..	6	Total	812½	110½
New-Hamp.	8	..			

Financial Plank Adopted.

Mr. Foraker followed the announcement of the vote with a demand for the previous question upon the report of the Resolutions Committee. The previous question was ordered with a small dissenting vote. Senator Dubois, for Idaho, asked for a separate vote by the roll call on the financial plank. This request was seconded by Colorado and Montana, and the call began. It created a great deal of confusion. While the call was proceeding, Mark Hanna left his place in the Ohio delegation and went to the space on the platform reserved for distinguished guests. While he was talking with some ladies several politicians espied him and hastened to his side. Warner Miller joined the group. They blocked the view of the newspaper men, and some one cried: "Down in front!" "Thank you; I'll get down," said Mr. Hanna, and he started for his seat. Warner Miller, wearing the first smile which had appeared on his face since John Sherman paid his respects to him at the meeting of the New-York delegation, turned to the newspaper men and said:

"They have just withdrawn Morton."

"What's that?" some one asked.

"I say we have just been told that Morton's name will not be presented to the convention," replied Mr. Miller.

"I should think you would be sorry," was the sarcastic rejoinder of a Morton man.

"I am," retorted Mr. Miller. "I wish they would present him. I would beat him so badly he would never recover from it." Then, with a vindictive smile, Mr. Miller turned to a newspaper man, whose criticisms of his course have been bitter, and said: "You'll have to revise your reports to-morrow." The Herkimer statesman then returned to his seat.

The Gold Vote.

The result of the vote on the financial plank was as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.		Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	19	3	New-Jersey	20	..
Arkansas	15	1	New-York	72	..
California	4	14	N. Carolina.	7½	14½
Colorado	..	8	N. Dakota	6	..
Connecticut	12	..	Ohio	46	..
Delaware	6	..	Oregon	8	..
Florida	..	7	Pennsylvania.	64	..
Georgia	25	1	R. Island	8	..
Idaho	6	..	S. Carolina.	18	..
Illinois	46	2	S. Dakota.	7	1
Indiana	30	..	Tennessee	23	1
Iowa	26	..	Texas	30	..
Kansas	15	5	Utah	..	6
Kentucky	26	..	Vermont	8	..
Louisiana	16	..	Virginia	17	7
Maine	12	..	Washington	8	..
Maryland	16	..	W. Virginia.	12	..
Massachusetts	30	..	Wisconsin	24	..
Michigan	28	8	Wyoming	..	6
Minnesota	18	..	Arizona	..	6
Mississippi	18	..	N. Mexico	2	4
Missouri	33	..	Oklahoma	..	6
Montana	6	..	Ind. Ter.	6	..
Nebraska	13	3	District of Columbia	2	..
Nevada	..	6	Alaska	4	..
New-Hamp.	8	..	Total	812½	110½

THE FORMAL PROTEST.

Silver Men State Their Reasons for Bolting.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Senator Cannon of Utah, young, handsome, and unembarrassed, took his place beside the Chairman as soon as the vote adopting the gold plank had been announced, and was permitted to address the convention on a question of privilege. He read from manuscript what proved to be the formal declaration of the withdrawal from the convention of the delegates from the silver States. The manner of its delivery, not less than the matter, was theatrical. The delegates required some time to get at the drift of the statement. The first indication of Cannon's intention was when he said that while the minority must bow to the will of the majority, it must not be asked to abandon its principles.

The convention pricked up its ears at this. All felt that a sensation was coming. His voice rising until it reached a shrill falsetto, Cannon proceeded with the assertion that the silver Republicans would cling to their faith, let the name Republican go where it might. He was fairly shrieking when he characterized the Republican Party as "Once the redeemer, but now about to become the oppressor." Then came the declaration that "the parting of the ways" had been reached.

The convention at this point broke away from control again, and for five minutes expressed its disapproval of the programme of the silverites. While the storm was raging, Cannon stood gazing defiantly about him. By dint of hard work with the gavel the Chairman restored a semblance of order, only to cause a fresh period of excitement, by making the statement that the Republican Party need not fear to give a decent hearing to the men now about to sever their connection with it.

The Protest.

Cannon eventually was permitted to conclude his address by reading the names of the bolting Republicans. The silverite statement was as follows:

In announcing the purpose asserted in this paper, it is due to our constituents and to ourselves that there shall be a public showing of vindicating facts.

The sole authorized expression of National Republican faith from June 9, 1892, until the present date has been the platform adopted in National Convention at Minneapolis. Neither the utterances of State Conventions nor the attitude of individuals could change the tenor of that platform or abate the sanctity of its binding force. Every delegate to this convention was elected as its adherent and its advocate. True, one of its most important paragraphs has been subjected to such a divergence of construction as to make its language unsatisfactory during the intervening time, and dangerous if continued in the future; but of the intent contained within that language there has never been a doubt.

It is the rightful province of this convention to revise the party tenets and to announce anew the party purpose. The majority of this convention in the exercise of such authority has this day made official enunciation of Republican law and gospel.

With much of the platform we agree, believing that in many essential particulars it compasses the needs of humanity, affirms the maintenance of right, and proposes the just remedy for wrong.

But it declares one essential principle not only a direct contravention of the expression of party faith in 1892, but in radical opposition to our solemn conviction. We recognize that in all matters of mere method it is but just and helpful that the minority shall yield to the will of the majority, lest we have chaos in parties and in government. But as no pronouncement by majorities can change opposing knowledge or belief sincerely entertained, so it cannot oblige minorities to abandon or disavow their principles.

As surely as it is requisite for peace and progress that minorities shall yield to majorities in matter of mere method, just so surely is it necessary for that same peace and progress that minorities shall not yield in matters of fundamental truth.

An Inconsistent Party.

The Republican platform of 1892 affirmed that the American people from tradition and interest favored bimetallism and demanded use of both gold and silver as standard money. This was accepted by us as a declaration in behalf of the principle upon which rests the interest of every citizen and the safety of the United States. In such terms the platform was then satisfactory to the believers in bimetallism within our party; only because of equivocal construction and evasion has it since been demonstrated to be insufficient. The platform this day adopted in the National Republican Convention at St. Louis says:

"The Republican Party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably these obligations of the United States and all money, either coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

As the declaration of 1892 has been, by a majority of the party, construed to justify a single gold standard for our monetary basis, and as the recent trend of the official power of the party has been in that direction, we can but assume that the money plank of the new platform, being much more favorable to perpetual gold monometallism, will be determinedly used in behalf of that idea. The Republican Party has won its power and renown by pursuing its purposes courageously and relentlessly; it is, therefore, only in accordance with the party's history to assume that if it shall come to present authority in the United States, it will crystallize into law and administration under this tempting platform the perpetual single gold standard in our finances. This, if long continued, will mean the absolute ruin of the producers of the country, and finally of the Nation itself.

The American people not only favor bimetallism from tradition and interest, but from that wise instinct which has always been manifest in the affairs of a people destined for the world's leadership.

Under the operation of our great demand for advancement, we have become to other nations the greatest debtor nation of the world. We pay the vast charges which every year accumulate against us in the Clearing House of the world with the money of the world procured by the disposal of our commodities in the markets of the world. We are a nation of producers. Our creditors are nations of consumers.

Any system of international or national finance which elevates the price of human product makes our burden lighter and gives promise of that day when it shall be entirely lifted and our country freed financially as it is politically from the domination of monarchy and foreign autocracy. Any system of finance which tends to depress the price of human production with which we must sell abroad but in so far adds to the burden of our debt and conveys a threat of the perpetual servitude of the producers of our debtor nation to the consumers of creditor nations.

To us it is a folly without a parallel that this country or any political party therein should deliberately accept a money system which enriches others at our cost. History, philosophy, morals, all join with the commonest instinct of self-preservation in demanding that the United States shall have a just and substantially unvarying standard, composed of all available gold and silver, and with it our country will progress to financial enfranchisement. But with a single gold standard the country will go to worse destruction, to continued falling prices, until our people would become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the consumers in creditor nations of the earth.

Cannot Submit.

To such an unholy end we will not lend ourselves. Dear as has been the Republican name to its adherents, that name is not so dear as the faith itself. And we do not sacrifice one jot or tittle of the mighty principles by which Republicanism has uplifted the world when we say that at this parting of the ways we cling to the faith, let the name go where it will. We hold that this convention has seceded from the truth; that the triumph of such secession would be the eventual destruction of our freedom and our civilization.

To that end the people will not knowingly follow any political party; and we choose to take our place in the ranks of the great mass of citizens who realize that the hour has come for justice.

Did we deem this issue less important to humanity we would yield, since the associations of fifty years and the history we have been interwoven with the men and the measures of this party of past mighty achievements.

But the people cry aloud for relief; they are bending beneath a burden growing heavier with the passing hours; endeavor no longer brings its just reward; fearfulness takes the place of courage, and despair usurps the throne of hope, and unless the laws of the country and the policies of political parties shall be converted into mediums of redress, the effect of human desperation may some time be witnessed here as in other lands and in other ages.

Accepting the fiat of the convention as the present purpose of the party, we withdraw from this convention to return to our constituents the authority with which they invested us, believing that we have better discharged their trust by this action which restores to them authority unsullied than by giving cowardly and insincere indorsement to the greatest wrong ever willfully attempted within the Republican Party—once redeemer of the people, but now about to become their oppressor, unless providentially restrained by the votes of free men.

The protest is signed by Senators Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, and Cannon of Utah, and by Representative Hartman of Montana.

TWENTY-ONE DEPART.

Four Senators and Two Representatives Head the Procession.

ST LOUIS, June 18.—The most sensational incident of the day came when Senator Cannon had ceased talking. Teller and Cannon shook hands with the Chairman and walked down the main aisle. Teller was weeping. Tears stood in Cannon's eyes. One by one, Dubois, Pettigrew, Hartman, and the other bolters joined the procession which was led by the Colorado Senator. The silver delegates who retired from the hall were:

Congressman Hartman of Montana.
Senator Cannon, Congressman Allen, and
Delegate Thomas Kearns of Utah.
Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota.
Delegates Cleveland and Strother of Nevada.

From Idaho, the entire delegation of six, headed by Senator Dubois.

From Colorado, the entire delegation of eight, including Senator Teller. They carried with them the standard marking their position in the hall. The total number of those who "bolted" was twenty-one, including four Senators and two Representatives.

The band struck up "Columbia," and the delegates springing to their feet, began singing the well-known song. The galleries took it up, and the seceders reached the door and were out of the building before the singing ceased.

The incident was a remarkable one. While the silverites were accorded all the courtesy to which, as bolters, they were entitled, they were given to understand, as they marched out of the hall, that the convention was not appalled by their desertion.

The excitement did not terminate with their withdrawal.

Mr. Mantle Speaks for Montana.

As the convention gradually recovered its equanimity Senator Mantle, one of the Montana delegates who did not bolt, was discovered standing on his chair, making efforts to secure recognition. He had a hard time in getting it, but in a few minutes was permitted to proceed. Senator Carter, his colleague, occupied the adjoining chair while Mantle was talking. Mr. Mantle said:

I have never cast my vote for any ticket but a Republican one, and I do not propose to do it now. (Applause.) But, Mr. Chairman, we have instructions from the Republicans of our State, and we would be false to ourselves, and false to them, if we did not state their position and their objections at this time. In the name and on behalf of the Reublicans of Montana, I protest earnestly, solemnly, and emphatically against the financial plank of the platform adopted this day.

We cannot accept it; we cannot indorse it; we cannot support it at this time. But there is a difference of opinion in this delegaration. There are those who are satisfied to utter their protest and still participate in the proceedings of the convention.

There are others who feel that in declining to support this most controlling issue, they are in honor bound not to participate in the placing of a candidate on a platform which they cannot at this time indorse. But, whatever the action of the delegation may be, I want to say that we reserve the right of the Republicans of the State of Montana to accept, or to reject, at such time, and in such manner as they may determine, the platform and the candidates put before them by this convention.

Why Brown Didn't Bolt.

Mr. Mantle's speech was interrupted many times. Congressman Henderson of Iowa tried to stop him on a point of order. Others hissed and hooted. Mr. Mantle finally got to the end of his statement.

Then Senator Brown of Utah told why only three of his delegation seceded, and secured permission for the seating of the three alternates from Utah, who, he said, believed in the principles of the party as expressed in the platform, and would abide by it. Mr. Brown said:

Mr. Chairman: The delegation from Utah does not bolt. [Cheers.] We do not believe that the Republican Party is the oppressor of the people, but the guardian of liberty and the protector of honest government. [Applause.]

Three of our delegates have gone and I am here to express our sorrow at their departure. We have asked them to remain, and we never shall cease to regret their departure. We have three delegates left and three alternates—Messrs. Rogers, Green, and Smith—all true to the old party, who are as loyal to its principles and as fixed as the everlasting mountains where we live. In saying this, we still remain true to the principles of free gold and free silver at the old ratio. We do not believe this question can be settled by votes in a convention. The test of time can only settle it, and we believe when it shall be settled in this way it will be for the reinstatement of silver as the Constitutional money.

But I promised not to speak on this subject. There is one greater issue before the American people, one to which the Republican Party was pledged years and years ago. You have promised to the people of the United States an American tariff and American shipping. You must extend protection to every shipowner and every shipmaker. You must extend protection to the farmer, to the manufacturer, and I say to you that Utah, or at least part of it, will endeavor to help you in that cause.

Mr. Burleigh of Washington was also permitted to make an explanation in behalf of the sound-money Republicans of his State, and this ended the silver episode. It had lasted two hours and given the convention plenty of entertainment.

TELLER FOR PRESIDENT

Radical Republicans Who Bolted Talk of Asking Democrats to Indorse Him—Bolt Within Bolt.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—If one may judge by its effects to-day, the bolting spirit is a bad one to cultivate. It seems to develop pugnaciousness. A bolter seems to become opinionated. The habit grows on him. Having once bolted he looks upon a bolt as a panacea for all his political ills and uses it on other occasions.

The silver men having bolted are now threatened with a bolt. The silver men are divided. They are not a unit as to their future proceedings. One faction, composed of radical Republicans, say they will not support any one but a Republican for President, and favor the nomination of Senator Teller as a separate silver candidate. They want him placed in nomination at once. They are willing to place him before the Democratic Convention for its indorsement, but if that indorsement is not given they want to run him separately.

The leaders refuse to talk, but Ben Rich of Idaho, one of Senator Dubois's lieutenants, revealed the scheme to-night. "I believe," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that Henry M. Teller will be the next President of the United States. We are not Democrats nor Populists. We are Republicans, and will vote for a Republican. We won't trust the Democrats. Their last National platform was as good a declaration as we want, but they didn't keep faith. If we divide the silver forces we will throw the election into the House of Representatives, and Teller will be elected then."

The movements of Senators Dubois and Cannon show that this is the plan they have adopted. Their pleas for principle, their fears and their renunciation were merely stage "business." They have no idea of giving up anything for silver. Their idea has been to choose the course that will leave them in touch with their silver constituents in that they may retain their offices. Every detail of the sensational bolt was worked up with an eye to its effect in the West. Almost all the bolters intend to make a stand for a Republican State ticket in their States. Senator Cannon has said that he will be able to hold Utah in line, and Senator Dubois has been making a deal with certain Populists.

The followers, however, are showing a decided disposition to bolt this idea. Thomas Kearns, one of the Utah delegates, openly told the others that he would not only leave the Republicans, but that he would work for a consolidation of all the silver forces and would support the best silver nominee.

"If the Democrats put up a good silver man," he said, "I'll work for him, and here's my fund." He took out and waved a bank check for $1,000 before his companions.

Chairman Campbell of the Idaho delegation has also been outspoken in his declaration against any division of the silver men. He says it would be sure to have two candidates in the field, and that he would support the silver man who stands the best chance of winning, no matter what political party may nominate him.

F. C. Goudy, delegate at large from Colorado, said to-night: "In Colorado we do not care what party nominates the silver man, if he is a straight silver man that we can trust. Colorado will roll up a majority of 75,000 for him. No idea of discriminating against a silver man because he is a Democrat exists in Colorado."

There are a number of other extremists among the bolters, and they are preparing to bolt again if their leaders do not take a course sufficiently radical to their ideas.

INDORSED IN COLORADO.

National Salutes Fired on Receipt of the News of the Bolt.

DENVER, Col., June 18.—A National salute of twenty-one guns was fired here and simultaneously in Leadville, Salida, and Pueblo this afternoon in honor of the Colorado delegation bolting at St. Louis.

The salutes were ordered by the Governor at the request of the silver men.

TALK OF A BOLT IN KANSAS.

Said to be 25,000 Republicans Who Will Not Vote for McKinley.

TOPEKA, June 18.—Many prominent Kansas Republicans say that the Kansas delegation, in sustaining the gold-standard platform at St. Louis, has not voiced the sentiment of a majority of the party here, and that 25,000 free-silver Republicans will not support McKinley.

A bolt like this would cause the Republicans to lose the State and would insure the return of a Populist or Democratic United States Senator to succeed Peffer.

Russia's Newest Warship.

From The London Standard.

The Russian cruiser Rossia has just been launched on the Neva in the presence of the Czar. The Rossia, which is entirely built of steel, has three screws. She is 480 feet 6 inches in length by 69 feet 6 inches beam; her displacement is 12,000 tons. She is being fitted with vertical triple-expansion engines, to be supplied with steam from ten Belleville boilers. The engines are to work up to 17,000 horse power, and it is expected that the vessel will attain a speed of 19 knots per hour. The boilers are designed so that petroleum can be used as fuel. The central screw, when worked alone, will propel the vessel at a speed of 9 knots per hour. The Rossia will be able to carry 2,500 tons of coal, and her radius of action, at an average speed of ten miles per hour, is estimated at 19,000 miles. The Rossia will carry twenty-six large and thirty-six small guns; sixteen of the large guns will be quick-firing. She will also carry four lance torpedo tubes.

MORTON MIGHT HAVE WON

PLATT SAYS THE GOVERNOR COULD HAVE HAD SECOND PLACE.

Warner Miller Takes the Opposite Stand and Is Sorry He Could Not Fight His Brethren on the Convention Floor—Effect of the Result on the Republican Politics of New-York State—Mr. Miller's Pugnacious Position.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—One of the mysteries of New-York politics in the future will be whether Gov. Morton could have been nominated for the Vice Presidency to-day or not. Mr. Platt says the nomination could have been made. Mr. Miller says it could not.

Mr. Platt has a telegram from Gov. Morton, received this morning, which will always be good ground for his claim that he has not met defeat at the hands of the Herkimer man and his associates. In that telegram Gov. Morton said he would not allow his name to be presented for the Vice Presidency unless the convention was unanimous in its support of him. That was out of the question.

The emotions of the New-York men here as they contemplate the fact that Gov. Morton is not the candidate to-night are varied. There are candidates for Governor who are shedding crocodile tears because the Governor was not nominated. They were his ardent supporters because they wanted to get him out of the way. They are afraid he will be the organization candidate, and that their chances will be lessened.

It was determined, before going to the convention hall to-day, that Gov. Morton's name would not be presented as a candidate. Nearly all night the work of hunting up delegates who were wavering in their choice for second place was kept up. This morning 411, according to Mr. Platt's lieutenants, who were doing the work, had pledged themselves to Morton. No other candidate for second place had so many, and the Platt men were confident that, with the large field of candidates, no nomination would be made on the first ballot, and that Gov. Morton would receive the most votes and be nominated on the second ballot. Their plans were laid accordingly.

Warenr Miller was expecting, when he went to the convention hall, to arise in his place and show cause to the Republicans of the Nation why they ought not to nominate for the Vice Presidency the man for whom he had voted for the Presidency.

Following the traditional custom of the man-eating Mohawk, who once worried the now peaceful valley in which Herkimer is situated, he had dug up the tomahawk and he was out for gore, with the instructions from the State Convention to support Morton for the Presidency. Mr. Miller gloried in his opportunity, as he supposed it lay before him to stir the political blood of the man whom he brought when the McKinley band wagon was nothing but a pair of trucks, to enter the lists for the Presidency; but Mr. Miller was not to have this privilege.

When the telegram from Gov. Morton reached Mr. Platt, the Tiogan called Dr. Depew into council, and for half an hour they discussed the situation. Mr. Platt was confident that Gov. Morton could be nominated, but inasmuch as there was one chance that he might fail, Mr. Platt hesitated. He did not want to make the fight unless he was absolutely certainty, for to fail would be to bring Gov. Morton in a position which, his friends say, would be undignified and humiliating.

Dr. Depew has always stood squarely by the telegram from the Governor which came to him last week, and he was in no mood this morning to favor a second attempt, and so the upshot of the whole matter was that the decision was reached not to present Gov. Morton's name, even with the chance of nominating him. Mr. Platt fell back upon the telegram in his pocket.

There are anti-Platt men who claim that they "did it." Warner Miller thinks that the fight he made was chiefly responsible for the change of programme. He said, when he was informed of Mr. Platt's intention, he was sorry that course had been taken, for he wanted to beat the New-York crowd on the floor of the convention.

The Miller men will always be able to claim the glory of having had a share in defeating Morton. The talking which they have been doing has, without a doubt, had this effect. The Miller men have been saying for two days that the Raines law and the Greater New-York law will have uncertain results on the campaign this year. If they stand by that when they get into the campaign, and if they attack Gov. Morton for signing them, they will have a fight on hand which means more than a fight against Platt. Mr. Platt took his medicine in the convention to-day.

There are threats breathed under cover by the Miller men that they will go home and promptly begin a fight on Mr. Platt's State ticket. That will be another matter.

GOV. MORTON DISAPPOINTED.

Took the News Quietly—Pleased with the Platform.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., June 18.—When the news of Mr. McKinley's victory was received over the private wire in the residence of Gov. Morton, the Governor, who had been close to the instrument all day, leaned back in his chair and said: "McKinley is nominated, and the next President has been named."

There was something of an expression of disappointment in the Governor's face. He sat for a moment in silence; then he said:

"The result is no surprise to me. Since the action of the National Committee in regard to the contesting delegates it has been a foregone conclusion that McKinley would be named for President."

In the convention proceedings the Governor manifested deep interest during the day. A special wire was run into his house, and the Governor received the news in company with his daughters, the Misses Helen, Alice, and Mary Morton; Mrs. Hobson, a relative, and Private Secretary Ashley W. Cole. Mr. Morton's daughters were interested listeners to the news from St. Louis, and seemed greatly disappointed when Mr. McKinley's nomination was announced. They lost interest in the convention proceedings then, and soon after left the room. The Governor, however, still remained near the telegraph instrument, and asked frequently when a vote on the Vice Presidency would be taken. Before the balloting for the office was begun he remarked:

"I can't understand the persistency with which my name was mentioned for the office of Vice President after my absolute declination. I do not want the nomination, and under no circumstances would I accept it."

The Governor seemed pleased when he learned that his name had not been presented in this connection. It is said that he explicitly informed Messrs. Platt and Depew early in the morning not to allow his name to go before the convention, except for the Presidency.

Mr. Morton this evening sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. McKinley, and later one to Chauncey M. Depew, acknowledging his services at St. Louis in endeavoring to bring about his (Mr. Morton's) nomination for the Presidency.

Gov. Morton expressed himself as follows when the result of the convention was made known: "The outcome of the convention has been practically a foregone conclusion for a week past. Conceding that Mr. McKinley's nomination was already assured, the chief cause for public congratulation upon the labors of the convention is its unqualified declaration for the single gold standard. In my opinion, no greater public danger has menaced this Nation since the close of the civil war than that which impended while this contest between the adherents of the gold and silver policies was at issue. Now that the issue has been decided by an overwhelming expression of the party's representatives in convention, the country's interests are more secure, both at home and abroad, and the Republican Party is not found wanting in the assertion of its devotion and loyalty to the welfare of the people. I expect the triumphant election of the ticket in November next, and the return of the party to the control of National affairs for many years to come."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Will surprise and delight the June bride.

MANY SMITHS IN THE REVOLUTION.

The Granite State Furnished a Large Number of Them.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The death of the late Joseph Smith of Chester suggested to Col. George C. Gilmore of this city the idea of looking up the Smiths who served in the Continental armies from New-Hampshire. As a result he has handed The Union a partial list.

To begin with, there were no fewer than seventeen Smiths from New-Hampshire engaged at Bunker Hill. These were John Smith of Londonderry, Joseph Smith of Plymouth, who was also with Arnold on his expedition against Quebec; Oliver Smith of Meredith, Alexander Smith of Brentwood, Nathaniel Smith of Epping, Samuel Smith of Goffstown, Jonathan Smith of Dunbarton, also with Arnold; Samuel Smith of Bedford, Joseph Smith of Chester, Biley Smith of Raymond, Ephraim Smith of Hollis, Benjamin Smith of Temple, Joseph Smith of Chesterfield, John Smith, second, of Londonderry, William Smith of Salem, and Wadleigh Smith and Jethro Smith, residence unknown.

This was a tolerable showing of Smiths from one State in a single battle, but they were but a small portion of the number of that name in the army from New-Hampshire in the same year—1775. These others were William and Joseph of Durham, Samuel of Madbury, Samuel of Effingham, Solomon of Stratham, Cheney of Dover, Pearson and Jonathan of Meredith, Joseph of Sanbornton, Israel of Brentwood, Samuel of Portsmouth—all in Poor's regiment; Trueworthy, Samuel, and Elisha of Exeter, Joseph and James of Plaistow, Samuel of Hopkinton, Edward of Weare, David, Samuel, and Joseph of Stratham, Joseph and Eliphalet of Newmarket, and Isaac of Amherst; while among those whose residences are marked unknown were Benjamin, Richard, William, Samuel, Elisha, Joseph, Isaac, James, two Daniels, and two Johns—thirty-four Smiths in the army other than at Bunker Hill, fifty-one Smiths in all from New-Hampshire engaged in the War of Independence in the single year of 1775.

Used in the Revolution.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A two-and-a-half-story stone barn on the line of Sprague Street, near Dorset, Germantown, was destroyed by fire Monday. The burned structure was of little value intrinsically, as it was in a greatly dilapidated condition, but it had some interest of a historic nature. It was built long before the Revolution, and during that period was frequently used by both the Continental and the British soldiers as a stable for their horses. Close beside the barn is an ancient house, and both were used after the battle of Germantown as temporary hospitals for wounded British soldiers.

Helen Keller at Radcliffe.

From The Boston Journal.

Helen Keller, the marvelous deaf, dumb, and blind child, will enter the preparatory school for Radcliffe College at the beginning of the Fall term. This decision was reached Saturday by Dr. Gilman, Principal of the Gilman Training School for Radcliffe, who for the past week has had under consideration the proposition made to him by Miss Annie Sullivan, the lifelong friend and teacher of Helen, that her young charge be admitted as a pupil to the elementary course that is the introductory step in securing the honors of an academic degree.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

31 st ST., 7 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms; families or bachelors; excellent table and attendance; central location.

34 WEST 32d ST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with bath; large and small rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

37th ST., 150 AND 162 EAST.—Kept by Virginians; large, airy rooms; excellent table; references exchanged.

BOARD.—170 Remsen St., 262 and 280 Henry St., between Joralemon and State, Brooklyn Heights. Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class table and attendance; dining room on parlor floor; reference required; houses under same management.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17 EAST 31st ST.—Cool, comfortably furnished rooms in desirable location; for parties visiting city; with American family.

32D, 14 W., BET. 5TH AV., B'WAY. Elegantly furnished rooms; bath; first-class accommodations.

36th ST., 55 WEST.—Newly and daintily furnished rooms for gentlemen only; with or without private bath.

250 WEST 72d ST.—Pleasant, cool Summer home; near Riverside and Central Parks.

366 LEXINGTON Av.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy? If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fare, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 1,942 3d Av., 402 and 33 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 800 Fulton St., 98 Broadway. Eagle Office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE, EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.

36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.,

26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

THE EDGEMERE."

Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.

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SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager, L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. Y. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,

NEW-LONDON, CONN.

NOW OPEN.

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of

LOOKING INTO BOND ISSUE

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE BEGINS HEARING IN THIS CITY.

August Belmont Tells of the Steps to Avert a Panic and of the Preliminary Negotiations with the Authorities—Refuses to Answer Questions He Considers as Prying into His Private Affairs—Francis Lynde Stetson Also a Witness.

Five members of the United States Senate lounged in armchairs in an up-stairs parlor of the Hoffman House yesterday as they listened vainly for any evidence which might convict some one—either a Cabinet officer or a financier—of having done something legally or morally wrong in the heroic and successful effort to preserve the National credit unimpaired during the negotiation and completion of the gold sale contract in January and February, 1895.

Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee sat in the largest armchair in the centre of the room, and acted as Chairman of the investigation. On his right sat Senator George G. Vest of Missouri, shrewd and sharp in manner, industriously engaged in planning pitfalls into which the two chief witnesses of the day easily avoided stumbling. To the left of Senator Harris sat Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, looking like the prosperous miner that he is, and taking only a moderate degree of interest in the proceedings.

The wings of the Senate delegation were furnished by O. H. Platt of Connecticut, who amiably acted as an advocate for the persons whose integrity in the gold sale was attacked, and Edward G. Walthal of Mississippi, whose suspicions often seemed too deep for lucid utterance.

These five Senators form a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, appointed in pursuance of a resolution proposed by Senator Peffer of Kansas, which was passed May 7, 1896. This resolution directed the Finance Committee to investigate, by sub-committee or otherwise, all facts connected with the sale of United States bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1894, 1895, and 1896; to report specially what available funds were in the Treasury when the bonds were sold, who bought these bonds, what the bonds sold for, and the effect of the sales upon the credit and business of the people of the United States; finally, what agreements or contracts were made by the Secretary of the Treasury with any syndicate or persons, and the profits realized by such syndicate or persons.

The first meetings of the sub-committee were held in Washington. They began May 22, when letters were sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and J Pierpont Morgan, asking for information on the subject of Mr. Peffer's resolutions. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury, on June 1, transmitted to the sub-committee a long report giving the history of the bond sales from his point of view. Mr. Morgan telegraphed from London that he would be at the disposal of the sub-committee as soon as he reached New-York, early in June.

The sub-committee has already published a report of 229 pages, including Secretary Carlisle's report, with its appendices. At its first meeting in this city yesterday August Belmont and Francis Lynde Stetson were examined. Mr. Morgan is expected to appear for examination at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Belmont arrived at the room on the third floor of the Hoffman House where the sub-committee is holding its sessions at 11 o'clock. He was an admirably cool and self-possessed witness, quick in his answers, and firm in his refusals to answer questions which he thought the members of the sub-committee had no right to put to him. His only gesture during the hour and a half he was under examination was to toss a pair of gloves from one hand to the other while considering his replies to abstruse questions.

Senator Vest asked most of the questions, the other Senators intervening occasionally. It was quite evident from the line of examination adopted by Mr. Vest that he hoped to show through Mr. Belmont's testimony that home and foreign capitalists put pressure on the administration to sell bonds, not so much because the sale of these bonds was needed to preserve the National credit as because they wanted to buy bonds at a price favorable to themselves. Mr. Vest also displayed anxious eagerness to follow up any clue which might lead to the discovery of the persons, other than financiers, who had profited by the sale of the second last issue of bonds in return for $3,500,000 ounces of standard gold. Mr. Vest asked among other things:

Q. Be kind enough to state when you first became interested in the sale of bonds with which you were connected. A. In February, 1895.

Q. When did you first hear of this sale? A. On Jan. 29, 1895, officially.

Q. By officially I presume you mean the Treasury. A. Yes. I had an interview with Mr. Curtis, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who visited me at my house.

Q. Had you any previous correspondence with the Treasury officials? A. I had visited Washington as a private citizen on Jan. 25.

Q. Whom did you see? A. Mr. Carlisle, the Secretary of the Treasury.

Q. Did you approach any other member of the Cabinet? A. No.

Q. When and where did you see Mr. Carlisle? A. In the Treasury Building, in the morning.

Q. State what occurred at that interview. A. There was a general conversation, in the course of which I desired to impress upon Mr. Carlisle the seriousness of the situation. He replied that he was thoroughly alive to it. I said that I might add to his information in regard to the purchase of United States bonds.

Q. Did you make any suggestion to him about selling United States bonds? A. I made no suggestions.

Q. How did you open the conversation? A. I expressed it as my view that nothing could save the situation except the sale of United States bonds.

Q. Then you impressed upon Mr. Carlisle the necessity of selling bonds to relieve the situation here? A. No.

Q. Was not your object to press upon Mr. Carlisle the necessity of selling bonds in Europe? A. No. I was only trying to contribute my own view. You are trying to make me say that I induced the Secretary to sell bonds. That is not so.

Q. You had the opinion that bonds were the only means of averting a panic? A. No. The object of my visit was to impress upon Mr. Carlisle the necessity of replenishing the supply of gold by selling bonds in Europe.

Q. What did Mr. Carlisle say to you? A. He especially impressed on me that our interview could be considered as a negotiation.

Q. Did you confer previously with any one here? A. With no one.

Q. Did you not talk to any one? A. Yes, with Mr. Cannon, a member of the Clearing House Committee, about the condition of the banks and their reserves.

Q. Did you see Mr. Morgan or Mr. Stewart? A. No.

Q. Did you see any other Cabinet officer during your visit to Washington? A. Not at that time.

Q. Was the amount of bonds to be sold talked of? A. No.

Q. When Mr. Curtis called at your house did you have any notice of his coming? A. No.

Q. You wrote to Washington? A. Yes, a few days after.

Q. After what? A. After communicating with my correspondents in London.

Q. Who were they? A. That is my private business.

This answer, though very quietly delivered, considerably disconcerted Mr. Vest, who repeated the question in several different forms, receiving each time a similar reply. Mr. Belmont at length said that he declined to answer the question, and Mr. Vest, with a touch of asperity in his voice, said that this refusal might have a very important influence on the future of the inquiry.

"I have no objection to saying that my principal correspondents abroad are the Messrs. Rothschild. You can draw your own conclusions," observed Mr. Belmont, tranquilly, after Mr. Vest had delivered himself of his semi-threat.

"Did you get information from others besides the Rothschilds?" asked Mr. Vest.

"Yes; from others."

Mr. Vest tried to find out the names of Mr. Belmont's other correspondents without success. Then he resumed:

"What time did Mr. Curtis come to your house? Was it day or night?"

There was a general laugh at this as Mr. Belmont answered: "About 7:30 in the evening."

Q.—What occurred at this meeting? A.—I told him all about my cable dispatches and impressions from the other side and gave him all the news of this side.

Q.—What did Curtis say his instructions were? A.—Simply to obtain information.

Q.—Did you and Mr. Carlisle discuss the question of selling bonds at home or abroad? A.—Yes.

Q.—You expressed your idea that only the sale of bonds abroad would answer? A.—Yes; I said that the sale would not, with the operation of exchanges, prevent the export of gold in any other way. I was not talking as a bond buyer but as one giving information.

Q.—Who was present at the meeting at the Sub-Treasury? A.—Mr. Curtis, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Jordan, and myself.

This meeting was held in the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street Jan. 30, the day after Mr. Curtis visited Mr. Belmont at his house. Conrad N. Jordan was and is the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in charge of this office.

Q.—How did you come to be there with Mr. Morgan? A.—I made an arrangement with Mr. Morgan that morning.

Q.—Did you make arrangements for Mr. Curtis and yourself? A.—Mr. Curtis said when he called on me at my house that he was going to see Mr. Morgan himself.

Q.—Why did you see Mr. Morgan? A.—Because my correspondents on the other side desired me to.

Q.—What time did you see Mr. Morgan? A.—At 10:30. I went to his office and met him. He told me that he was going over to the Sub-Treasury. We did not discuss matters, but immediately walked over together.

Q.—What occurred there? A.—Very much the same sort of conversation as the night before.

Q.—Did you remember seeing any gold exporters there? A.—Some people went out as we came in.

Q.—Who were they? A.—Mr. Speyer and others whom I do not remember.

Mr. Belmont said that no understanding was reached, except that Mr. Curtis was put in possession of Mr. Morgan's views and his own. They expressed a doubt as to what they could do in selling bonds abroad, but were convinced that this was the only means of averting a serious panic. After Mr. Curtis had gone to Washington they heard that their correspondents were ready to purchase bonds on a 3¾ basis for a thirty-year term, to the amount of $100,000,000 or $150,000,000. These advices reached Mr. Morgan and Mr. Belmont after the meeting at the Sub-Treasury, as Mr. Belmont had had no communication previously with Mr. Morgan. Up to the morning of the meeting, the telegrams of his correspondents were absolutely unfavorable, Mr. Belmont said.

Q.—What was the next step? A.—We received a reply from Washington that the price was too high. The communication was addressed to both of us. I started immediately for Washington after going over to Mr. Morgan's house to read the letter.

Q.—What did you do in Washington? A.—As the offices were all closed when I arrived, I went to Mr. Lamont's house to find out where I could find Mr. Carlisle. I then went alone to see Mr. Carlisle.

Q.—What did you tell Mr. Lamont? A.—That we were on the verge of a panic.

Mr. Belmont told Mr. Carlisle that the country was on the verge of a panic, and that specie payments would be suspended. Mr. Morgan followed Mr. Belmont to Washington, and arrived there late at night. Their correspondents abroad, including the Rothschilds, had stated what they could do, and they were proceeding on the strength of this knowledge, though not acting directly as agents of their correspondents.

Q.—Did you not go to Washington to convince Mr. Carlisle that the sale of thirty-year 3¾ bonds was the best that he could do? A.—Yes; the best that we could do.

Q.—Didn't you go to impress upon Mr. Carlisle the necessity of bonds in Europe? A.—Not exactly. We wanted to do the best we could for the Treasury.

The final agreement, Mr. Belmont said, was made under the act of 1862, and the offer was made by Messrs. Belmont and Morgan on their own account. The value of the bonds had been settled abroad, but the method occurred spontaneously during the negotiations.

Q.—You had communications abroad before you finally settled the negotiations? A.—I was acting as August Belmont & Co. and my communications with my clients are private.

Q.—You were acting chiefly for the Rothschilds? A.—That is to be assumed, otherwise the contract would not have been signed.

Q.—What proportion of these bonds did you handle? A.—The contract shows that we bought them jointly.

Q.—Do you decline to state what proportion? A.—They were our own private property as soon as we received them.

Q.—What profit did you make on the sale? A.—I decline to answer any questions about our own business.

Mr. Vest at this rebuff drew up to Mr. Harris, and Mr. Walthall poked his head in between. There was a mumble of voices for a few minutes. Then Senator Vest, with his figurative toga wrapped around him, said to Mr. Belmont, in solmen tones:

"Mr. Belmont, I call your attention to that part of the Senate resolution which directs us to inquire into the profits made by any syndicate or persons by the sale of bonds. Then I want to put some questions to you."

"I am very sorry," Mr. Belmont began, "but I—"

"Wait a minute," interrupted Mr. Vest. "Stenographer, please take down these questions:

Q.—Will you state what profit was made by August Belmon & Co. in the sale or handling of these bonds? A. I will not.

Q.—Will you state what profit the syndicate or combination which handled them made? A.—I will not.

Q.—Will you state to whom the bonds were sold and for what price? A.—I will not.

"I may tell you," said Senator Vest, assuming the toga which he had temporarily dropped while he was asking the questions, "that we shall report these refusals to answer to the full committee."

Mr. Belmont did not seem at all alarmed at this prospect. Mr. Vest tried one more question:

Q.—Were any persons interested in the contract except those whose names appeared on the face of it? A.—I decline to answer.

Mr. Belmont declined to say whether he had been approached to go into the last contract for the purchase of $100,000,000 worth of bonds, as he had no part in the negotiations.

Senator Walthall then aroused himself and asked Mr. Belmont several questions which had been previously asked and answered during Senator Vest's examination.

Senator Platt got Mr. Belmont to say that he had been actuated by a sense of duty in the course which he took, because the views held in the business metropolis of the country seemed so absolutely at variance with those held in Washington.

In reply to another question put by Senator Walthall, Mr. Belmont said that the situation might have been relieved by the passing of a 3 per cent. gold-bond bill by Congress, or by the passing of a bill making all the public debt payable specifically in gold, but he knew there was no chance of these bills becoming laws.

Senator Jones, who had been gently stroking his white beard, had a banking argument with Mr. Belmont, in which the Senator professed himself unable to see why greenbacks should be locked up, when there was a fear of excessive gold exports. Mr. Belmont explained that greenbacks were exchangeable for gold.

"But," said Senator Jones, triumphantly, "if I have a note on a bank, and that bank fails, I do not lock it up because it becomes worthless."

"A bank fails," said Mr. Belmont, sententiously; "but a Government does not. It may fail to meet a certain kind of obligation at a given time, but that is a very different thing."

This conversation, by Mr. Belmont's request, was stricken out of his evidence.

The subject of the letter which Mr. Belmont wrote to Mr. Carlisle a few days after his first visit to Washington, was then discussed. Mr. Belmont said that Mr. Carlisle had the letter, and that the sub-committee ought to get it from him.

After an adjournment for luncheon, Francis Lynde Stetson, who was counsel for the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, was examined. He said that he went to Washington in company with Mr. Morgan on Monday, Feb. 4, to prepare such papers as might be necessary. He had been counsel to Mr. Morgan since 1887.

When they reached Washington, Mr. Stetson said, Mr. Morgan went directly to the Arlington, while he went alone to the White House, where he was told that Mr. Cleveland was ill, so that he did not see him that night. Next morning there was a conference at the White House in Mr. Cleveland's presence, between Secretaries Carlisle and Olney, Assistant Secretary Curtis, Mr. Morgan, and himself.

The conference lasted four hours, during which Mr. Cleveland was absent for an hour. Section 3,700, Revised Statutes of the United States, was brought to Mr. Cleveland's attention by Mr. Morgan. The Secretary said he was perfectly aware of its existence. It was then and there determined that, if Congress did not act on the Springer bill, allowing the issue of 3 per cent. gold bonds, the contract should be signed on the following Thursday.

Mr. Stetson explained that, as a lawyer, he preferred acting under the law of 1862—The purchase of gold law—because it seemed to him that there was a clearer power under that law than under any other.

There was another contract drawn by him, Mr. Stetson continued, providing for the assumption of the bonds by the members of the syndicate. He did not see this contract in its final form, though he had no doubt it was executed without his having personal knowledge of the fact.

"I have never received, directly or indirectly, one penny of profit for these services," said Mr. Stetson, earnestly, to the sub-committee.

"I felt that I had a patriotic duty to perform in doing what I could to avert the impending panic. If necessary, I would have walked to Washington to do what I could in this matter. There may be difference of opinion, but I shall always feel that the service I rendered in this matter was the most valuable it has ever been my privilege to perform for my country."

Mr. Stetson mentioned, incidentally, that he held Mr. Cleveland, as his former partner, in the highest estem. He had not seen the President for a year and a half, and he had not seen Mr. Belmont for a year.

William Graves, the man who bought $4,500,000 worth of bonds without the cash to pay for them, and whose offer was subsequently thrown out by Secretary Carlisle, was the last witness examined. Little interest was shown in his testimony by the Senators. It consisted of accuations against Mr. Carlisle and the bond syndicate.

The Financial Question in Abeyance.

From The Rochester Union.

The only persons who are not discussing the financial question at present are those blissful June bridal couples. They will discuss it later.

MET A TERRIBLE DEATH

MRS. POIRIER GROUND UNDER A FEED CAR'S WHEELS.

Fell from Her Bicycle While Going Up a Steep Grade in Madison Avenue Directly Under the Feet of the Horses—One Leg Severed and the Other Mangled—A Remarkable Exhibition of Nerve—Car Driver Arrested.

While riding a bicycle in Madison Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Edna Poirier was run over by a heavily laden feed car of the Madison Avenue Line. Less than two hours later she died in the Flower Hospital. She was about thirty years old, and lived with her husband at 453 West Twenty-first Street.

Madison Avenue, being paved with asphalt, is much used by bicycle riders. On the block between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets there is a step grade. Mrs. Poirier was riding up town, and when she came to this grade, those who saw her say, her wheel wobbled from side to side, as if she were inexperienced or very tired, and at times she almost lost her balance.

Going up the hill also was the heavy feed car, much longer than the ordinary passenger car, and drawn by four horses. The car was loaded with two or three hundred bags of oats, and it took all the strength of the horses to draw it to the top of the hill.

The team was being urged on at a fast walk, the horses now and then slipping on the smooth pavement and recovering with a ring of iron-shod hoofs against the rails. Mrs. Poirier was riding on the smooth strip of asphalt between the horse car track and the sidewalk on the east until she came opposite the hind pair of the four horses.

A bicycle policeman who was not far from the place of the accident gives this account:

"The woman was riding as if it were hard work, and her front wheel was going from side to side. As she reached the hind pair of horses she veered over toward the team. One of the horses struck the front wheel of her bicycle with his foot. She attempted to get away from her wheel, and, as most women do when riding a bicycle, started to get off on the left, the side toward the car. In some way she was caught and fell almost under the horses' hoofs.

"The horses passed over without stepping on her, but before the driver could stop the front wheel was on both her legs."

When the driver succeeded in bringing to a stop the four horses and heavily-loaded car, the woman lay directly under the front wheels. On Madison Avenue were many carriages and bicycle riders, and her shrieks of pain quickly drew a crowd.

Before the woman could be moved it was necessary to unload almost all of the bags of feed. The moans of the woman, still conscious, added to the horror.

"Take me out of here and I'll be all right," she said.

She was moved to the edge of the sidewalk, a rude couch was made of the bags of grain, and a hurry call was sent for an ambulance. The woman lay in the full glare of the sun, surrounded by the curious crowd, sympathetic, but helpless.

Her left leg it was found was severed completely from the body. Her right leg was fractured and almost cut off, and the bones of the pelvic arch were broken.

In spite of her terrible injuries, from the time of the accident until after she was taken to the hospital, she never lost consciousness. The only words she uttered to show how intense was her suffering, were: "Oh, I can't stand this agony."

When a policeman leaned over her and asked her name, she urged him not to tell her husband, because it would only worry him. She knew that it was fatal.

The first answer to the call came from the Flower Hospital. The rattle of the ambulance and the clanging of its gong attracted more persons, and the crowd, morbidly inquisitive, blocked the street, got in the was of the surgeons, and besieged the policemen with questions.

Dr. Crump, the ambulance surgeon, saw that the woman's chance of life was small, and whatever chance there was depended on prompt action. Her wounds were hastily dressed, and she was placed in the ambulance.

As she was laid on the stretcher she asked that the leg which lay severed by her side, be not left in the street, and requested some one to hand her her white straw hat, crushed into a shapeless mass.

Mrs. Poirier was taken to the Flower Hospital, where little more than an hour she died. She lost consciousness soon after being carried from the ambulance and passed away while in that condition.

Amos Richardson, the driver of the car, was arrested immediately after the accident. Richardson is about sixty years old and has been driving for the company more than thirty years. He denied that blame for the accident could in any way be put on him. Mrs. Poirier, he said, rode against his horses, and he could not, of course, leave the car tracks, while, with four horses and a heavy car, it was impossible to stop more quickly than he did.

Richardson was taken to the Yorkville Police Court and arraigned at once. Magistrate Wentworth held him without ball to await the action of the Coroner.

At the West Twenty-first House it was said late last night that Mr. Poirier had not returned, and all information about him and his wife was refused. The police were unable to learn anything. No one called for the bicycle, which was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station.

DENNIS O'LEARY ON TRIAL.

He Shot His Mother-in-Law—Charge of Murder Changed to Assault.

Testimony in the trial for murder of Dennis O'Leary, a former policeman, was begun yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part IV., General Sessions.

O'Leary was accused of shooting his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret White, at 218 Monroe Street, on Feb. 6, 1895. Only one shot was fired, and the woman died afterward in the Gouverneur Hospital.

Dr. Tomlinson, ambulance surgeon, testified that he was called to the Monroe Street house and found that Mrs. White had been shot in the chest. The wound produced death in about a week.

Miss Maggie White, a grandchild of the dead woman, testified that she saw O'Leary beating his father-in-law. Her uncle, Timothy White, pulled O'Leary away, when he drew his revolver and fired at Mrs. White, the bullet hitting her in the chest. The prosecution finished its side of the case during the afternoon.

At the request of the counsel for the defense, Judge Newburger took from the jury all consideration of murder and manslaughter, and made the case one of assault. The defense will be accidental discharge of the pistol during a general fight. The case will go to the jury to-morrow.

Tongue Said to be for Sound Money.

From The Portland Oregonian, June 9.

Mr. Tongue is elected to Congress by a plurality of sixty-two votes. It is not large, but it will do. The Oregonian congratulates Mr. Tongue on his election. And it congratulates the people of Oregon. Mr. Tongue is, in fact, a sound-money man, and never will vote for substitution of the silver standard for the gold standard. He has not made the issue between the standards so clear as The Oregonian could wish, and through a natural sort of hesitation and timidity has appeared as a sort of trimmer, which cost him the votes of many who do not know him well, and brought him no votes from the devotees of the silver fanaticism, whether Populists, Democratic Populists, or Mitchell Republican Populists. All these were against him, on the sure instinct of enmity, for that is an instinct that makes no mistakes.

Mr. Tongue is a man of ability and force; he will serve his district and his State well, and upon the straight issue, whether we shall keep the gold standard or change to the silver standard he will be on the side of reason, judgment, conservatism, the experience of history, and the true interests of the country.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Pawnee, Robinson, Wilmington, N. C., June 16, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Pontiac, (Br., Owen, Barcelona May 13, Genoa 19, Leghorn 22, Palermo 27, Gibraltar June 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Craigmore, (Br.,) Crosby, Tampico May 26, Alvaredo May 30, Vera Cruz June 4, and Progreso June 10, with mdse. to W. D. Munson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

Brig John McDermott, (of Port Jefferson,) Trotter, St. Croix 14 days, with Sugar to Bartram Brothers; vessel to Abiel Abbott.

ARE NOT YET MARRIED.

Denial of Reports About Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Wilson.

A report was circulated last night that Miss Grace Wilson and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., had been married at 6 o'clock P. M. at the Vanderbilt home, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, but it was promptly denied by the fathers of the young people.

"The report is absolutely false," said Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"I am tired of denying that rumor," said Richard T. Wilson, father of Miss Wilson.

"The report is a 'fake,' I believe," said the Rev. Dr. J. W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church.

"There is no truth in the story," said Dr. Draper.

Interest in the plans for the marriage has not been lessened by the illness of the young man and the consequent postponement of the wedding.

Dr. Draper said yesterday that young Mr. Vanderbilt was "resting comfortably." The doctor made several calls at the Vanderbilt house yesterday, but he would give no further information as to his patient's condition.

The young man's illness and his father's opposition to his engagement have set on foot many rumors to the effect that the proposed wedding will never take place. According to one rumor, Richard T. Wilson, the father of Miss Wilson, met Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., on Tuesday, and the latter declared that if his son persisted in marrying Miss Wilson, he would be disinherited. All of which was contradicted by Mr. Wilson's statement yesterday that he did not see Mr. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday that the wedding would surely take place, but when or where he could not say. Favorable reports of Mr. Vanderbilt's condition led him to hope that it would take place in a few days. It is likely that the wedding, if it takes place, will be in Newport.

Much has been written about Miss Wilson's age and the consequent objection of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., to her marriage to his son. On the best of authority it is announced that Miss Wilson will be twenty-six years old on Sept. 3. Also on good authority, it is said that Cornelius Vanderbilt, when asked his objection to the marriage, told Mr. Wilson: "My son is too young, and your daughter too old."

Chauncey M. Depew, the usual mediator in Vanderbilt affairs, with more diplomacy, told Mr. Wilson simply that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was too young to marry.

No one at the home of the Wilsons, at 511 Fifth Avenue, would make any statement yesterday as to when the wedding would take place. So unwilling are they to have anything printed about the matter that Mrs. Wilson has issued strict orders to those who are preparing for the wedding to say nothing to reporters.

MR. BANIGAN'S NEW VENTURE.

To Run an Independent Rubber Factory, It Is Said.

Various reports have been in circulation recently regarding the attitude of ex-President Joseph Banigan of the United States Rubber Company toward the present management of that extensive concern. The statement is now made on responsible authority that Mr. Banigan has bought the old Saxon mill, in Providence, R. I., from Charles Fletcher, and will convert it into an independent rubber factory.

The price paid for the Saxon mill is said to have been $125,000, and it will cost a large sum of money, and take several months of time, to change the present structure into a rubber factory. According to the story current, Mr. Banigan's two sons, who were recently in the employ of the United States Rubber Company, will be placed in charge of the new factory.

Ex-President Banigan was re-elected a Director of the United States Rubber Company at the recent annual meeting of the stockholders, but it was learned yesterday that he had not qualified, and that he had disposed of nearly all of his stock. A Director of the United States Rubber Company said yesterday that he believed that Mr. Banigan's new interests would be hostile to that company. The new Banigan factory, it is estimated, will be capable of producing between 3 and 5 per cent. of the total rubber output in this country.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The report that Joseph Banigan, ex-President of the Rubber Trust, has purchased the Saxon Woolen Mills property for the purpose of turning the plant into a rubber-goods factory, was again revived to-day. Both Mr. Banigan and Mr. Fletcher, the owner of the Saxon Mills, are out of town, and the rumor could not be verified. It is known, however, that Mr. Banigan has looked over, not only the Saxon Mills property, but other properties, and it is understood here that he will ultimately establish a factory somewhere in this section.

TICKET SPECULATOR ARRESTED.

Mr. Hammerstein Refused to Recognize Tickets Bought on Sidewalk.

Bitter war was waged last night between Oscar Hammerstein and the ticket speculators in front of the Olympia.

About ten speculators were lined up along the sidewalk, offering tickets for the roof garden to a crowd of several thousand persons passing into the theatre. They were charging exorbitant prices, asking as much as $7 for $1.50 seats and $20 for $6 boxes.

Mr. Hammerstein decided to put a stop to the nuisance, and stationed several of his own men on the sidewalk to follow persons who bought from the speculators. Admittance was refused to all who bought except at the ticket office, but offers were made to redeem the speculators' tickets at the usual theatre price.

William D. Mertens of 750 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, had a party of four persons with him to spend the evening on the roof garden. He purchased tickets from a speculator on the sidewalk, and admittance was accordingly refused. Mr. Mertens at once sent for a policeman and had the speculator from whom he had purchased the tickets arrested. The man gave his name as William Collister of 426 West Forty-fifth Street. He was taken to the Forty-seventh Street Police Station, but the Sergeant in charge refused to hold him because the man showed his license from the city permitting him to speculate in tickets.

Mr. Hammerstein is determined to stop the "speculator" nuisance outside the Olympia. He has placed placards in conspicuous places, saying that tickets purchased from the speculators will be valueless.

MRS. DOWLING WANTS INFORMATION

Charged Policemen with Having Caused Her Husband's Death.

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a letter from Mrs. Dowling, widow of Richard Dowling, a grocer of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, who died in the Harlem Hospital several days after he had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct by Policemen Gunson and McMahon, of the Morrisania Station. The officers were tried on charges made by Dowling's family, who claimed that they were responsible for his death. Mrs. Dowling wanted to know how the policemen had been punished.

Chief Clerk Kipp said that no judgment had been rendered in the case. Commissioner Parker looked over the papers in the case and remarked, significantly: "This was tried by Col. Grant. The trial was concluded March 30, over two months ago."

One of the accusations for which Commissioner Parker is on trial is that he delayed rendering judgment in trial cases.

A Want Still Unfilled.

From The Chicago Tribune.

In every great crisis that confronts humanity some champion arises under whose leadership the threatened disaster is averted and the people move on to victory, but no Jack the Giant Firecracker Killer has made his appearance yet, and the need is urgent.

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OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. William Henry Dimond.

Gen. William Henry Dimond of San Francisco died at the Gilsey House, Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Gen. Dimond had suffered for several months from a complication of disorders, and was on his way to Europe to obtain relief, but was stricken on his arrival here Tuesday. He was greatly exhausted by his journey East and failed rapidly. He was born in Honolulu in 1838. He was a son of the Rev. Henry Dimond, who went from Fairfield, Conn., early in 1834 as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands.

Gen. Dimond was one of San Francisco's most honored citizens for many years. At one time he was President of the Chamber of Commerce; at his death he was Major General commanding the National Guard of the State of California, and under President Harrison he was Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint. He was the senior member of the firm of William Dimond & Co., which does one of the largest steamship, shipping, banking, and general commercial businesses on the Pacific coast. In New-York, the firm is represented by Dearborn & Co.

Gen. Dimond was twice married, his first wife being Miss Warehouse of Honolulu, and his second wife, who died several years ago, was Miss Gray, daughter of Dr. Gray, whose widow is the present Mrs. Charles Merriam of Springfield, Mass. Gen. Dimond leaves three sons and two married daughters, all living in the West. His youngest son, Edwin, married Harriet, daughter of Albro J. Newton of Brooklyn. One of his sons, Henry W. Dimond, and his physician, Dr. George M. Swift, were with the General at the time of his death. He passed away quietly and without pain.

Obituary Notes.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. E. H. Hyde of Connecticut died at his home in Stafford, yesterday. He was born in Stafford June 1, 1812, and is survived by two children, Major Henry Hyde, Jr., of Hartford, and Mrs. Ella E. Cady, the wife of ex-Lieut. Gov. Ernest Cady. Ernest Cady, Jr., the well-known Yale athlete, is his grandson.

—David Van Linda, formerly prominent in the express business in New-York City and New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday at the age of eighty. Death was sudden, and caused by an attack of heart failure. Mr. Van Linda owned a number of thoroughbred horses, and was in his youth a friend of the elder James Gordon Bennett.

—Capt. J. S. Lewis died at his home in Geneva, N. Y., yesterday. He was an intimate associate of the latet Secretary of State Folger, and enjoyed an extensive acquaintance with prominent men of both parties throughout the State. He was about ninety years old and a bachelor.

—Mr. Kenney, the father of Mrs. Daniel Lamont, died Wednesday at McGrawville, N. Y. Mrs. Lamont was with him at the time. Secretary Lamont has gone to McGrawville.

A YOUNG WOMAN WHO SELLS STAVES

She Represents a Cooperage Firm on the Chicago Board of Trade.

From The Chicago Tribune.

One young woman who makes her appearance daily in the little group which gathers about the close of the market at the north end of the Board of Trade corridor has selected an unusual calling. She is the representative of a cooperage concern, and sells and buys staves and heading. What is more, she does it well, and has demonstrated in the last five or six months that a woman can sell lard tierces as well as she can do talking if she is of the right sort. The group of which she forms a part each day is interesting in its way. It is composed of about a dozen dealers in cooperage, most of them "boss coopers," running shops employing from ten to forty men each. This little group meets to establish prices and make sales at the foot of the stairs running up to the Exchange floor. It is balanced by a little group of vessel men which meets at the Sherman Street entrance. The coopers do business with the packers, who meet in the provision pit daily, and while some of them have Board of Trade membership, the most of their trading is done in the corridor. The boss coopers have felt the effects of competition for years, and their business is much lighter in volume than it used to be.

The young woman who makes a livelihood by selling cooperage got into the business through a peculiar chain of circumstances. She was a stenographer in the office of a Keokuk cooper. He decided to branch out, and established an agency here, and put a partner in charge. The partner made a bad job of it, and after a reorganization another partner came on and did as badly as his predecessor. The stenographer at the Keokuk office in the meantime had come on to Chicago, and had become familiar in the Board of Trade corridor with the product of the Iowa factory and with the commission business. She was promoted to the management on the failure of the second partner to make a success of the business, and has been managing it ever since. Her position is no sinecure, and her appearance in the Board of Trade corridor is the least part of her duties.

She has had a light little ladder made to enable her to climb into the cars and inspect stock. She inspects the tallying out of staves and headings, carries on the correspondence of the company, and has charge of the banking done here. Her associates at the Board of Trade meetings are good, substantial, bushy-whiskered old men, who are inclined to give her fair play at every point, but they are unanimous in the opinion that so far as selling cooperage is concerned, she is as good a man as any of them.

Died Where Born Eighty-six Years Ago.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram, June 17.

Tyler Prentice Curtis died in the Curtis homestead, in Lincoln Street, near Boylston, on the farm on which he was born, at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the eightieth anniversary of his birth. The house in which Mr. Curtis died is on the site of the first house in Worcester—that of the first settler in Worcester, Ephraim Curtis of Sudbury, who came here in 1673, looking for a lead mine. The property has even since been in the Curtis family. The old farmhouse, on the foundations of the present house, was burned in 1848, and a new one was immediately built. Mr. Curtis's whole life was spent on the farm on which he was born. He never went away from the farm more than a few hours.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Elmer Petersen, twenty-nine years old, a Swede, of 312 St. James Place, Brooklyn, a workman employed on the annex to the Standard Oil Building, at 18 New Street, fell from the first story to the sidewalk yesterday, and cut his right hand, and received severe bruises about the head. Petersen was carrying a load of iron spikes and missed his footing. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said that his injuries are not serious.

—Among the passengers of the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta Victoria, which sailed yesterday, was a party of Hungarians from New-York and vicinity who are bound for Buda-Pesth to participate in the coming millennial celebration. They will join at Vienna the Millennium Society of Cleveland, Ohio, the members of which sailed on the Havel Tuesday, and proceed thence together to Buda-Pesth.

—Patrick Burns, thirty-six years old, of 318 East Forty-fourth Street, and Charles Wilson, thirty-seven years old, of 57 Thompson Street, were working on a scaffold at 325 East Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon, when it broke and they fell a short distance to the ground, receiving slight contusions of the body. They were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

—State Commissioner of Labor Statistics McDonough announced yesterday that he had secured quarters for the free employment bureau provided for

Friday
June 19-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GOULD AND SAGE APPEAR

TELL RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS OF THEIR PLANS.

On Certain Conditions They Will Build Both of the East Side Extensions to the City Limits and Endeavor to Make Suggested Changes in the Down-Town Routes—Further Application to the Commissioners Will Be Made.

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, and their counsel, Julien T. Davies, appeared at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday, and at the close of a public hearing, at which nothing of importance was done, went into secret conference with the Commissioners, the result of which could be learned only to a very general and vague extent.

Besides the representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company, there were present at the conference James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, and Joseph A. Goulden, President of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Twenty-third Ward.

Secretary Delafield, at the close of the conference, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"There was general talk on the application of the Manhattan Railway Company to build the proposed extensions, and, without doing anything definite, the representatives of the company expressed a willingness, upon certain conditions, to build both of the east side extensions to the city limits, and also to meet so far as they can any suggestions that may be made by the board as to changes in the down-town routes proposed by them.

"It was finally agreed that a further application will be submitted by the company, after certain inquiries have been made by its engineers and lawyers as to the practicability of certain plans, and that this further application will be made within three days from to-day.

"The question of compensation to the city was not touched upon at all, though it was understood that it would be exacted. The length of time within which the up-town branches shall be built was also discussed, and it was decided that, upon certain conditions, the northerly extensions shall be begun at once."

Alexander E. Orr presided at the public hearing, at which William Steinway, John Claflin, and John H. Starin were also present.

A delegation of north siders, headed by James L. Wells and Joseph A. Goulden, was present, and stood close behind the chairs occupied by Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage.

Mr. Van Nest, in the interest of the estate of George W. Welch, opposed the construction of a third track on Greenwich Street, below Warren.

"Such a third track," he said, "would be a serious damage to the estate without bringing any compensating advantages of rapid transit to that part of the city. A third track would make Greenwich Street almost a tunnel."

A tempestuous man was heard from next in the person of Christian Trinks, President of the Washington Heights Progressive Association. He read a long speech from a paper in his hand, which he waved up and down with great energy and some danger to the head of Mr. Gould, who sat directly in front of him. He claimed that Washington Heights is at the mercy of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and that it is the only part of the city that will not be reached by the rapid transit proposed extensions. He accused the north side of being selfish and greedy in wanting all it can get," and ended by submitting to the Commissioners a petition to grant, without delay, permission to build a road from One Hundred and Eighth Street and the Boulevard to Washington Heights and Fort George.

Col. Goulden rose to refute Mr. Trinks's "entirely unwarranted aspersions," but Mr. Orr calmed him by saying that the commission would not allow itself to be affected by the diatribe to which it had been obliged to listen.

The north siders now are patiently waiting the result of the complaint made by George J. Grossman against the Manhattan Railway Company for its violation of law in not giving passengers a ride across the Harlem River without having to change cars. The Railroad Commissioners will take the matter to Albany June 29. The company's defense that it is a physical impossibility to run continuous trains over the Third Avenue route is laughed at by north siders. The company owns the entire block between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Streets, with the exception of the Third Avenue front, 81 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and 130 feet on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

Dinner to Charter Commission.

Gov. Levi P. Morton has sent invitations to the members of the Greater New-York Commission to dine with him at his Summer home at Ellerslie this evening. Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch have received the invitation. The Mayor has accepted, and will go to Ellerslie to-day. Controller Fitch says he will decline, as he does not yet know whether he can be a member of the commission.

Appointed Consulting Architect.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, John R. Thomas was appointed Consulting Architect to the Department of Charities. Besides this appointment, the board attended to routine business only.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY ON WEST SIDE.

Gold Chains, Diamond Rings, and Other Valuables Carried Away.

Two burglars, whose work evinced that they knew their business, entered the apartments of John R. Bellis, on the first floor of 6 West Sixty-sixth Street, some time between 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday. According to Mr. Bellis, the thieves stole goods valued at about $1,000. Detectives of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station are at work on the case.

The Bellis family consists of a wife, a daughter, Ida, and a son, Walter. Mrs. Bellis went to the country for a vacation a few days ago. Mr. Bellis and Walter are employed all day, and Miss Ida was left alone in the house.

Miss Ida went out shortly after 9 o'clock A. M., and did not return until after 4 o'clock P. M. Wednesday. She had difficulty in unlocking the door leading into the dining room when she returned, and when she got in all was in confusion. Bureau drawers were out, and their contents were scattered all over the floor. There are six rooms in the Bellis flat, and of these the parlor, two bedrooms, and half the dining room were ransacked; the other rooms were untouched. The bureau in the dining room had been thoroughly overturned, but the dresser, containing a large quantity of silverware, had not been examined.

The burglars had acid with them, and tested all the silver and jewelry they found. They took no clothing, and nothing bulky, except the dining service. A quantity of real lace, a gold watch, three gold chains, three diamond rings, two dozen fine lace handkerchiefs, and a pocketbook containing $17 were among the things taken. One of two trunks was opened and gone over; the other was locked, and its contents intact, supporting the theory that the robbers were interrupted.

The detectives found that an entrance had been obtained by pushing a knife blade through the side of the dining room door and lifting the latch, while a skeleton key was used on the lock. The men had also opened the door from the parlor into the hall. The house in which the robbery occurred is nearer Central Park than any other in West Sixty-sixth Street. It is one of a fine new brownstone row.

The only clue so far discovered is in the report of one of the tenants of the basement floor, who said that two strange men, one carrying a satchel, were seen coming down stairs in 6 West Sixty-sixth Street at 2 o'clock P. M.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station say that there is no truth in the story that Mr. Bellis neglected to notify them until long after the robbery on account of his opposition to the present force.

"It was reported here before 6 o'clock Wednesday," said the Sergeant at the desk. "I don't see, therefore, where the neglect comes in."

Mr. Bellis is a clerk in a drug store at 5 Third Avenue.

PAY NO RENT TO THE CITY.

Controller to Exact Pay for Use of Land on Bronx River Road.

The Controller has discovered that the city is losing quite a large sum annually that it should have for rent of land on the Bronx River Road.

J. P. Powers of Woodlawn reported to Mr. Fitch about ten days ago that a man was collecting something like $2,300 a year in rent from tenants who are occupying city property, while he in turn pays nothing to the city.

Deputy Collector J. E. Rapp was ordered to investigate the matter. He could not find that any such amount had been collected from persons occupying city lands, but he learned that there are four parties now on city property without paying a cent. These say they are willing to pay rent to the city.

Mr. Powers directed the deputy to the first of Sand, Sackburn & Sons. They offered $1,500 a year for the plot now occupied by Caterson, a monument maker, and Peter Sell agreed to pay $2,500 for land occupied by Weimar Brothers.

The Controller will make a full investigation, however, before he gives any leases. He is resolved that the city shall get all the rent that is due to it.

OLD DOCKS IN WESTCHESTER.

Superintendent Atwood Suggests Improvements for Them.

In accordance with instructions by the Dock Board, Superintendent of Docks Atwood yesterday reported at a meeting of the Commissioners the condition of the docks in the newly annexed Westchester district, including the water front in the villages of Westchester, East Chester, and Pelham. The docks were reported to be in a generally dilapidated state, and the Superintendent recommended their speedy improvement and the dredging of channels.

A request from the Charities Commissioners that the barges of St. John's Guild be permitted to make landings at certain docks on the East and North Rivers was granted.

The board yesterday reinstated as a Dockmaster Edward Geary, who, in the board's policy of reducing the force, was dropped last week. Reinstatement was due to the discovery that Geary was a war veteran. Henry Palmstein, another Dockmaster, was dropped yesterday in Geary's stead. Palmstein had held over from the former administration.

Diamonds Forfeited to Government.

The collection of valuable diamonds smuggled into this country from Canada by James Baxter last March has been ordered forfeited to the Government by the United States District Court. Baxter offered the diamonds—there were twenty-two unset stones—for sale in Maiden Lane, in this city. Suspicion was aroused, and the diamonds were seized by Custom House officers, but Baxter succeeded in making his escape. The diamonds are now in the seizure room of the Custom House, and will be offered at public sale in due time.

WILD PANIC IN A SCHOOL

STARTED BY A CRY THAT THE DEVIL WAS IN THE BUILDING.

Teachers Quieted the Children, but Rumors Spread and Parents Came in a Mob—The Delancey Street Police Reserves Called Out—When Order Was Restored a Man Said the Devil Was on the Roof and the Panic Started Again.

"The devil! He's in this school, an' he's goin' to kill us an' the teachers!"

This cry was all that was needed to start a panic yesterday afternoon in Grammar School No. 4, at the southeast corner of Ridge and Rivington Streets.

More than 1,100 children were gathered in a spacious playground, on the ground floor of the building, when some one raised the cry about the devil. All the children were girls, the boys having a separate playground.

Instantly the children began screaming and running madly around. They were gathered in one struggling and shrieking mass when the Principal and a squad of school teachers made their appearance, and by their coolness restored order inside the school.

Greater excitement prevailed in the streets surrounding the school as the rumor circulated that children had been killed in the school, and the mothers, fathers, and other relatives besieged the entrances, clamoring for admission.

The reserves of the Delancey Street Station had to be called to disperse the mob, and it was with great difficulty that the task was accomplished. Then when peace had been restored a man created a fresh tumult by shouting that the devil was on the roof of the school building.

The child who first cried out, it is said, saw a man dressed to resemble the pictures of Satan run into the building.

The school has an attendance of about 2,500 boys and girls. On the ground floor are two large playgrounds.

The children had just returned from dinner when the excitement occurred. There were about 1,130 girls in the girls' playground at the time waiting to march to their respective classrooms.

Janitor Schubel was at the street entrance. He is positive that no man entered the place. For some time children attending the east side schools have been filled with fear in anticipation of a visit from his Satanic Majesty. How this superstition was started is not known.

Mrs. E. A. White, the Principal of the female department, was sitting in her room on the second floor when she heard the screams of the children and the rush of feet. Trembling with anxiety she ran for the nearest stairway and was soon among the panic-stricken children. She shouted for them to keep order, as she kept rapping on a post with a long ruler which she had brought with her. The children nearest her ceased their wild rush and clung to her skirt, crying that the devil was after them, and begging her to save them.

Following close behind the Principal when she hastened down the stairway were twenty of her teachers, each one of whom had heard the cries of the terror-stricken children. The teachers mingled with the frightened children, and by their presence aided in restoring order. Several tots were knocked down and trampled on by their playmates, but they were luckily not injured. It did not take long for the teachers to assure all the little ones that there was no devil in the building, and that they were not in the least danger. The children were then marched up to their respective classrooms.

Several of the frightened children who were near the entrance of the playground ran into the street raising the cry that there was a devil in the school. The uproar in the playground and the screams of the terrified children could be heard in the street, and it did not take long for the wildest kinds of rumors to get in circulation in the densely populated neighborhood.

Women came by the scores, pushing and fighting with one another to get first to the school doors. The majority of them were ignorant foreigners, to whom the report that a devil was in the school gave almost as much terror as to the children. In less than five minutes the streets on both sides of the school were blocked from sidewalk to sidewalk with the struggling mob. Many of the women were hysterical and kept shouting for their children, who they feared had been either injured or killed.

Policeman Boethney of the Delancey Street Station was on duty in front of the school. He was about to dash into the playground when he realized that a great danger was threatened by the onslaught of the crowd gathering outside.

He accordingly placed himself in front of one of the entrances and shouted to several persons to run around to the Delancey Street Station and tell the Sergeant that he wanted all the help he could get. When the Sergeant heard that there was trouble in the school he at once rang for the reserves, and ordered them to get around to the school as fast as they could go.

The policemen had to force their way through the crowd and finally reached the side of Policeman Boethney, who was having a hard time of it with the mob. The policemen drew their sticks and made an attack on the crowd, but it gave way very slowly. Every inch of ground had to be fought for before the women would fall back. It took fifteen minutes of hard work on the part of the reserves before the streets in front of the school were cleared.

Some of the mothers insisted when things were quieted down, on taking their children home from the school.

The police had hardly driven back the mob when another stampede occurred. A little man who was driving an express wagon caused it. As he drove through the crowd he suddenly pointed to the roof of the school house and cried: "There he is now, he is on the roof."

Instantly there was another tumult in the street, and the women began screaming again, as they tried once more to force their way into the building. They were easily controlled this time, however.

The expressman was arrested and taken to Essex Market Police Court, followed by several hundred persons. The prisoner described himself as Isidore Goetz, thirty-one years old, of 86 Ridge Street. The only excuse he had for his act was that he had heard every one talking about the devil, and he thought he would have something to say about him himself.

During the excitement in front of the school Becky Saltzman, ten years old, of 927 Rivington Street, was knocked down and run over in front of her home by a horse and wagon driven by Thomas Fuller of 341 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, and was injured about the side. She was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Fuller was arrested.

MISS HAMILTON'S WILL CONTESTED.

Testimony to Show that She Was of Sound Mind.

The contest over the will of the late Charlotte Augusta Hamilton came before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday for hearing. Miss Hamilton died on April 2, leaving the greater part of her estate, valued at $500,000, to Schuyler Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, John C. L. Hamilton, and G. A. Hamilton. Two nephews contest the will on the ground that the testatrix was not of disposing mind at the time her testament was made.

Ex-Judge E. L. Fancher, who drew the will, identified it, and said that it was the voluntary act of Miss Hamilton, and that she was of sound and disposing mind at the time. William H. Harris, who witnessed the will, with Judge Fancher, gave similar testimony.

Miss Adelaide Hamilton, a sister of the testatrix, testified that her sister was in poor health for ten years prior to her death, but that she attended to her business affairs and went about and drove, except on some occasions when she was especially weak.

"Who attended to your sister's affairs after the death of your father?" asked Leopold Wallach, the attorney for the contestants.

"She attended to them herself," said Miss Hamilton.

It was agreed by Elihu Root, the counsel for the proponents of the will, and Mr. Wallach to take the testimony of Sarah and Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Alice Hamilton of 17 West Twentieth Street, and Henry N. Hamilton of Yonkers, N. Y., out of court. The case then went over until July 1.

POLICEMAN STOPPED A RUNAWAY.

Morris Seized Two Frightened Horses by the Bits in Franklin Street.

Franklin Street was crowded about 8 o'clock yesterday morning with men and women going to their work, when a team of horses drawing a truck started from Broadway and came tearing down the street at a tremendous pace, to the imminent danger of the many pedestrians and drivers.

Policeman John Morris of the Centre Street Police Court squad was standing in one of the Franklin Street entrances to the Criminal Court Building, when he saw the team dashing down the street. Just as the frightened animals passed him he ran forward, and, at the risk of his life, seized them by the bits.

The horses were brought to a standstill after Morris had been dragged about 100 feet. He was uninjured. The truck and team belonged to E. P. Woodward, produce dealers, at 72 Dey Street.

WILL BE PAID FOR HIS LILIES.

End of Theodore Outerbridge's Damage Suit Against R. F. Downing & Co.

The suit of Theodore Outerbridge, who raises lilies on the Island of Bermuda, against R. F. Downing & Co., brokers and forwarding agents, Exchange Place, this city, for $50,000 damages, was concluded before Judge Wheeler and a jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and the plaintiff was awarded $1,535.

Mr. Outerbridge alleged that Downing & Co., who handle all of the Easter lilies sent to this city from the West Indies, conspired to ruin his business in the interest of rival growers. He charged that a year ago, when there was a deficiency in the supply of lilies, 211 boxes of lilies sent here by him for his special customers were used by the defendants to fill the shortage of rival growers. As a result of this, about 150 churches in this city and Brooklyn failed to receive the Easter lilies they had ordered from him.

The defendants said that the wrong delivery of the lilies resulted from a mistake in the invoices, and they denied that Mr. Outerbridge has sustained damage to the extent of $50,000. They offered to pay for the lilies not properly delivered.

After deliberating for an hour, the jury awarded the plaintiff $1,535 damages.

Blamed Mayor Gleason.

Michael Quinn, a kindling wood peddler, seventy years old, of 1,272 Lexington Avenue, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning for being drunk. He excused himself on the plea that he had been treated several times in Long Island City by Mayor Patrick J. Gleason and that he had thus been started on the spree that ended in his arrest.

Quinn said that Mayor Gleason and he were old friends and when he met the Mayor in Long Island City the latter was glad to see an old friend, granted him a license to peddle wood, took him to a neighboring hotel, and treated him several times. The Magistrate fined Quinn $3 and on his statement that he had no money told him to send to Mayor Gleason to help him out.

"I LIVE ON CHARITY"

JAMES APPLETON MORGAN'S DECLARATION IN COURT.

In Supplementary Proceedings He Says He Has No Income from Which to Pay $689.65 to Edward L. Stevens—No Property Is Held in Trust for Him, He Declares—The Judgment Against Him Nineteen Years Old.

The supplementary proceedings to discover why James Appleton Morgan should not pay $689.65 to Edward L. Stevens was continued yesterday morning in the library of the City Hall before City Court Judge Lewis J. Conlan, sitting in Chambers.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Otto Mayer Kronacher, and Herbert L. Ogden represented Mr. Stevens, and Isaac N. Miller and Joseph C. Crane represented the defendant.

The examination resulted in considerable unhappiness for Mr. Morgan, the exhibition of a loss of memory on his part, and the discovery of a possible $14 or $15 owing to Mr. Morgan from which the judgment creditor might obtain the $689.65.

Mr. Morgan testified that his home had been in Westfield, N. J., since about 1889; that he was a lawyer, but not practicing, and that he had no income and no fund for his support, and no one legally depending upon him for support.

"At or about the time of your divorce, was there not some property set apart, the income or a portion of the income to be devoted to your wife's support or maintenance?" asked Mr. Ogden.

"No," said Mr. Morgan.

"Have you not at several times represented to Col. W. W. Nevins, Prof. T. R. Price of Columbia College, George E. Fleming, and various other persons that you were in receipt of an income from funds or property held in trust for you by J. Pierpont Morgan?"

"I never made such a statement to anybody in the course of my life," answered Mr. Morgan. "I do not even know J. Pierpont Morgan personally, although I have met him. He is a third or fourth cousin of mine, but we have no intercourse."

The next question was in regard to Mr. Morgan's receiving a salary as President of the New-York Shakespeare Society. Mr. Morgan objected to the expression used by Mr. Ogden, "the society of which you state that you are President." He answered finally in the negative.

Mr. Morgan also objected to questions about the Poe cottage, in which the Shakespeare Society was at one time interested.

"I never received one cent," he said, when asked if any of the money collected for the purchase of the cottage had been received by him personally and for his benefit.

"No reputable counsel would spend time asking such questions," he complained. "A man tries to do a public good, and this is what he gets for it."

"I live on charity," he said, in answer to a question as to his mode of living. "I live with my cousin, Mrs. George L. Lawrence, at lost my health eight years ago. I was not expected to live. I gave up all business, but interested myself in the Society of the War of 1812, and in the Shakespeare Society."

There was a long talk about a dinner to Augustin Daly, for which Mr. Morgan, acting as President of the Shakespeare Club, was instrumental in making the arrangements. Mr. Morgan testified that he had attended the dinner, tickets for which were $10 each.

Mr. Ogden and Mr. Crane had a little controversy and the former made some personal remarks about a man who would pay $10 for a dinner while he owed his tailor.

"I do not owe one cent to a tailor," said Mr. Morgan. "This is a nineteen-year-old judgment. Some man has bought it up for $5, and that is the cause of all the trouble."

"Did you have the money, or was a ticket for the dinner given to you?" asked Mr. Ogden.

"I do not remember," said Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan testified that he was a non-resident member of the Colonial Club of this city, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He could not remember when he had paid any of the dues to the club or societies. He could not recollect the amount of the dues.

There was no money of any kind due him, he said, with the exception of $14 or $15 from the Military Society of 1812. This bill, he said, he had presented at the instance of Dr. Smith of the society. It was too small a matter for him to charge his mind with.

The proceedings were discontinued with no further satisfaction to either side.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST STRAUZ

Alleged that He Forged an Indorsement on Money Order.

Samuel Strauz, alias Krausz, accused of having forged an indorsement on a money order for $25, which he collected at the General Post Office, in this city, was held in $7,500 bail by Commissioner Alexander yesterday for examination Monday. Strauz gave his address as 210 East Tenth Street.

The money order was issued at Philadelphia, in favor of Peter Rutan of this city, and dated Oct. 12, 1895. It was presented Oct. 14 at the office in this city by Strauz, and it is believed that he took it from a letter which he stole from a mail box.

Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and Beavers obtained possession of the prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, where he was under arraignment on a charge of having been detected robbing a mail box at 47 Great Jones Street Wednesday morning.

ALFRED T. WHITE'S CLOCK TOWER.

He Gives Brooklyn $12,800 to Pay for Having It Built.

Alfred T. White, who was Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn during Mayor Schieren's administration, has presented to the city more than he received from it during his two years of hard work. The salary of Commissioner of City Works is $6,000 a year. For the two years he was in that position he received $12,000. Now he has made a present to the city of $12,800.

Mayor Wurster, who refused to reappoint Mr. White because he was not a machine Republican, received this letter from Mr. White yesterday.

130 Water Street,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1896.

Hon. F. W. Wurster, Mayor:

Dear Sir: During my term of office as Commissioner of City Works plans were made and approved for a clock tower and office building for the Wallabout Market, bids for which were lately opened and contracts awarded for $12,310 for building and $450 for clock, as I am informed.

It is my desire to present this structure to the city, and I inclose herewith my check for $12,800. May I trouble you to instruct the City Treasurer, to whose order I have drawn the check, to place the sum to the credit of the proper account for the purpose intended? Very truly yours,

ALFRED T. WHITE.

Mayor Wurster, after reading the letter several times, sent the following response to Mr. White, accepting the gift:

Hon. Alfred T. White, 40 Remsen Street, Brooklyn:

My Dear Mr. White: It is with sincere gratification that I accept on behalf of the city your generous gift of $12,800 to defray the cost of the proposed clock tower and office building for the Wallabout Market. I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your check for this amount, and, in accordance with your request, I have forwarded it to the City Treasurer, to be placed to the credit of the proper account for the purpose intended.

There could be no more fitting memorial of the excellent work you were able to do for the city while at the head of the Department of City Works, and you have set an example worthy to be emulated by city officials everywhere. May the structure stand many years to commemorate the giver, to whom the City of Brooklyn is greatly indebted.

Thanking you on behalf of all the citizens of Brooklyn, and extending my hearty personal wishes for your welfare, very truly yours,

F. W. WURSTER, Mayor.

When it became known that Mr. White had made this gift to the city he was generally commended for his act.

NEW-JERSEY'S ENCAMPMENT.

Grand Army Men Assembled at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 18.—Decorations are more profuse in Asbury Park today than has ever been known before. Flags are flying, and every store has a liberal quantity of bunting covering its front. The cause of it all is the twenty-ninth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-Jersey.

This morning a short session was held at Educational Hall, when Department Commander Henry S. White delivered his annual address. Reports were received from the various officers, showing that the department was in a healthy condition. The parade commenced at 2 o'clock, and was participated in by 4,000 veterans.

To-night a great campfire was held in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. To-morrow morning at 9 o'clock the election of officers will occupy the attention of the veterans. There is considerable rivalry for the position of Department Commander. E. C. Stahl of Trenton is in the lead.

THE MASTER CAR BUILDERS.

Discussing the Location of Air Brakes on Freight Cars.

SARATOGA, June 18.—The second day's session of the Master Car Builders was devoted to hearing the reports of the Committee on the Revision of the Rules. The report, which was made by G. W. Rhodes of Aurora, Ill., Chairman of the committee, occupied the greater part of the session.

A report on the location of air brakes on freight cars, having in view easy access for cleaning, &c., was submitted by James Macbeth of East Buffalo, Chairman. A discussion followed on "Should not two iron buffer blocks be used on cars when the M. G. R. couplers are applied?" and on the "Metric System."

COMPRESSED AIR FOR POWER.

Machinery and Apparatus for Railroad and Manufacturing Companies.

ALBANY, June 18.—The Compressed Air Power Company of New-York City, capital $1,000,000, was incorporated to-day to manufacture power, plant, machinery, and apparatus, and supply power to railroad and manufacturing companies.

The Directors are John McKinlay Wight, Alfred C. Jopling, Adolph C. Wappler, Frederick S. Woodruff, Theodore L. Cuyler, Jr., Henry F. Hawkins, and Isaac Smith of New-York City; George E. P. Howard of South Orange, N. J., and Michael Sandford of Hackensack, N. J.

The New-York Times

is the best home-newspaper published. Its news is full, accurate, impartial, and well written.

THE TIMES can be read without debasing your intelligence or morals.

BIDS FOR THE CITY BONDS

MORE THAN $10,000,000 WAS OFFERED TO CONTROLLER FITCH.

The Average Rate Was 103.85—It Is Probable that the Securities Will Be Distributed, and Not Allotted to Any One Firm That Desired the Entire Lot—Those Who Made the Offers and the Prices That Were Named.

Sixteen bids were submitted to Controller Fitch for the purchase of $1,283,900.84 of 3½ per cent. gold bonds and stock of New-York City. These bonds are to be issued for the following purposes:

Purchasing St. John's Cemetery in the Ninth Ward for use as a public park, $554,-565.04.

For building the bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue, $250,000.

For building schoolhouses, $283,694.80.

For securing new grounds and buildings for the College of the City of New-York, $195,650.

The Controller opened the bids yesterday in the presence of the Mayor, the Chamberlain, and the Recorder.

The highest offer for the whole lot was submitted by Vermilyea & Co., who bid $102.81, with interest.

J. Pierpont Morgan and Blake Brothers made a joint bid of 102.597 for the entire issue.

Maitland, Phelps & Co. offered $101.83 for the St. John's Cemetery bonds and the Harlem River Bridge bonds, and $101.70 for the Schoolhouse and College of the City of New-York bonds.

Arbuckle Brothers and R. L. Day & Co. bid $102.33 for the whole issue.

Edward C. Jones wanted them at $102.05; Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati offered from $102.09 to $102.50 for all, and S. A. Kean of Chicago offered par and interest for the lot. The Chicagoan's offer was received with laughter, as it seemed to convey a sort of estimate of the greatness of Greater New-York.

D. A. Moran & Co. bid from $101.89 to $102.03.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company offered $105.77 for $100,000 worth of the bonds, and $105.05 for $50,000.

Moller & Co. offered $104.25, $104.50, $104.75, $104.87½, $105, $105.12½, $105.25, and $105.37½ for $50,000 of each lot.

The last two bids, being the highest, will probably prevent Vermilyea & Co. from getting the entire issue, and it is thought that the Controller will award $650,000 of the bonds to these two highest bidders, and divide the remainder among the other bidders at about $103.

There were a number of small bids. Aubrey Bennett wanted $1,000 at $103.720. Henry Lange offered $101 for $2,500, L. W. Morrison bid $102.50 for $100,000, and E. S. Young bid par and interest for $26,500.

The following official statement was given out at the Controller's office late yesterday afternoon:

"Controller Fitch to-day opened bids for 3½ per cent. city gold bonds to the amount of $1,283,900.84. Sixteen bids were received, aggregating $10,143,350.04. The bids ranged from par to 105.95, the average rate bid being 103.85. At the last sale of city bonds the successful bidders offered 104.089; but the bids offered to-day being for a shorter term, were sold on the same basis as at the last sale—that is, 3.23 per cent.

"Awards will not be made by the Controller until the bids have been exactly formulated, but it is believed that the highest bidders will prove to be the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Moller & Co., Aubrey Bennett, L. W. Morrison, and Rudolph Kleybolte & Co."

JOSEPH L. PARRAGA'S ASSIGNMENT.

No Explanation Made by the Insurance Agent to His Partner.

Joseph L. Parraga, fire and marine insurance agent, who made an assignment on Wednesday, was not at his office, at 35 Liberty Street, yesterday.

His friends are at a loss to account for his assignment, other than that he had become unable to meet his obligations as an underwriter in the several Lloyds with which he was connected. How much his personal obligations as an underwriter are could not be ascertained.

David F. Casey and Mr. Parraga have been associated together in the firm of Whipple & Co. for fourteen years. Mr. Casey said yesterday that he had not seen Mr. Parraga for fourteen days, and that he could not say anything about Mr. Parraga's affairs, as the latter had not made him a confidant. Mr. Casey said he would continue the insurance business of Whipple & Co., as it is a good one.

African M. E. Church Conference.

The seventy-sixth session of the New-York annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Bishop Abraham Grant, who was a slave, and who weighs over 300 pounds and is over six feet in height, presided. There were forty clergymen present. Among the others present was William H. Heard, Consul General to Liberia. The church at large has a membership of 600,000. The regular business session of the conference will begin at 9:30 o'clock to-day. There will be but one session a day.

Leather Companies to Dissolve.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has appointed George L. Rose receiver of the Rose Leather Company and the California Leather Company, both of 97 Reade Street, in proceedings for a voluntary dissolution of the corporations. The companies have no debts and no assets.

Eels in a Jersey City Street.

An old six-inch cement water pipe on Boland Avenue, Jersey City, burst yesterday morning, and before the water could be shut off the street was flooded. When the water subsided, about fifty eels were found wriggling in the gutters. They varied in size from a darning needle to a comparative monster eighteen inches long. The pipe was repaired, and water was running as usual last night.

Mrs. Francisco of "The Leader."

By Elizabeth Cherry Haire.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mrs. Francisco is a woman reporter on The Leader, a newspaper in a river town. She has been assigned to report the Sunday picnic of the "Twenty-Sevens," a tough gang, at the island down the river. Word comes by telephone to the city editor, who does not like her, that there has been a fight at the island, and he is obliged to send his rival, Merrilees, to look after her. Merrilees, who is much interested in Mrs. Francisco, goes with the police on the river steamboat. Meanwhile there has been a murder, and the gang discover that Mrs. Francisco has witnessed it. They consult while one of the injured men is dying, and decide that she must be prevented from testifying against them. They have seen her writing, and steal her rethute, but fail to get her notes. As the steamboat approaches, one pushes her off the dock while another pulls up in a rowboat, ostensibly to rescue her, but really to secure the papers. Just when Merrilees jumps off the steamboat and grabs the first man, while several men swim in to Mrs. Francisco. She supports herself and gets ashore with her notes. Merrilees carries her to the steamboat, she obtains dry clothes, the gang is suppressed, and together they finish their investigations. Mrs. Francisco begins to dictate her report. She weakens, but Merrilees encourages her to go on.

PART III.

So the story went forward, and, when the clock struck 8, was lying, well done, under Merrilees's hand. He knew the boat would soon start, and, counting all delays, the copy would be in the office by 11 o'clock. Alston, the city editor, had been keeping the telephone pretty lively for an hour or more. When Merrilees telephoned that the story was in shape, Alston was delighted with the news. He had felt afraid of a fall down in some way, as he had never had circumstances arrange themselves in any more complicated fashion in the course of a long and varied newspaper career.

"I want you to take care of Mrs. Francisco," he telephoned. "Get a carriage—no, I'll send a carriage to the boat. You see her safely home."

Merrilees growled under his breath when he got this message. The idea of sending a woman to the picnic of the Twenty-Sevens!

Mrs. Francisco lay on her improvised couch. He brought her some tea, as she would not touch liquor. "I shall be better when I am in the dark and cool," she whispered, "and out of this horrid island."

He sat down beside her. Now that the story was done, the attitude of the two changed. She was once more a woman, helpless, worn out, in need of tenderness, of care. He was a man of the most honest impulses, controlled, full of many forces in reserve. Never in the years of his manhood had he felt so utterly cut loose from his accustomed feelings as now. The whole bent of the afternoon's events seemed to be in the direction of a certain lawlessness which reacted on him. Then he felt full of enthusiasm for the woman beside him.

He had carried away the coal-oil lamp when she spoke of the darkness. It stood, flaring now and then in the draught, on a far table. There were sounds of voices

She Drew Away.

talking outside in the darkness of the grove, and a decided hum came from the landing where the last crowd waited for the boat. He would keep her quiet until the last minute, if he could.

The boat whistle sounded far away in the distance. At the sound she raised up and pushed back her plaits. She was so pitifully tired that she soon fell back, but the gesture was something that appealed to him in a strange way.

"What if they had not sent you?" she said, suddenly.

He replied nothing, but picked up one of her small hands—the hand of a child, almost, in shape and size. He stroked it softly. She did not attempt to remove it. At that moment he would gladly have died for her. From that small, slight thing lying there, the vague outlines only seen in the shadows, seemed to emanate a sort of magnetism that swept away every atom of feeling except of the solace of darkness, the quiet, the sweetness of companionship like this.

Not a word was exchanged as a half hour went by. The silence wove about the dreams, illusive flittings of thought that seemed to spin a bridge between his soul and hers, a fairy structure that quivered with the swift footsteps of the evanescent ideas that were borne out of the hour. Sometimes she sighed, and then he drew deep breaths of feeling. The revelations which rushed into the soul of Merrilees in that short time were like the loosened flood from a pent-up mountain lake. Pure, free, aspiring, the thoughts came; he understood the purposes of life, and, as never before, the dual plan of God—the unity of feeling between some souls, which is far beyond what men call love.

They were aroused from this sweet reverie by the waiter, who noisily banged shutters and doors in order to close up. The great eye of light which meant the approaching boat came nearer and nearer. Finally Merrilees arose.

"I would that this hour would never end. The boat is here."

He helped her up. She clutched at him helplessly, and he half carried her down the steps and through the dark grove. "Courage, courage!" he whispered; "we will soon be at home." While he was saying this the wildest thoughts possessed him. He would have liked to linger here forever with her.

In the crowd and confusion it was hard to find a place that was all quiet or secluded, but with Merrilees order often came out of chaos. He found the Captain, and there was soon arranged a couch in the corner of the hurricane deck. It was hemmed in by a board, and Merrilees also placed his broad back against any intrusion. He screened her by his overcoat and he tied his handkerchief about her neck. To all this she submitted like a tired child. Then the boat pushed out into the night.

The silent stars, unusually brilliant in a clear sky, gave all the light they had. In this mythical half shadow all things became forms, never substances. The slipping banks, dark and fringed with jagged masses known to be trees, assumed, somehow, titanic proportions. Life itself grew in value. To Merrilees came hopes and aspirations long forgotten and born of the enthusiasms of youth.

How strange that these things now seem possible! Inspirations, like the clear jets of a fountain, rose within him. Power was born, and the purposes of drudgery were apparent to him. Work to him, in those beautiful moments, was as the worship at the altar of immortality.

A spasm of sweet emotion shook him. This current of thought was, like the gods of good and evil, born of a woman. He felt a rejuvenescence that broke over him like the sunlit waves of a Summer sea. Gratitude to the cause made him lean over and slip his hand under her head. He pulled her toward him half unconsciously. She opened her eyes and looked at him; then, even in the starlight, he saw two tears on her lashes.

"Do not cry," he whispered.

"I must. I will feel better."

"Why? Are you tired?"

"No, it is not that."

"What is it?"

"I never knew until to-night all I have lost. You know I am tied—not free. God knows the bitterness of it."

She drew away and turned her face to the river. For a time she sighed. Then she grew quieter and he knew she wept no more.

There arose in the man's mind rebellion against all unknown foes, all unseen perils

"Do Not Come," She Said.

which would harass her. Noble rage was born in him, quiet anger that made his soul glow. He knew nothing. He surmised nothing.

But feeling would die within him, and mad hope would be born. What other woman ever woke in him such emotion? Emotion dies early in this prosaic age.

The boat slipped on and on in that silent night. The myriads of glittering stars were reflected by the river. Countless little ripples danced suddenly out of the shade, and as suddenly vanished, like dancing fairies with tiny electric lights. Every one of these seemed to Merrilees's excited imagination to light up the future. Ah, he would make a future, compel circumstances, conquer all obstacles! And this sweet, silent creature—why, somehow, she must be given to him as an inspiration.

The boat went by the slipping shores. Lights began to appear here and there on the hillside, like vagrant stars twinkling up and down on high hills and in deep hollows. These lights grew thicker, ran up in rows where appeared straggling streets, crept down low against the water, where boats waited. Far ahead new stars, in arches and lines, defined the spans of the bridges which divided two great cities. The scene was one of the most silent beauty.

He hoped she was feeling as he did, but he did not dare to ask; he felt her personality as something too sacred to intrude upon.

When they had passed

HER TRIAL NEARLY OVER

MRS. FLEMING'S CASE MAY GO TO THE JURY MONDAY EVENING.

The Defense Expects to Begin Summing Up To-day—Dr. William Vissman Proves Too Cool a Witness for Dr. O'Sullivan as to Ptomaines and Poisons of Various Kinds—Witnesses Poisoned by Clam Chowder Not Allowed to Testify.

The end of the long Fleming trial is at last in sight, and there will be few to regret its conclusion. The woman in black is beginning to show signs of the strain to which she has been subjected, and she doubtless hopes for a speedy ending of the trial.

Mr. Brooke, senior counsel for the defense, announced before the adjournment of Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday afternoon that he would begin summing up to-day, provided the prosecution did not offer any evidence in rebuttal. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said he would enter rebuttal testimony, but added that he would not occupy more than one hour's time in doing so. The expectation last night was that the prosecution will finish its summing up on Monday, and that the case will go to the jury Monday evening.

Prof. Rudolph A. Witthaus, the expert chemist, who was on the stand Wednesday, was the first witness called yesterday. Dr. O'Sullivan, the medico-legal expert, had a lot of questions to ask him. Back of the examiner was an array of books, and to these Dr. O'Sullivan turned frequently, and from them extracted problems in chemistry for the witness to answer. The jurors were attentive, but if they understood what the questions were about they understood better than the ordinary listeners did.

Recorder Goff picked up a paper and commenced reading it, Mr. Brooke left the courtroom and paced up and down the corridors, and Mrs. Fleming fanned herself and gave listless attention to what was going on.

Coroner Hoeber bustled into the courtroom, climbed into a big chair, glared at the reporters, and looked important.

Dr. O'Sullivan read from the works of noted medical men and toxicologists, and wound up his readings with the query: "Do you agree with what this author says?"

Sometimes the witness did and sometimes he did not. But as often as he did not Dr. O'Sullivan looked grieved. To the layman the technical terms used were unintelligible, and counsel for the defense finally objected to the line of questioning.

"This may be very interesting," he said, "but I fail to see what relation it has to the case, unless it is for the purpose of allowing Dr. O'Sullivan to exhibit his learning."

The Recorder overruled the objection, and Dr. O'Sullivan proceeded. He quoted a great number of cases of persons who had been poisoned by arsenic, from the Middle Ages down to the present time. One case was that of a woman who poisoned 600 persons by means of a preparation whose active principle was arsenic.

When Prof. Witthaus left the stand, no one in the courtroom was much the wiser for his having been there.

The name of Dr. William Vissman was called, and a tall, gaunt, angular figure strode to the witness stand. Many persons had noticed him in the courtroom the day before, and had wondered who could be the man who looked like the pictures of Lincoln in his early days. Dr. Vissman was dressed in black, and wore eyeglasses. He had a student's eyes, and the jaws of a warrior. His voice was as peculiar as his appearance. When he spoke it sounded like something soft breaking. He was graduated at the University of Berlin in 1892.

Mr. Brooke read to him a question, and he replied in the strange language of the scientists. The question detailed the manner of Mrs. Bliss's death and the symptoms shown before her death.

"Now, assuming," said Mr. Brooke, laying down his paper and removing his glasses, "that all the facts in the hypothetical case are true, what would you say was the cause of death?"

"The patient probably died of asphyxia, brought on by oedema of the lungs, brought on by a condition of the heart due to nephritis of the kidneys," was the reply.

"In brief, what, in your opinion, was the cause of death?"

"Heart failure," the witness said.

Mrs. Fleming, who had been listening intently, smiled when she heard the answer.

In reply to another question Dr. Vissman said that chronic nephritis of the kidneys and Bright's disease were synonymous terms.

Mr. Brooke and Dr. O'Sullivan had frequent disputes over the examination of this witness. Mr. Brooke became angry at one of Dr. O'Sullivan's side remarks.

"I object," he said, "to this gentleman making remarks. Your Honor has already rebuked him, but he persists in addressing me."

Dr. O'Sullivan smiled. There was a bit of sarcasm in the smile, and much self-satisfaction. Then he looked at the witness in a way that seemed to bode no good to the individual who had been giving his views on subjects which may or may not be the exclusive property of Dr. O'Sullivan. "Just wait a minute till I get at you," the look seemed to say.

Mr. Brooke asked the witness about ptomaines, and Dr. O'Sullivan objected.

"It is not a proper question, unless the witness has qualified as an expert witness," he said.

The Recorder overruled the objection, and the witness was allowed to discuss ptomaines. The question as to whether or not he was qualified to discuss such matters as an expert was to be discussed later.

Dr. Vissman said that ptomaines could be produced in one stomach when another stomach would receive the same food without any inconvenience. Ptomaines, he said, were formed in clams.

"Are ptomaines formed in clams destroyed by boiling?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Yes, Sir; they are," the witness said.

"But can they form again in clam chowder, although it has been boiled, under certain conditions?" Mr. Brooke asked.

Dr. O'Sullivan objected vigorously to the question, but he was overruled.

"If you pour the clam chowder from the vessel in which it was boiled into another vessel it may become contaminated a second time," said the witness.

Dr. O'Sullivan then took the witness in hand. The gaunt man floored him in the first round.

"Do ptomaines come in the domain of chemistry, in bacteriology, or pathology?" Dr. O'Sullivan asked.

"All three," was the answer.

"Tell me what ptomaines are generated in clams," demanded Dr. O'Sullivan.

"You tell me the circumstances and I will," was Dr. Vissman's promise.

"Well," said Dr. O'Sullivan, after a long pause, "tell me what sort of ptomaines would be generated in clam chowder carried in a tin pail which was wrapped in a paper and carried nine or ten blocks on a hot day."

"What kind of bacteria was the paper?" asked Dr. Vissman.

"I don't know," said Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Possibly choleraic or diphtheritic germs might develop," said the witness.

"If arsenic was in the clam chowder, would any ptomaines form?" inquired Dr. O'Sullivan.

"It depends upon the form the arsenic was in," the witness said.

Dr. O'Sullivan tried the witness on another line, and asked him to enumerate the various kinds of gastritis. Dr. Vissman named about a half dozen kinds, and paused.

"Are there any others?" Dr. O'Sullivan inquired.

"Almost innumerable," was the curt reply.

"Did you ever hear of this one?" and Dr. O'Sullivan read from a book an almost unpronounceable name.

"Oh, yes," said Dr. Vissman.

"And this?" he asked, reading another name.

"I have," the witness said.

"Have you ever heard of vaccularis gastritis?" asked Dr. O'Sullivan, suddenly.

The witness looked puzzled, and the examiner looked triumphant. A long pause followed, and the smile spread on Dr. O'Sullivan's face. Dr. Vissman leaned back and studied the ceiling, with his face at such an angle that only the end of his massive chin could be seen.

"You need not look there. You will get no answer from the ceiling," quoth Dr. O'Sullivan.

"Spell the word," said Dr. Vissman.

"Probably I left out a 'c,'" said Dr. O'Sullivan, reddening as he picked up the book and started to spell the word.

"Probably you did," was the quiet response.

Abandoning that line of inquiry, Dr. O'Sullivan read the description of Mrs. Bliss's stomach as it appeared at the autopsy, and asked: "Is that a fair description of an acute arsenical stomach?"

"It might have been due to arsenic, but the description is so vague that it might be due to anything else, for instance, to drinking hot water," Dr. Vissman said.

He then left the stand with a smile on his face. He had proved to be one of the coolest witnesses in the trial. If he was not tripped up, it was not because of lack of effort on the part of his examiner, who, in the language of Tommy Atkins, "got not a ha'porth change of him."

Russell H. Chittenden, Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale, was the next witness. In reply to a question put by Mr. Brooke, Prof. Chittenden said he had examined a number of samples of subnitrate of bismuth, and had found arsenic in all except one of the samples. In two of the samples the amount was small, and in all the rest it was sufficient for contamination.

Mrs. Bliss was treated before she died with a prescription which contained subnitrate of bismuth, and it was evidently the object of the defense to show that the arsenic found in the stomach might have been introduced in this manner.

Mr. Brooke asked a number of questions with the evident intention of discrediting Dr. Scheele's analysis.

"Is it possible," he asked, "to make an analysis for volatile vegetable or mineral poisons and for ptomaenes in three days?"

"In my judgment it would be impossible to do it," said Prof. Chittenden.

"How long would it take?"

"Three or four weeks."

The witness said that it would take four days to make an analysis by the Marsh test alone.

Dr. Scheele came in while the witness was testifying, and he made several notes. It was his first appearance in the courtroom since he was assaulted by Max Mansfield.

Prof. Chittenden was asked as to the samples of sub-nitrate of bismuth he had examined, and in which he found arsenic. He said that the examinations were conducted as far back as 1888.

"I have examined a sample of sub-nitrate of bismuth recently, and found arsenic in it."

"How much arsenic did you find in that sample?

"I think it was about seven one-hundredths of 1 per cent."

"How much bismuth, at that rate, would a person have to take to have twenty-eight grains of arsenic in the stomach?"

Prof. Chittenden made a calculation, and said: "He would have to take about sixty ounces of bismuth."

Mrs. Mary Kelly, who has charge of the costume wardrobe of the American Theatre, was called. Mr. Brooke asked her if she had not recently been poisoned by eating clam chowder. The question was objected to, and Mrs. Kelly left the stand.

George Ramsey, manager of a Brooklyn drug store, succeeded to her place. He produced a number of arsenic wafers made by his firm.

Mr. Brooke wanted to offer these in evidence, and explained that he wished to prove that Mrs. Bliss had been an arsenic eater for several years. Mr. McIntyre objected, his objection was sustained, and the witness left the stand.

Morris Cohen was called, but he was not allowed to testify about his having been poisoned by eating clam chowder.

George S. Wilckes, who was the attorney for Mrs. Fleming in the suit of Tucker against Livingston, was called next. This suit was instituted in 1887. Mrs. Bliss and the defendant, he said, often called at his office and talked about the suit.

In reply to Mr. McIntyre the witness said that he was employed by the defendant as a lawyer to obtain possession of the money belonging to her, which was in the hands of the City Chamberlain.

Mr. Brooke asked a number of questions, and Mr. McIntyre objected to them all.

James Brice of the City Chamberlain's office, testified that Mrs. Bliss called at the office and made inquiries about the fund in the City Chamberlain's hands. She came two or three times with the defendant.

He was the last witness of the day. The trial will be continued to-day.

Marcus Moses, one of the City Marshals, was around the court yesterday with an attachment for Dr. Scheele, against whom, it is said, two judgments in a civil suit have been secured. He did not find Dr. Scheele.

Proceedings Against H. H. Bliss.

Henry H. Bliss, the stepfather of Mrs. Mary Alice Almont Livingston Fleming, was to have been examined in supplementary proceedings in the City Court yesterday before Justice O'Dwyer, but he did not appear, and his default was taken. Edward A. Scott asked that Bliss be adjudged in contempt for not appearing, but the Justice issued an order directing Mr. Bliss to appear at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning and be examined. If he does not appear, he will be held to be in contempt of court. What the judgment arose from did not appear.

JOSEPH ARTHUR'S NEW PLAY.

A Copyright Performance of "The Cherry Pickers" Given.

A performance of Joseph Arthur's new four-act play, "The Cherry Pickers," was given at the Academy of Music, Newburg, yesterday afternoon by Manager Augustus Pitou, who arranged some time ago with Mr. Arthur for the production of this play. Mr. Pitou's object in giving this public performance was to protect by priority of production an effect, in addition to copyright.

The action of the play is in Northern India during the late British-Afghan war. The play takes its title of "The Cherry Pickers" from the celebrated "Cherry Picker" Regiment, (Eleventh Hussars.) The third act of the play represents a gun room in the prison fortress at Candahar. The fort is being attacked by Afghans. The hero of the play is a half-caste, (John Nazare,) an officer of the British native troops. He has come into conflict with the English commandant of the fortress, Col. Brough, over a beautiful half-caste girl, Nourmallee.

John Nazare, the half-caste, is a prisoner in the fortress through a conspiracy of Brough, who has had him chained to a part hole, hoping that the Afghan bullets will kill him during the attack. An Afghan spy by the name of Ayoob has been seized within the British lines, and is confined in the same room chained to a large revolving cannon. Ayoob is seeking the life of Nazare, who in a previous battle killed his brother; but Ayoob does not know that his fellow-prisoner is Nazare.

Toward the end of the act, when the Afghans have seized the fort, and Col. Brough has concluded to abandon it, and is dragging Nourmallee, who is also a prisoner in the same fortress, through the gun room, she sees Nazare, and refuses to go any further with Brough. Brough discovers that Ayoob is seeking the life of Nazare, and tells him that the cannon is loaded, and if he turns the wheel until the muzzle points to the breast of Nazare, he can blow him to pieces and thereby avenge the death of his brother. Ayoob says, "I will do it. It is Allah's command." The struggle and conflict is heard without. Cries from those in the garrison who are being massacred by the Afghans and cannonading are heard, and the loud and continuous roll of drums. Ayoob is slowly revolving the cannon toward Nazare. Nourmallee fiercely struggles with Brough, who tries to drag her to the door, when she suddenly jumps aside and pushes Brough through the door, barring it after him. She then runs to Nazare. She selects the wrong key, then, finding the right one, she unlocks one of Nazare's wrists and drags his body from before the muzzle of the cannon just as it is fired by the frenzied Ayoob.

The play will be produced in New-York early next Fall.

TENNESSEE BANKERS FOR GOLD.

Any Attempt to Lower the Monetary Standard Will Be Fatal.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 18.—The Tennessee bankers in convention yesterday adopted a resolution, presented by John W. Faxon of this city, to the effect that the standard of value in the United States must be the dollar containing 25.80 grains of gold, .900 fine, and that any attempt by legislation or otherwise to lower the standard will be detrimental to the future welfare of all classes of citizens except silver mine owners and disastrous to the entire business interests of the country.

Silver coin and paper currency, they said, can only be useful as a circulating medium so long as they are issued in such amounts and denominations as is convenient for the requirements of business, and without imposing unnecessarily upon the Government for their redemption to maintain the parity with gold.

St. Bernard Bites Its Mistress.

Mrs. John Taylor, who lives at the corner of Shepard and Blake Avenues, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, while feeding her pet St. Bernard dog last evening attempted to take a bone away from him. The dog seized her by the right hand and tore it to such an extent that an ambulance surgeon was sent for to dress the wound. The police wanted to kill the dog, but Mrs. Taylor refused to allow them to do so, saying that the dog was not mad and that it was her own fault that she had been bitten.

REFUSE TO ADMIT A NEGRO.

The Maryland Institute to be Sued by the African's Protector.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The Maryland Institute is one of the largest and oldest art and mechanical schools in the country, and is by far the largest in the South. It has graduated some of the best artists and sculptors and architects of the past half century, and it has been a very valuable influence in the city of Baltimore.

The President of the institute is Mr. Joseph M. Cushing, one of the leading Republicans of the State, but not actively identified with party matters. He is a graduate of Harvard and the leading bookdealer of Baltimore. A number of his associates on the Board of Trustees are Republicans.

The institute receives from the city an annual appropriation of $9,000, in return for which each City Councilman has the nomination of a student, who receives his tuition without expense. Four years ago the Republicans elected a negro to the City Council. He nominated a negro boy. The trustees waived the matter of race prejudice and admitted him to the institute. Later another negro boy was nominated and he was also admitted. The results were disastrous. The negroes were treated with perfect courtesy, but the 900 white students began to dwindle.

In the general turn-over in politics last Fall another negro Councilman was elected and he promptly nominated a negro boy to the Maryland Institute. The Trustees refused to receive him. The matter was placed in the hands of a negro lawyer, who today makes demands upon the Mayor, Register, and Controller for the admission of the negro boy under the contract of the city. All these officers are Republicans, and Mayor Hooper, speaking for himself and for them, replies that in refusing to receive the negro the Trustees are not violating their contract with the city. Suit is threatened, and to this threat President Cushing replies that the Trustees will defend their action to the court of last resort. The two other colored boys now in the institute will be allowed to finish their course, but no others will be received. The Trustees decline, they say, to sacrifice the 800 white students to one or two negroes.

The question of mixed schools came up in the campaign last Fall, and the negroes themselves declared that they were opposed to such a thing. They have their own schools, supported by the city and State, and their own teachers, and they expressed satisfaction at this arrangement. The present attempt to force the issue is consequently deeply resented, but, as all the parties to it are Republicans, it can not be called a democratic affair. In fact, the negroes were admitted to the institution while the Democrats were in power, and now that the Republicans are in control they are refused. The matter, however, is more practical than political, as the preservation of the institute is at stake. Legal proceedings will be instituted in the Fall by the counsel of the negro boy whose admission has been refused.

RIVALS BARTER FOR AFFECTION.

Miss Bertha Wendt's Were Sold for $25 and Then Not Delivered.

Herman Muehl of 338 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, some time ago became enamored with the charms of Miss Bertha Wendt, a comely maiden who is employed as a waitress in a New-York restaurant. For some time Muehl basked in the sunshine of Bertha's smiles, and all went well until a cloud o'erspread his happiness in the person of Frederick Kruser of 96 First Street, New-York.

The latter's winning ways soon caused him to supplant Muehl in the affections of the fair damsel, and Herman was exceedingly wroth. He told Kruser that he had a first mortgage on the young woman, and warned him to keep away from the object of his affections. The latter tantalizingly informed Herman that he was no longer the favored suitor, and he might as well "take a back seat."

Kruser finally told Muehl that if he would give him $25 he would let him have Bertha. Muehl joyfully consented to this, and paid over the money. Then he found that Kruser had no intention of keeping his word, and his feelings were further lacerated by Bertha telling him that she liked Kruser, any way.

In order to get satisfaction, Muehl went before Recorder McDonough and had Kruser arrested, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The latter was to have been tried yesterday, but Prosecutor Winfield moved to dismiss the case, saying it was foolishness. Kruser, he said, had no right to dispose of the young woman's affections to any one, and Muehl was a fool to pay the money. Besides, it all transpired in New-York, and did not come within the jurisdiction of the court.

NEW SABBATH CRUSADERS.

A National Alliance That Dislikes Sunday Papers and Traffic.

ALBANY, June 18.—The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance was incorporated today. The principal office will be in New-York City, and the objects are to resist by precept, example, and the printing and distribution of literature whatever tends to undermine Sunday as a day of rest and worship, such as the Sunday secular newspaper, Sunday social entertainment, and Sunday driving or traveling for gain or pleasure, and also by the distribution of literature and otherwise to use its influence to create a right sentiment on all aspects of the Sunday question, especially in reference to traffic of every kind on that day.

The Directors are Mary E. James and Helen F. McWilliams of Brooklyn, Marion E. Isaacs, Anna M. McEwen, Matilda T. Alexander, Matilda Kay, Elizabeth V. Irwin, Caroline Starr Morgan, Jessie A. Yereance, Helen M. Pratt, Henrietta E. Talcot, Alice A. Stearns, Clara D. E. Burrell, and Jennie A. Burnell of New-York City, Ellen J. Knowles and Elizabeth C. Van Nest of Newark, N. J., and Mary L. Roberts of Elizabeth, N. J.

IS NOW ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

The Hoboken Turtle Club Celebrates in Proper Fashion.

The Hoboken Turtle Club celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its birthday yesterday with a dinner at the old King's Bridge Hotel, on the Harlem River. William Sulzer, President of the club, delivered the opening speech, in which he recalled Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Burr, Monroe, and Clay as having been members.

Letters of regret were read from President Cleveland, Private Secretary Thurber, Judge Gildersleeve, and many others. Guns were placed on a bluff overlooking the Harlem River and at 3 o'clock a salute of 100 guns was fired. Decorations consisting of flowers and bunting were everywhere in evidence.

More than 800 members and guests sat down to the feast, and, as always before on these occasions, the principal dish was turtle soup.

Memorial to a Popular Song Writer.

From The Chicago Tribune.

One of the principal agencies in the scheme to erect a permanent monument to the memory of the late Dr. George F. Root is a monster popular concert, which will be given on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth of July, at the new Coliseum Building. This concert will utilize the services of an immense chorus, military band, and prominent soloists, among them some of the veterans, like Jules Lumbard and John Hubbard, who were the doctor's contemporaries when he was stirring the enthusiasm of the people with his war lyrics, and who largely helped to make those lyrics famous. The day has been wisely chosen, for no man was more patriotic than the dead song writer. It was equally wise to make an appeal to the people through the agency of a concert, for his fame is inseparably connected with music for occasions, for the church, and for the home.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

From The Philadelphia North American.

It is announced that Major Gen. Snowden, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, has issued an order that while the troops of the division are in camp, as they will be at Lewiston, for one week, beginning July 18, all the programmes of the band concerts shall end by the performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner," during which all persons within hearing of the music who are subject to military orders must stand and remain standing until the National air is finished.

NEW SOCIETY OF ACTORS

ITS OBJECT FOR BUSINESS ALONE, SAYS THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Will Have Headquarters in This City and Protect Its Members in the Matter of Engagements—By-Laws Against Pirated Plays, and Providing for Leaving a Company When Salary Is in Arrears—Directors of the Organization.

Nearly 500 members of the theatrical profession gathered in Scottish Rite Hall yesterday afternoon to attend the first meeting of the Actors' Society, which was incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York May 13 of the present year.

The meeting was a special one, called for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee which had been appointed to formulate by-laws.

John Malone, the Shakespearean character actor, who is Vice President of the society, presided in the absence of Wright Huntington, the President, who was out of the city.

A large number of women members of the profession were in attendance, and their presence on various committees indicated that they are taking a deep interest in the new theatrical organization.

The by-laws were adopted practically in the same form as presented, and the society passed a vote of thanks to the members of the Formulating Committee—F. F. Mackay, John Malone, Miss Mary Shaw, I. A. Washburn, George D. MacIntyre, Harry W. Harwood, Wilton Lackaye, Joseph W. Shannon, Mme. Janauschek, Frank Mordaunt, M. A. Kennedy, Helene Lowell, Adolph Bernard, Mark Smith, Scott Cooper, William Leyden, Charles G. Craig, Bessie Taylor, R. F. McClannin, Emmett Corrigan, Cecil Kingston, Bingley Fales, Lizzie Hudson Collier, and Mrs. J. L. Sanhore.

F. F. Mackay is Treasurer, and S. A. Washburne is Secretary. There are already nearly 900 members on the rolls of the society. Its organizers expect to have a membership of 4,000 within two years.

VILLAGE TRUSTEES EXCITED.

The Epithet "Liar" Passed Back and Forth at a Railway Meeting.

There was a lively time at the meeting of the Railroad Committee of the New-Brighton Board of Village Trustees, held in the Village Hall last Wednesday night, and which session continued until midnight.

The meeting was to settle the electric franchise on Castleton Avenue between the two rival companies, the Staten Island Electric Company and the Midland Company. There were some lively arguments, during which Joseph M. Keating, counsel for the Staten Island Electric Company, called W. B. Rockwell insulting names and characterized him as a liar.

President Rockwell took exception to the remarks made by his opponent, and retorted by calling Keating the biggest liar on Staten Island. Lawyer Keating became infuriated, and, stepping over to the table, picked up a satchel which contained the legal documents of the Midland Company, and threw it across the room at President Rockwell. The latter saw the flying object in time to dodge it, and it landed against the wall with force.

The President then pulled off his coat, and invited Lawyer Keating to go out on the sidewalk to settle the dispute. In the meantime, the large audience which was present was in an uproar, and Chairman McHugh rapped the gavel for order, but the raps could not be heard between the shouting of the men. After some trouble order was restored, and the two railroad men were separated.

Lawyer Keating apologized to the committee for his unseemly conduct, but refused to apologize to President Rockwell. The meeting was adjourned without transacting any business.

The Pennsylvania Senatorship.

From The Chester (Penn.) Times, June 15.

Congressman "Jack" Robinson wants it understood that his failure to make any showing in the Huntingdon County primaries does not mean that he is no longer in the race for Senator Cameron's seat. He said to-day he kept out of Huntingdon County by an arrangement with Senator Penrose, who will do as much for him in other counties. If he had allowed his name to be used in Huntingdon it would have drawn enough votes away from Penrose to give the county to Wanamaker. Robinson asserts that it is a mistake to say that Penrose is Quay's candidate for the United States Senatorship. Quay is as friendly to "Jack" as he is to Penrose.

Mayor Quincy's Trouble in Registering

From The Boston Traveler, June 16.

Mayor Quincy was as observant of his duty as a citizen on the day of beginning registration as the most pronounced political reformer would have him, and went over to the old Court House to register as a legal voter at an early hour. Unfortunately, the list from his ward was incomplete or something, and he had to return to the City Hall and get a certificate showing that he had paid his assessment this year before his name could be enrolled on the list.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE APPROACH

"A Taxpayer" Believes That It Should Be at Grand Street.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A very important question to the taxpayers of the City of New-York has arisen in the matter of the New-York approach to the new East River Bridge, as to whether it shall be a straight approach up Delancey Street, ending in narrow streets, with outlets to be provided in the future to the south and west at an expense to the City of New-York alone of anywhere between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000, of which Brooklyn will pay no portion, or whether that approach shall turn up to Grand Street and Pitt, with an easy bend, which is the natural outlet now for this bridge. As at this place, it has Grand Street for an opening, (70 feet wide,) it has Division Street, which converges here, and East Broadway, another wide street—all of which streets radiate from this point.

As a taxpayer, it seems to me that it would be an outrage on the City of New-York that, in addition to the cost of the bridge proper and its approaches, it should be saddled with this extraordinary expense for providing new avenues of approach to the approach proper of the bridge.

It is very easy for an engineer to plan these things on paper, and millions with such people do not count; but when the taxpayers have to foot the bill it becomes a different matter to them. If it were an actual necessity to do this there would be some excuse for it, but the only argument so far advanced in favor of landing the approach at Delancey and Clinton Streets in these narrow streets is that it will run in a straight line, and possibly be a little more aesthetic to some.

There is no difficulty in a curve here. I venture to say that the same engineer could so curve this approach from Grand Street that trains could round it at sixty miles an hour in perfect safety. I have no doubt if he were asked the question whether trains could be run around this curve safely at sixty miles he would say yes. So, why in the name of all creation, the City of New-York should be saddled with this additional expense for no good reason, and to serve no interest of the public is beyond my comprehension.

The running of this approach up Delancey Street would also be an outrage on the Grand Street property owners. Here is a business street, which has been such for several decades. Its property has been taxed very highly as a business street, and to have new avenues opened as an entrance to this bridge, leaving these owners in the cold, with the enhanced taxable valuations on their property, and the street ruined forever as a business thoroughfare, would be a very great injustice to them, and, as I said before, would serve no public interest.

As a further objection to this Delancey and Clinton Street terminus is the fact that the widening of streets, so as to make a decent avenue of approach to the bridge, will take from the city so much taxable property. The city will be an additional loser by the absorption into streets (from which no revenue will accrue) of taxable property, from which a large sum is now annually derived.

Your able editorial in to-day's issue on this subject is very timely, but the ending of the approach at Clinton and Delancey Streets will in no point differ as to advantages in the distribution of the traffic crossing this bridge from Grand and Pitt Streets. In either case, so as to prevent a glut at the end, either the railroad service or the trucking will have to be carried beyond the end of the approaches, to prevent the two systems of traffic from coming into the streets at the same point and level, causing such a glut as is to be found at Park Row and the old bridge. The Delancey Street site in this respect will not possess one particle of advantage over that of Grand Street, an the additional cost, as I have before shown, of widening streets to get out of this pocket at Delancey Street will have to be borne by the taxpayers of New-York City alone and no part by the City of Brooklyn, and no real interest be subserved by this extra expense.

A TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1898.

A NEW CYCLE DISEASE.

It Forces Women Riders to Dismount Against Their Will.

From The London Chronicle.

I have received the following letter from a lady at Cambridge, giving an account of a very peculiar cycle malady. She particularly desires to know whether other cyclists have ever suffered fom the same unpleasant affection.

"Recently an extraordinary difficulty has arisen. After riding a few miles I am seized with a sudden impulse to spring off. I resist this impulse as strenuously as possible, but the result is always the same—willy-nilly, I spring to the ground.

"Until last Monday this involuntary dismounting has come off in fine style, and without accident, though upon one occasion I walked home several miles rather than remount, my nerves being quite shaken by losing control over my own volition.

"Last Monday, when six miles from home, returning from a charming ride—roads and weather perfect—while going a fairly smart pace, though not what would be considered quick riding, I suddenly sprang, in obedience to the impulse, from the bicycle, and dragged my ankle bone badly on the ground. I mounted again, and again had to obey this wretched impulse. I am not nervous, nor subject to giddiness, and the feeling is not nervousness. I am perfectly self-possessed among traffic and down hills.

"Your paragraphs in The Daily Chronicle are so practical that I have ventured to lay my difficulty before you in the hope that you may be able and kind enough to advise me."

Advice in such a case is very simple. My correspondent should of course place herself in the hands if a medical man, not the practitioner who diagnoses every nervous trouble in a woman as "hysteria," but one who has made a study of nervous disease. It is quite certain that we have not come to the end of cycling when we can mount a machine and glide away through country roads. The speed, the excitement, the muscular exercise of cycling are all comparatively new experiences to us, and there can be no doubt that the bicycle will produce its own peculiar results, both for good and for evil.

That Sherman Statue.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

In his comment on the Sherman Statue affair, Mr. Boynton, who takes, I am sorry to say, an entirely wrong position in his Washington letter, makes this statement:

"A figure in full uniform, on a prancing horse, with a drawn sword, or frantically waving his hat, was not the Sherman of our civil war."

Let me say at once that if he understood correctly the whole business he would know that it is statuary of exactly the character he describes here which the National Sculpture Society and every other artistic body in the United States of consequence was organized to prevent the erection of, and I may say further that it is just this sort of disgraceful stuff which has been erected by pursuing the methods of committees of men, able and distinguished enough in their proper sphere, it may be, but having no artistic knowledge or conception of what is good or bad in sculpture, just as in the case of this Sherman Statue. It is the smaller part of the work to produce the likeness, and any sculptor of rank would succeed in that part of the problem without difficulty. To design and model a monument of grandeur and high artistic quality, such as is demanded here, is beyond the power of any mediocre sculptor, and it is perfectly true that any design which is disapproved by as distinguished a body as the National Sculpture Society is simply beneath consideration by any municipality, State, or Nation, no matter what ghastly realisms and juvenile stupidities it may contain to tickle the fancy of people who look through uncultivated eyes. A monument set up anywhere in violation of the canons of artistic taste and the rules of correct design is an outrage upon the intelligent mass of the people far more than even the purchase by Congress of bad paintings and the erection of disgraceful Custom Houses.

There is no "artistic trust" or monopoly possible or probable in this instance. There is simply the assertion that the National Government of a supposedly enlightened and cultivated people should select its works of art precisely as it selects its cannon, by following the advice of men who know the quality and have shown by their work in both hemispheres ability enough and honesty and patriotism enough to be considered "experts."

PROGRESS.

Mr. Webb's Birthday Celebration.

The eightieth anniversary of the birth of William H. Webb, the founder of the Home for Shipbuilders, Fordham Heights, will be celebrated at 3 o'clock to-day. The ceremonies and exercises at the home promise to be very interesting.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HAT.

At Moscow It Had a Political Meaning —Stories from the Past.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

At the special levee in the Kremlin during the coronation fêtes it was stipulated that every personage, whatever his rank or creed, should uncover before the Czar. The presence of quasi-royal feudatories like the Amir of Bokhara suggested this unusual decree, no doubt. They submitted perforce, but the Envoys of China, Persia, and Turkey declined to bare their heads, and kept away. It was rather a curious incident. A Moslem, of course, should wear his headdress even before Allah; it is the last sign of misery and helplessness when he lays his turban at a conqueror's feet. Many instances are recorded in the annals of our Oriental Empire.

But the Russian Government was justified in demanding this submission from its feudatories. It has often been pointed out that British authorities exact no respectful salutation from Indian or Malay chieftains, such as they themselves recognize. They neither bare the head in the European way, nor the feet in their own. Amirs and Rajahs wear patent leather boots nowadays, and somehow one recognizes that it is absurd to pull off those very modern articles in obedience to the rules of primeval etiquette. But the Turkish and Persian envoys did right to refuse a concession which would have been an acknowledgment of abject dependence in all Moslem eyes.

The case of Li Hung Chang is not so clear—perhaps because we do not understand the Celestial proprieties in this matter. Chinamen do not object to uncover, in the middle and lower ranks at least. They show respect by coiling the pigtail, commonly worn loose, around the head; and very pleasing is the effect upon a tall, good-looking young fellow in his snowy bajo. By all accounts Li Hung Chang would be bareheaded in the presence of his own sovereign; a Moslem never would be. Possibly, however, it was for this very reason that he declined. No other mortal is entitled to the honor. But the consequence is that a Chinese envoy also makes no sign of respect at all, though he cannot plead, like the Mohammedan, that to remove the headdress is forbidden.

Our way is the most convenient and not the least graceful. Nevertheless, the hat has been sacred and significant ever since it was recognized as a customary equipment. That is not a very ancient date in Europe. The barbarians probably imposed it, as they imposed the petticoat and the feminine "waist." Hats were common enough before them, of course, and of shapes wonderfully like our own "billycocks" and "bowlers." But they were not obligatory nor fashionable. It is recorded that Julius Caesar and Hadrian never wore such an object, and that Tiberius marched bareheaded, preceding the corpse of his father, from Central Germany to Rome.

When the barbarians became established we very soon begin to hear of hats. The hat of Strut Harald, Yarl of Zealand, caused an awful commotion in the tenth century. But, the Fat, chief of the famous Jomsburg pirates, captured it by some accident, with twenty pounds' weight of silver. Harald could have borne the loss of treasure, but he felt the indignity of losing his hat so keenly that he prepared for a hopeless struggle with the Jomsburgers. Death before dishonor! But King Sweyn of Denmark interposed. Upon his mediation Bui, keeping the silver of course, surrendered the hat with apologies, on condition that Harald should give his beauteous daughter in marriage to his, the pirate's brother, which was done. May we allude to the story of Gesler?

The cause of freedom indeed has a natural association with hats since that article, ceasing to be a mere convenience, became a symbol of fashion and dignity. History does not tell, so far as we know, how it came about that members of the English Parliament wear their hats. The custom has descended from an age when its proceedings were not recorded, but one may suspect that thereby hangs a tale of sturdy and victorious revolt against privilege, such as broke out at Versailles, could it be recovered. Now and again we hear of "an allusion to the practice." When the Commons voted that every one should "uncover, or stir, or move his hat" when the Speaker expressed the thanks of the House for any service done by a member, Lord Falkland "stretched both his arms out and clasped his hands together on the crown of his hat and held it down close to his head, that all might see how odious that flattery was to him."

But the beginnings of French liberty are described at length, and the hat played a significant part therein. Danton made it conspicuous at the outset. The King paid a visit to the Théâtre Français just before the States General met. All present cheered his Majesty. Danton alone sat still, and when they summoned him to uncover he crushed down his hat more firmly, shouting, "Solid as the roof of Servandoni, solid as the towers of St. Suplice; or dons" one of the towers of St. Sulpice; or as others put it, he cried, "C'est moi, Danton!" Probably both legends are true.

The question of hats had already been raised and discussed with no little warmth. The Lord Chamberlain—that is, his French equivalent—insisted that the Tiers-Etat should wear a slouched hat, "chapeau chabaud," while they demanded a stiff one, like those worn for several weeks. Had this idiotic dispute occupied weeks. Had not some one calculated that a sixth part of the memoirs of St. Simon, in the original, is occupied with the controversy whether or no a President of Parliament should wear his hat or put it on the desk when performing various functions? At length the matter was compromised; the Tiers-Etat should wear a "chapeau rabattu," which had the slouched brim pinned up. This childish quarrel was remembered, no doubt, when the States General met and the King harangued them. His speech over, he put on his hat, and the noblesse did likewise, according to their privilege. The Commons had no such claim, but they also clapped on their "chapeaux rabattus," amid fierce protests from the nobles. The revolution might have begun that day, with a scrimmage in the King's presence, had he not removed his own hat, when all, of course, did the same.

But slouched hats had already caused a riot in Spain, which lasted so long and cost so many lives that it might almost be termed a civil war. This was twenty years earlier. Charles III. thought them untidy. He brought the streets of his capital untidy also, and denounced both eyesores in an edict. Every Spaniard henceforward must pin up his flopping brim, and every householder of Madrid must clean the street opposite his premises. Forthwith the people rose. They were little interested, comparatively, in the street cleaning, but they would die for their hats. And a good many of them did, not unavenged. More than a week the fray lasted, but it was thought remarkable by foreign observers that at 2 o'clock P. M. regularly the soldiers piled arms, the furious citizens withdrew, and silence reigned for one hour. Both parties were enjoying the siesta, except, perhaps, the wounded.

After that interval, they recommenced. The King fled, and for the rest of his life he never returned to Madrid willingly; in fact, it was understood that he designed to make Seville the capital henceforth, and only gave up the project when his Ministers showed him what a vast sum he had already spent on the new palace. So mighty may be the influence of the hat in State affairs! Finally the King compromised. He withdrew his edict, so far as the realm at large was concerned. Within the walls of Madrid every man must wear his brim pinned up, but outside he was at liberty to let it slouch. But the police courts did not cease to be busy until the fashion changed.

McKinley's Baltimore Namesake.

From The Baltimore American.

Hon. William McKinley has a little Democratic namesake in South Baltimore. The child was so baptized Sunday night at the home of its

ATALANTA'S BIG LIST

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S MEET.

Every Crack Cyclist in the Metropolitan District Nominated for One or More of the Events to be Decided at Waverly Park—Berlo's "Quint" to be Used for Pacing Purposes, Manned by a Crew of Professionals.

One of the largest race meets ever held in New-Jersey will be that of the Atalanta Wheelmen at Waverly Park, near Newark, on Saturday afternoon. A total of 220 individual entries has been recorded, making, as designated, 600 nominations for the several events. This is a remarkably large list, and comprising, as it does, all the crackajacks in the metropolitan district, the sport ought to be of the gilt-edge variety.

In the race for novices there are 99 nominations, in the mile handicap 140, and in the half-mile handicap 122. If all the entries "go to the post" in the tandem race there will be twenty teams in line. The track is a half mile in circumference, and can be reached via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Ferryboats leaving from the foot of Cortland Street at 12:30, 1:20, and 1:30 P. M. will connect with special trains. Peter Berlo's "quint" will be used for pacing purposes at the meet, and it is expected to prove quite an attraction. It will be manned by Berlo's professional team.

The entries and handicaps for the principal events are as follows:

Half-Mile Handicap.—Joseph Harrison, H. W., Asbury Park, scratch; W. H. Owen, S. B. W., Brooklyn, and Samuel Brock, S. B. W., Brooklyn, 10 yards; W. D. McGurn, Brooklyn, 20 yards; William Weller, A. W., Newark; W. G. Tenyea, K. C., W., Brooklyn, and C. Hadfield, B. B. C., Newark, 30 yards; G. A. Hawkins, Red Bank; A. C. Van Houton, Manasquan; J. L. Brandenburg, New-York City; H. F. Kuhl, Jersey City, and E. L. Nichols, M. W. C., Flushing, and F. A. Jacobsen, A. W., Newark, 40 yards; H. W. Klever, New-York City; J. F. Dutton, New-York City; J. D. Livingston, Englewood; C. H. Soliday, A. W., Newark; L. S. Thurston, Nutley; H. M. Albertson, N. P. C. C., Newark, and George Reith, New-York City, 50 yards; A. H. Reible, N. C. C., New-York City; A. E. Mulford, Elizabeth; H. F. Rieco, New-York City; C. A. Huber, A. W., Newark; C. Olozaga, A. W., Newark; "Sol" Schulz, New-York City, and O. Mitchell, East Orange, 60 yards; Irvin Demorest, W. A. A., Woodbury, 70 yards; M. A. Shannon, K. C. C., Paterson, 80 yards; C. T. Earle, K. C. W., Brooklyn, 10 yards; W. C. Neville, V. B. C., Newark, and W. S. Slavin, T. C. C., Surfern, 20 yards; G. W. Coffin, Newark, and Lewis Hunter, N. J. A. C., Bayonne, 30 yards; D. W. Young, New-York City; L. T. Blanchard, Chatham, N. J., F. L. Kuhl, Jersey City; and S. Jungkind, R. W., New-York City, and George Rice, M. C. C., Newark, 40 yards; E. S. Perkins, R. W., New-York City; H. A. Cartwright, K. C. W., Brooklyn; F. W. Chanconia, Newark; J. Seeks, Brooklyn, L. Floyd Jones, E. O. R., East Orange; G. F. Fox, C. A. C., Cranford, and G. E. Coon, South Orange, 50 yards; F. O. Rourke, New-York City, A. Lefleur, G. W., New-York City, and Jay Villers, Jr., S. B. W., Brooklyn; F. Allsopp, A. W., Newark; A. Rose, V. B. C., Newark; M. Jensen, Y. W., New-York City; D. Suthpen, Newark, and Schlegel, Schlegel, Hainsdale, 60 yards; W. H. G. Giles, E. O. R., East Orange, and I. W. Wood, Brooklyn, 70 yards; T. D. Richardson, New-York City; E. J. Clark, Flushing, and W. E. Doctor, W. W., Brooklyn, 80 yards; W. A. Barbeau, R. W., New-York City, 10 yards; Thomas Hughes, T. C. C., Paterson, and H. C. McCutchen, H. W., Plainfield, N. J., 20 yards; L. R. Lefferson, H. W., Ocean Grove, and F. A. Gregory, W. S. A. C., Newark, 110 yards; J. N. Hague, B. C. A. A., Bloomfield, J. P. Hutcheon, Brooklyn, J. P. Williams, R. W., New-York City, and W. P. Holahan, R. W., New-York City, 120 yards; C. J. Bird, W. A. C., Elizabeth, 140 yards; D. J. Sweeney, W. S. A. C., Newark, J. R. Harrison, A. W., Bayonne, S. W. Hoppler, Morristown, J. Thompson, New-York City, G. D. Lawrence, A. W., Newark, E. S. Walsh, R. W., New-York City, J. F. Carpenter, Newark, J. F. Milts, E. O. R., East Orange, B. H. Voelbel, Brooklyn, G. T. Brewster, New-York City, H. T. Wheret, New-York City, C. Bostic, New-York City, and W. H. Fealee, Jersey City, 160 yards; John Jasper, A. W., Bayonne, F. W. Richt, Brookyn, W. L. Broadley, L. W., Jersey City, and F. G. Smith, B. C. A. A., East Orange, 170 yards; R. S. Bennett, Hinton Falls, and G. W. Scribner, Plainfield, N. J., 180 yards; E. J. Fisher, Jersey City, V. D. John, New-York City, and C. L. Decker, Boonton, 200 yards; B. F. Allen, Bath Beach, T. Hesse, Jr., Y. M. C. A., Newark, E. H. Albertson, Newark, and J. K. Briggs, W. W., 240 yards.

Two-Mile Professional Handicap.—P. J. Berlo, Boston, and Jay Eaton, Plainfield, scratch; A. T. Crooke, Buffalo, 30 yards; L. F. Callahan, Boston, 60 yards; H. P. Mosher, Plainfield, 80 yards; W. F. Saunders, Boston, and J. W. Baldwin, Newark, 100 yards; Frank Mayo, Boston, 110 yards; E. L. Blauvelt, Newark, 120 yards; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield, 130 yards; C. T. Carpenter, Plainfield, 180 yards; G. H. Van Emburg, Arlington, 190 yards; H. Hawthorne, Newark, 210 yards; Al Hosmer, Newark, 230 yards; L. J. Wyckoff, Newark, 250 yards; F. J. McDonald, Brooklyn, 290 yards.

WILL GO TO THE JURY TO-DAY.

Henry B. Beecher Defends Himself Against Charge of Forgery.

When the trial of Henry Barton Beecher, son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, was resumed yesterday before Judge Fursman in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court Assistant District Attorney Weeks began the cross-examination of the defendant, who was on the stand when court adjourned Tuesday.

Mr. Beecher is charged with having forged the signature of F. S. Bond, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, to an application for insurance for the company in the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, the premium for which would have been $222,000. The defendant was a member of the firm of Beecher, Schenck & Co., general agents for the insurance company. Beecher and Schenck were also Directors in the insurance company.

In answer to Mr. Weeks the defendant said he spoke to Mr. Bond six times about getting out a policy. He said he did not notify the company that Mr. Bond had refused to take a policy. He gave the order to cancel the application to one of the clerks. He handed the application to Francis Burke, the Superintendent of the Railroad Department, to have a policy written in the regular order of business. When he gave the application to Mr. Burke there was no signature on it.

When the defendant stepped down from the witness stand Francis Burke was recalled. He testified that when the defendant handed him the application it bore the name of F. S. Bond. The witness also contradicted the testimony of Mr. Beecher by saying that the defendant did not order him to cancel the application.

E. C. Converse was recalled. He testified that he was one of the Directors of the insurance company, and that Mr. Beecher reported that the contract with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company had been signed.

"You were one of the Directors, were you not?" asked Mr. Wellman on cross-examination.

"Yes, Sir," the witness said.

"And were supposed to know all about the company?"

"Yes."

"And took your 5 per cent. dividend the same as the others?" Mr. Wellman continued.

"Ye-e-s," replied the witness.

"You did not refuse to take a dividend based on a false report any more than the defendant?"

"I did not know it was false then," the witness said.

The afternoon session was spent by counsel on both sides in summing up. Justice Fursman will charge the jury to-day.

TO PRESERVE BERRIEN MANSION

Revolutionary Society Trying to Buy Washington's Headquarters.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18.—The recently organized society known as the Washington Headquarters Association, whose object is the purchase and preservation of the old Berrien mansion at Rocky Hill, where Gen. Washington resided when the Congress was in session in Nassau Hall at Princeton, and where he wrote his immortal farewell address to the army, held a meeting in Princeton for permanent organization yesterday, at which about thirty prominent men and women who are interested in the project to purchase the old mansion were present.

At a previous meeting in Newark on June 2 a committee was appointed to investigate the cost of securing possession of the headquarters of Gen. Washington. The committee reported yesterday that it would cost from $400 to $500 to remove the mansion from its present site to the one which the quarry company leasing the land proposes to donate to the association. The value of the old building is estimated at $550, and when restored its value will be about $1,500. The present site is objectionable because of danger to the property from blasting at the works of the quarry company.

There was a strong feeling in the meeting that the historic site should not be deserted, and this took form in a resolution offered by Judge Stevens, to the effect that the association would not accept the mansion on any terms if removed from its present site, which was carried by a rising vote. It was then resolved to offer the quarry company $1,500 for the Berrien mansion and two acres of adjoining land, and the members of the association feel confident this offer will be accepted.

The following title for the association was adopted: The Revolutionary Society of New-Jersey to Preserve the Revolutionary Landmarks in New-Jersey. The Hon Le Roy Anderson of Princeton was elected President of the new organization, and a board of twenty-four Trustees was chosen, with power to incorporate the society under the laws of the State. Among those present were Miss E. Ellen Batcheller of Millstone, N. J.; J. Hunt Blackwell of Trenton, N. J.; Ernest E. Coe of Newark, N. J.; the Hon. Le Roy Anderson of Princeton, Mrs. Margaret Anderson of Princeton, N. J.; Prof. C. G. Rockwood, Jr., of Princeton; Francis E. Conover of Princeton, Foster C. Griffith of Trenton, Morris H. Hamilton of Newark, Benjamin F. Lee of Trenton, Francis B. Lee of Trenton, Mrs. Kate B. McFarlane of Kingston, Mrs. Dora Smith of Trenton, Mrs. Emily G. Stevens of South Orange, William R. Weeks of Newark, Mrs. Irene S. Weeks of Newark, Miss Augusta Dahlgren of Trenton, Mrs. Mary P. Lewis of Trenton, William Pennington of Newark, Gen. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton, Peter C. Van Nuys of Newark, John Whitehead of Newark, and Mrs. Dorothy Wright of Newark.

Makes Bequests to Institutions.

The will of Mary T. Hillyer, who died in this city May 29, was filed with the Surrogate yesterday. The estate, which is valued at $30,000, goes for the main part to institutions. Her diamond earrings are bequeathed to Sister Irene of the New-York Foundling Asylum and her India shawl to the President of the Association for Befriending Young Women and Children. After some small bequests to relatives, the estate is divided, one-half to the New-York Foundling Asylum and one-quarter each to St. Francis Xavier's Church and the convent at 40 West Seventeenth Street.

DELIGHTED WITH JUSTICE PRYOR

Mrs. Rockwell Gets Her Divorce and the Judge's Good Wishes.

Justice Pryor, in the Supreme Court, gave a divorce and his good wishes for her future to Ray Rockwell, an actress, yesterday morning, when she appeared before him in her action against Charles F. Rockwell.

"I trust that you will have better luck next time," said the Justice to Mrs. Rockwell.

A. H. Hummel appeared for Mrs. Rockwell, who was married to the defendant on Feb. 23, 1893. Mr. Hummel said that at the time of the marriage Mrs. Rockwell was a social favorite at Newport, and that after the nuptials he insisted that she be the breadwinner of the family. She went on the stage. Rockwell, the lawyer said, spent most of his time in the Tenderloin last year while his wife was playing with Daly's Company. Mrs. Rockwell left her husband after finding him in a hotel drinking with a strange woman.

"The Judge is just the dearest man in the world," said the plaintiff, after judgment had been announced for her.

"He is the Chevalier Bayard of the bench," said Mr. Hummel.

Sought His Debtor in a Synagogue.

Simon Hirsch, a recent inmate of Ward's Island, was discovered at 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the synagogue, 141 Eldridge Street, helping himself to a quantity of prayer books. He was captured by Morris Sweetman of 8 Ludlow Street and turned over to Policeman Murphy of the Eldridge Street Station.

When brought to the station he confidentially whispered to Acting Captain Hogan that he was in the synagogue looking for a man who owed him $180,000. In the Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Mott committed him to Bellevue Hospital to have his sanity inquired into.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Room 122 Post Office Building, 11 A. M.

88—Moulton vs. Green. 99—Adams vs. Lombard. 114—Lewis vs. same. 115—MacGowan vs. Talcott. 122—Finn vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 109—Salisbury vs. Bennett. 116—Ireland vs. New-York Recoder Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Room 40 Post Office Building, 11 A. M.

18—United States vs. one chest, three matchboxes, &c. 7—United States vs. Levy et al. 11—United States vs. Franchi et al. 14—United States vs. Aich and another.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 619—Henry Stanton, appellant, vs. John S. Hennesey, respondent.—Argued by M. V. D. Kissam for appellant; George W. Davis for respondent.

No. 620—John Albert, appellant, vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Argued by J. Newton Fiero for appellant, Hamilton Harris for respondent.

No. 1164—The People, respondent, vs. Arthur Mayhew, appellant.—Argued by John E. Merrill for appellant, District Attorney Daniel Noble for the respondent.

No. 617—Merchants' National Bank of Binghanton, appellant, vs. Benjamin F. Tracy and another, respondents.—Argued by Edmund C. Connor for appellant, George B. Curtis for respondent.

The calendar for Friday is: Nos. 623, 626, 628, 631.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.—Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions. Orders.—Nos. 34, 37, 40, 21, 44, 30, 31, 28, 25, 15, 16, 17, 20, 19, 12, 38, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Motions.
Demurrers.—Nos. 222, 212.
Preferred causes.—Nos. 3266, 1258, 1259. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 1771, 1758, 1958, 1065, 3016, 3017, 2849, 2594, 2945, 2921, 3075, 2972, 2108, 2579, 2596, 2925, 2415, 3025, 2925, 1786, 3141, 3153, 2476, 3215, 1966, 2494, 2501, 2510, 2523, 2528, 2546, 2550, 2551, 2607, 2631, 2732, 2722 2330, 3190, 1560, 1888, 1849. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Smyth, J. Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J. Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.
Preferred Causes.—Nos. 8614, 8603, 8758, 7947, 8854, 8760, 5656, 7097, 5486, 8750, 8178, 8806, 8182, 8687, 8752, 5956. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J. Nos. 2448, 2545, 1874, 2577, 8478, 2245, 8476. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J. Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 2069, 2290, 2493, 2494, 1648, 2620, 1348, 2194, 2307, 1373. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLaughlin, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J. Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

At 2 P. M.: No. 1143—Will of Louise A. S. Verren. No. 1151—Will of Russell Myers.

At 10:30 A. M.: William Nagle, Ellen Tracy, Edwin D. Ramsdell, Katharine Schattenkerk. At 2 P. M.: Margaret A. W. Frane, Gustav Heerbrandt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. S. Motion on.

At 10:30 A. M.: No. 978—Will of Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 1530, 1445, 4722, 269, 1389, 1469, 4917, 173, 4730½, 4630, 441, 4044½, 1479, 4137, 1442, 3452½, 1528, 1243, 4651½, 1888, 1394, 1653, 742, 1876, 1062, 1622, 4951, 1399, 141. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 1626, 1604, 513, 967, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1578, 1585½, 1616, 1338, 1646, 1665, 1093, 1772, 1783, 1645, 1651, 1658, 1661, 1668, 1712, 1727, 1627, 1170, 4459, 1664, 885½, 1644, 1718, 1585, 1628. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.
Nos. 1561, 1709, 1498, 1680, 1314, 1670, 1515, 1672, 1707, 1794, 1787, 1562, 1488, 855, 1349, 1530, 1708, 1283, 1264, 1751, 628, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 4759, 4709, 2633, 4842, 4760, 4785, 4915, 4807, 4812, 4887. Case unfinished.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Wilds vs. Wilcox —Augustus C. Brown. Goodrich vs. Brower—John H. Judge. Matter of Electric Club—John A. Foley. Matter of Burgraf—Rufus G. Beardslee. Matter of Mansell & Blume—Royal S. Crane.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Watson vs. Holmes—James B. Butler.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Matter of Electric Club—Sidney J. Cowen.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Ewald Mommer vs. Thomas J. F. Averell—Arnold C. Weil.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, JJ. Enumerated.—Nos. 287, 288, 289, 290, 321, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 297½, 298, 299.

The court will adjourn for the term on Tuesday, the 23d inst. Cases that at the adjournment have not been called for argument may, on consent of both parties, be submitted by filing the cases and points with the Clerk on or before June 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Clement, J. Nos. 353, 612, 639, 602, 646, 529, 649.
Highest number reached on regular roll call, 652.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Keogh, J.; Part II., Van Wyck, J.; Part III., Osborne, J.; Part IV., Dykman, J.
Short Causes.—Nos. 4984, 5195, 4052, 4864, 4054, 5090, 5096, 5095, 5120, 4812, 5099, 4809, 5224, 4801, 4738, 4431, 5042, 4721, 5026, 5084, 5174, 5178, 5179, 5188, 4241, 5914, 5182, 5250, 5247, 4961, 5625, 5055, 4392, 5100, 4915, 4992, 5086, 5140, 4715, 5078, 4383.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GRAIN TRADING MORE ACTIVE, WITH PRICES LOWER.

Free Liquidation Here and at the West—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull and Weak—Provisions Quiet and Easier—Cotton Less Active and Lower—Coffee Was Lower and More Active.

The speculation was most pronounced in wheat, and after a firmer opening there was a decided break in prices through free realizing both here and West, with, however, a steady close. Provisions were dull and a shade easier on free receipts of swine. Cotton was unsettled and lost a few points through the heavy realizing of August. Coffee was more active and lower with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¼@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾@ 34
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western steam	4.40 @
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	5½@ 7¼
Copper, Lake	11.50 @12.00
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm, and advanced ¼@⅝c on better cables, firmer West, and local covering; declined 1⅝@1¾c through free liquidation here and at the West, and closed steady at 1@1⅛c loss, with a fairly active trade....Spot was dull and steady at 1@1½c decline; sales, 82,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, for export, quoted at 2c over July....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red 83¾c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 3¼c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¾c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 113,509 bushels, from Atlantic ports, 116,604 bushels; receipts, 185,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 188,515 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and closed weak at ⅛@⅜c decline, following the West and on local realizing....Spot was ½c lower, and very dull; sales, 32,000 bushels, for export, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 35¾c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms....Receipts, 83,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 134,371 bushels....Clearances hence, 114,092 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 391,211 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again without demand of trading, and quotations ⅛c lower with the West....Spot were in fair export demand at steady prices....Sales, 190,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24@24¼c; No. 8 white at 23¼c bid; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 40,000 bushels, sold for export, at 26c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; 20,000 bushels at 25¼c, free on board; No. 2 mixed, 22@22¼c; rejected white, 22c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@26c for 150,000 bushels....Receipts, 252,500 bushels; exports, 190,423 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	68¾
July	2,235,000	63¾@65 5-16	63¾
September	2,075,000	63¾@65¾	63¾
December	120,000	65¾@67	65¾
	4,430,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	33¾
July	55,000	34 3-16@34 11-16	34¼
September	105,000	35@35¼	35¼
October	20,000	35 13-16@36¼	35¾
Total	180,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	.....	@ ..	22
July	.....	@ ..	22½

FLOUR—Demand only moderate and for small lots, with prices showing a steadier feeling. Sales, 14,200 bbls, including 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.75@$3.85, 1,200 bbls straights, at $3.40@$3.60, 1,000 bbls clear at $3.30@$3.35, 2,400 bbls bakers' extra at $2.80@$3, 8,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95, and 500 sacks supers at $1.65....Arrivals, 5,559 bbls and 10,271 sacks; exports, 7,687 bbls and 2,075 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,171 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 43c; Western at 40@40½c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.40@$3.20; cut, $2.90@$3.50; ground, $2.70@$2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.45.

FEED—Quiet and steady....We quote: '40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@60c; middlings, 60@62½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 60@65c.

FRANCE, at 8¾c; 100 hhds do for France at 8¼c; 200 hhds do to home trade at 8¼c; 550,000 lb country made at 9¼@9½c; and some lots at 8¾c, with poor at 8c for an inferior grade; and within a day or two 700 tcs of edible at 8¾c, closing at about 8¾c. The West has sold this week about 5,000 tcs, of which 2,000 tcs for France, and including 2,000 tcs to a Southwest soaphouse, with No. 2 at 2¾c @2½c; good at 3c, and prime packers at 3½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there were more confident views, with the pressers holding moderate supplies; 4¼c was bid and 4½c asked, with possibly 4⅝c a trading price, while at Chicago 4¼c was quoted, where sales had been made at that; in lard stearine little demand was noted. with Western at 5c and city at 5¼c as asking rates; in oleo oil sales in Rotterdam of 100 tcs United and 100 tcs Harrison, both at 35 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and again lower, with the decline abroad and on freer offerings for local account, closing steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline....Havre was barely steady at 40@1¼f loss, and Hamburg irregular at ½@1½ pfennigs decline....Spot Rio quiet and easy at 13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags No. 7, to be shipped, at 11⅞c, store terms; 2,500 bags Santos, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, at 12⅝c, cost and freight; 1,000 bags Maracaibo at 14c, and 1,000 bags Savanilla on private terms....Opening Call 11 A. M.—August, 1,000 bags at 10.70c; September, 500 bags at 10.40c and 2,750 bags at 10.35c; October, 250 bags at 10c and 250 bags at 10.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 9.85c; March, 2,000 bags at 9.70c; total, 7,750 bags....Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 11.40c and 1,500 bags at 11.35c; August, 250 bags at 10.75c and 500 bags at 10.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 10.40c and 1,250 bags at 10.35c; October, 500 bags at 10.05c; December, 500 bags at 9.85c and 2,000 bags at 9.90c; January, 500 bags at 9.80c and 500 bags at 9.85c; March, 500 bags at 9.75c; May, 500 bags at 9.65c and 500 bags at 9.70c; total, 11,750 bags....Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 20,000 bags....Closing Prices—January, 9.80@9.90c; Feburary, 9.80@9.90c; March, 9.75@9.80c; April, 9.70@9.80c; May, 9.70@9.75c; June, 11.80@11.90c; July, 11.35@11.40c; August, 10.75@10.80c; September, 10.35@10.40c; October, 10.05@10.10c; November, 9.95@10.05c; December, 9.90@9.95c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very quiet and rather irregular through free offering of August, but closing steady at 7@8 points decline on near months, and unchanged to 1 point off on new crop. Liverpool was steady at ½@1½ points advance....Spot was ½c lower and quiet; sales, 200 bales; spinners, 200....Middling Gulf, 7⅞c; middling uplands, 7⅝c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.25@7.27	....	....	....
July	7.25@7.27	7.38	7.27	2,200
August	7.26@7.27	7.40	7.25	22,000
September	6.70@6.71	6.75	6.70	7,700
October	6.68@6.69	6.73	6.67	18,500
November	6.66@6.67	6.72	6.66	7,000
December	6.69@ ..	6.73	6.67	17,600
January	6.73@ ..	6.78	6.72	15,400
February	6.77@6.78	6.79	6.77	1,000
March	6.82@6.83	6.85	6.85	400
Total				91,800

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 3,581 bales, against 987 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice marks of marrow held steady at $1.15; jobbers paid that price for a few, and one or two lots went to exporters; medium are doing a little better, and peas have cleaned up sufficiently well to give values a slightly firmer tone; some more export business has been done in white kidney at $1.02½; feeling steadier; all other varieties slow, with California Limas going mainly at $1.80. We quote: Marrow, domestic, choice, per bushel, $1.15; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, Lima, California, $1.80; green peas, bbls, 75c; do, bags, 70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 77½c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Fancy in fair demand and steady; lower grades quiet....Western creamery, 11½@15½c; extra, 15½@15¾c; firsts, 14@15c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c; do, dairy, 8@11½c.

CHEESE—Quiet; generally easy....State, large, full cream, 6@7c; small, new, 7½@7¾c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1¼@2c.

EGGS—Fancy steady; others freely offered; quiet....State, 12@12½c; Western, 11@12c; do, case, $1.50@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Peaches are in light supply; the few lots of fancy Florida Natural Stock bring steady prices; ordinary early varieties from all points are moving slowly at irregular figures; most sales at $1@$2.50 per carrier. A few Le Conte pears have sold at quite extreme prices. Small lots of Florida Niagara are selling well very slowly and quality not prime. Cherries are in liberal supply and meeting a moderate demand at slightly easier prices. Southern wild goose plums in small supply and steady. Receipts of strawberries were not heavy to-day and stock cleaned up fairly well at yesterday's quotations, excepting some lots of very large fruit, which were held above a prompt selling price early in the day, but were sold at a cut at last hour. Blackberries steady for fancy Maryland and Delaware stock; North Carolina shipments came in late and were often below prime; these moving very slowly at easy figures. Raspberries very dull and low. Huckleberries scarce and firm. Currants in, small supply and steady. Raspberries in light receipt and fancy lots of both red and black bring good prices. Muskmelons still generally inferior, and prices nejected. Watermelons cleaning up a little better at about former quotations. We quote: Peaches, Florida, per carrier, $1.50@$4; do, other Southern, early varieties, $1@$2.25; pears, Le Conte, per bbl, $6@$7; grapes, Florida, Niagara, per case, $2@$3; plums, wild goose, $1@$1.25; do, Chickasaw, 75c@$1; cherries, large black, per lb, 10c; do, large white, 8@9c; do, medium, black and red, 7@9c; do, white, 7@8c; small and inferior, 4@6c; strawberries, Western New-York, per quart, 8@14c; do, Hilton and Irvington, 12@20c; do, up river, 10@14c; do, Jersey, 7@12c; blackberries, Maryland and Delaware, cultivated, 10@14c; do, wild, 13@15c; do, small kinds, 9@11c; do, North Carolina, cultivated, 10@12c; do, common and small, 7@9c; gooseberries, per quart, 3@5c; do, per 10-lb basket, 20@25c; huckleberries, Jersey, per quart, 12@14c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 11@14c; do, North Carolina, 10@14c; currants, per lb, 7@8c; raspberries, up river, red, three-to-quart-cup, 8@12c; do, Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware, per pint, 8@12c; do, blackcap, Jersey, per pint, 5@6c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 4@5c; do, per quart, 8@11c; muskmelons, Southern, per bushel basket, 75c@$1.50; watermelons, per carload lot, $125@$200; do, 100, $13@$23. DRIED—There is a very quiet trade in evaporated apples; stocks here are light and there is no pressure to sell, but the wants of both home buyers and exporters are so light that values are no more than steady; not much interest is present in sun-dried sliced apples; they are easier bought than sold at the figures quoted; coarse-cut of usual qualities remain quiet but steady; choice grades scarce and in some demand; no chops or cores and skins here. Peaches are exceedingly dull. Raspberries weaker, easy to buy the best at 16c. Blackberries are a shade firmer. Cherries are held in instances above late prices. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3¾c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, State and Western, 2¼@3½c; chops, 2@2½c; cores and skins, 2@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@6c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 16c; cherries, 9@10c; huckleberries, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5½c; plums, State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11½c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@6½c; prunes, 3½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day are very light, and market quiet and nominal. Stock is cleaning up quite closely, and tone generally firm. We quote: Chickens, local and Western, per lb, 14@15c; do, Southern, 13@14c; fowls, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 8@8½c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@75c; do, Southern, 50@60c; pigeons, per pair, 85c@$1; do, Southern, 75@85c; pigeons, old, per pair, 35c; do, young, 20@25c. DRESSED—The receipts of fresh-dressed poultry continue quite moderate, and a fair demand prices are fully well sustained on both chickens and fowls. Choice dry-picked fowls were occasionally held up to 10½c, but that figure was extreme to sell with any freedom, and the bulk of the business was on the basis of 10c for dry-picked, but at that figure buyers could not afford to be very particular regarding size, which quality was otherwise choice. Scalded fowls still sell slowly, and while held at 9½@10c, the latter is extreme. Spring chickens continue scarce from all sections, and some holders inclined to talk a shade higher, but demand has been materially curtailed by the high prices and considerable frozen stock has been brought out, and we hesitate to make any higher figures than current yesterday. Spring ducks are plenty and selling slowly; feeling a shade weaker. Turkeys continue in good demand and steady. Choice squabs not plenty and firmly held, but a liberal supply of fair to good quality, which continued slow and irregular. We quote: Fresh turkeys, hens, 11c; do, toms, 9@10c; Long Island broilers, scalded, 16@18c; do, Philadelphia, dry-picked, selected, 22@24c; do, ordinary, 18@20c; do, Pennsylvania, 19@21c; do, Western, dry-picked, choice, 17@18c; do, small, 15@16c; do, scalded, choice, 16@17c; do, scalded, small, 14@15c; fowls, dry-picked, choice, 10c; do, fair to good, 9@9½c; do, scalded, choice, 9½@10c; old cocks, 5@5½c; Spring ducks, Eastern and Long Island

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

DISTRUST OF McKINLEY PRODUCES A LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES.

Adoption of the Gold Plank Fails to Check the Declining Tendency—Dissatisfaction with the References to Foreign Relations—London Sells All the Stocks the Market Will Absorb—Local Operators Take the Short Side.

THURSDAY—P. M.

For several days the stock market has shown strength, the improvement being attributed to the certainty that the currency plank in the platform of the Republican Convention at St. Louis would be outspoken for gold. At the same time there has been considerable uneasiness because of the weakness of the most prominent candidate, the financial community recognizing that Mr. McKinley's record gives no guarantee that he would veto a silver measure should it be presented to him by Congress. This uneasiness became intensified when the test vote in the convention yesterday on the report of the Committee on Credentials showed a commanding majority for the Ohio man. The selling of stocks which ensued at the opening of the market this morning was not checked by the adoption of the platform containing the gold plank by a vote of 8 to 1. This fact, in view of all that has been predicted as likely to happen in case the gold standard was approved, emphasized the weakness of Mr. McKinley as a candidate. Until yesterday there had been a lingering hope in the financial community that some other candidate than Mr. McKinley might be nominated, but it disappeared to-day, and the uncertainties of the situation were reflected in the character of the market. London prices were below parity at the opening, and our market declined in sympathy. For the first time in a week the market showed inability to overcome foreign liquidation, and the close was at the lowest prices of the day.

Nothing else was talked about but the political outlook. The planks of the platform on foreign relations were commented on unfavorably. The Cuban declaration was mild enough, but the reference to control of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States and the proposition looking to the purchase of the Danish West Indian Islands were criticised as indicating a departure from the long-established policy of the United States. The article in THE TIMES this morning on Democratic prospects brought out by President Cleveland's manifesto and Mr. Whitney's determination to remain in this country to take part in the Chicago Convention, was discussed with much interest, as were also the interviews with business men. The fact that the active and successful business men of the country are thoroughly aroused to the issues of the campaign was considered to be one of the healthiest signs of the times.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were at 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@4 per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,959,919; balances, $8,542,315; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $847,053.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 11-16@⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@54¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$39,723,162
Imports for same period	19,282,274
Net exports	$20,440,888
Net exports to date, 1895	12,925,440
Net exports to date, 1894	47,460,831
Net exports to date, 1893	63,342,978

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.88¾ for demand, $4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichmarks at 95 5-16 and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, June 18.—But little trading was done in the market to-day. Transactions in the Moore stocks largely predominated. Diamond Match declined at 224½, advanced to 225½, and closed at 224¾. New-York Biscuit closed weak at 96¼@96⅝, after opening at 97½. Bank clearings were $15,984,951. Money loaned at 5@5½ per cent. on call, and 5½@6 per cent. on time.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Messrs. A. O. Slaughter & Co. of Chicago as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	*87½	..	*87	..
C. & C. Canal & Dock	*64	..	62¼	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt	16¼	16	16	16½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	42½	43¾	42½	43
Chicago P. & F. Co	36	37	36	38
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	48¼	49	48¼	49
C. So. S. R. T., (Alley L)	*6	..	6¼	7
Chi. City Railway	221	223	*220	..
Chicago Telephone	170	172	170	172
Diamond M. of Il	*224¾	..	172	226
Lake St. Elev. Ry	*24½	..	*24½	..
Metropolitan Elevated	*19¾	..	*19¾	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew	15¼	16	15¼	90½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	42	42¼	42	42½
New-York Biscuit	*96⅜	..	*97½	..
North Chi. St. R. R	*247½	..	246	248
National Railway	110	..	110	172
Street's W. S. Car Line	14	15	14	16
Street's W. S. C. Line pf	55	65	55	65
West. Chi. St. R. R	*105¼	..	*105¼	..
Western Stone	*65½	..	67½	..

BONDS.

Cass. Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98¾	99	98¾	99
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	61¼	..	61¼	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	37	..	*37	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100	..	..	100
C. Board of Trade 5s	102	..	..	102½
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	*90¼	..	90¼	90½
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	81¾	82¼	81½	82
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	76¼	76	*76	..
Met. Elevated 5s	*66	..	66	66½
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	..	..	100¾	100¾
N. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103	..	103	..
C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	99¾	99½	99½	99¾

*Sales.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Holders of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Salem and Arkansas Railroad Company have been notified by the Committee of Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, that holders of the above bonds may participate in such reorganization. Each holder of one-thousand-dollar bond will receive therefor $500 in new mortgage bonds, $400 second preferred stock, (trust certificates,) $600 common stock (trust certificates) of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, which offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the bonds. Bonds must be deposited not later than July 15 with the Mercantile Trust Company.

—The Proctor & Gamble Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable July 15. Transfer books will close July 1 and reopen July 15. Interest on the bonds of this company due July 1 will be paid on and after that date at the Mercantile National Bank.

—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the first preferred stock and 1½ per cent. on the second preferred, payable July 15. Books close July 1 and reopen July 16.

—The New-York Central & Hudson River Railroad has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15 to stockholders of record June 30. Transfer books will close on the latter date and reopen July 16.

—The National Bank of North America has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable July 1, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	13	13	13	13	..	12⅝	13¼	200
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	..	55	70	200
*American Sugar Refineries	122⅜	123¼	122⅜	122⅜	— ⅜	122⅝	122⅞	28,955
American Tobacco	65⅞	66⅛	65	65	— ½	65¼	65½	3,810
American Tobacco pf	100⅛	100⅜	100	100	..	97	100	11
Ann Arbor pf	26½	26½	26	26	..	25	27	57
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	15⅜	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—1	14⅜	15	5,143
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	22¼	22½	21½	21½	—1⅜	21	21¼	1,740
Baltimore & Ohio	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅜	18	19	100
Brooklyn Union Gas	95	95	94¾	95	..	94¾	95	510
*Brooklyn R. T.	23	23½	23	23½	— ¼	23¼	24	107
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	58	58	58	58	+1	55	61	100
Canada Southern	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¼	50¼	50½	316
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¾	16¾	16	16	— ½	15⅞	16¼	410
Chicago Gt. West	8⅞	8⅞	7½	7½	—1½	7½	8	900
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	79¾	80½	79	79¾	—1¼	79¼	79⅝	12,545
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	104½	104	104	— ⅝	103⅞	104½	1,045
C., M. & St. Paul	78⅞	79¼	78¼	78½	—1¼	78⅝	78¾	40,880
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	— ¾	127¾	128¾	100
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72	72	70⅝	71⅜	—1⅝	71	71¼	7,240
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	33¼	33¾	33½	33¾	..	33	33½	300
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	80¾	80¾	80	80	..	..	..	259
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27	27	27	27	— ¾	26¾	27	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16	16	15	15	—1¾	15	16	720
Consolidated Gas Company	160	160	159	159	— ⅝	158⅝	160	720
Delaware & Hudson	126	126	126	126	..	125½	126	65
Del., Lack. & Western	162	162	162	162	— ½	161½	162½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	48¼	48	48	—1½	47½	..	375
Distilling & Cattle Feed	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛	16¾	16¾	950
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	95	95	95	95	..	95	96	2
General Electric Co	33½	33½	32¾	32¾	—1	32⅝	32¾	910
Illinois Steel Company	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	..	63	65¼	30
Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	—1½	33¼	35	100
Laclede Gas	23⅜	23⅜	23¾	23¾	..	23¼	24	100
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19¾	19	19	— ⅝	18⅝	19	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅜	71⅜	..	71	71½	100
Lake Shore	153½	154⅜	153⅝	154⅛	..	152½	154½	67
Louisville & Nashville	51⅜	52	51	51⅜	—1⅝	51⅛	51¼	14,852
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	..	9	9¼	300
Manhattan Con.	104	104½	103⅝	103⅝	— ⅛	103¼	103⅜	1,850
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	..	78¾	79½	50
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	..	11½	12	120
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26½	26½	26	26	— ½	25¾	26¼	417
Missouri Pacific	24	25	24	24¼	— ⅝	24⅛	24½	10,990
*National Linseed Oil	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ¼	24½	25½	100
New-Jersey Central	107	107	107	107	—1	106¾	107⅜	110
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	..	12	14	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western	9	9	9	9	..	8⅝	9	50
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛	5⅜	5⅝	975
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	..	..	..	1,610
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	14¼	14⅝	50
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅝	14⅜	14⅝	200
Oregon Improvement, t. r	½	½	½	½	..	½	½	75
Pacific Mail	25⅞	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜	25⅝	26	1,000
Pennsylvania Coal	330	330	330	330	..	230	..	..
Phil. & Reading, 2d in. paid	15¼	15½	15	15½	— ¼	15¼	15½	4,560
Quicksilver	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	..	1½	2¼	700
Quicksilver pf	14	14	14	14	..	13½	16½	100
St. L. & S. F. Rights	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	..	3,200
St. Louis Southwestern	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	4⅝	5⅛	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜	10½	11	200
St. Paul & Omaha	43⅝	43⅝	43	43	—1	43	43¼	300
Southern Pacific	19	19	18⅜	18⅞	— ⅜	18¾	19¾	450
Southern Railway	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9½	..	9¼	9½	1,300
Southern Railway pf	20¼	20¼	28¾	29	— ⅜	28¾	29	1,410
Tennessee Coal & Iron	25½	25¾	24	24	—2½	24½	24¾	4,904
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	..	8¼	— ¼	8	8¼	100
Texas Pacific Land Tr	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜	..	..	25
Union Pacific, t. r	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜	..	..	155
U. S. Cordage, t. r	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	..	5⅛	5⅝	1,770
*United States Leather pf	63¼	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	— ⅝	62⅝	62¾	800
United States Rubber	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½	19¼	20¼	527
United States Rubber pf	79½	79½	79½	79½	—1	79	79½	305
Wabash pf	18	18⅛	17⅞	18	..	17¾	17⅞	1,990
Western Union Telegraph	86⅝	86⅝	80	80¼	— ⅜	80	80½	1,904
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅜	9⅞	10	9,710
Total sales								179,902

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	..	1,000
Horn Silver	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	..	2.15	2.25	200
Total sales								1,200

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	109¼	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	
9,000	109¼	6,000	66½
1,000	109¼	2,000	66½
At. Top. & S F gen 4s	80¼	4,000	66¼
3,000	80	1,000	66
4,000	79¾	Nash, C & St L con	
41,000	80	4,000	101
5,000	80	N Y Cent deb 5s, registered	
500	80	1,000	107
2,00003	80	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
10,000	79⅝	1,000	104
Atlantic Coast Line 4s		Nor Pac 2d comp, Tr Co certfs, assented	
12,000	41⅞	5,000	115½
1,000	41⅝	7,000	115⅝
5,000	41⅝	3,0003d	115⅝
5,000	41⅞	Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented	
15,000	41⅝	4,000	49¼
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		10,000	49¼
1,000	79½	10,000	49¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		Nor Pac Terml 1st	
18,000	106⅜	2,000	109¼
Bur C R & N 1st		2,000	109½
2,000	106¼	Ohio & Miss cons	
Collat Trust 5s		1,000	105
1,000	102¼	Oregon Improvement 1st	
1,000	102⅝	1,000	86
Canada South 1st gtd		2,000	86¼
1,000	110½	3,000	86
Cent of N J G M 5s		Oregon Imp Co con 5s, collateral gold 5s	
1,000	119¼	1,000	95
Cen R & B Co of Ga collateral gold 5s		Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A	
1,000	100⅝	1,000	117
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A		Ches & Ohio fdg 4½s	
1,000	117	3,000s3	107
Ches & Ohio fdg 4½s		10,000	74¾
12,000	75	12,000	75
Ches & Ohio cons 6s		Ches & Ohio cons 6s	
1,000	107⅝	1,000	112
Ches & O R & A Div 1st consol 4s		1,000	112½
4,000	97	5,000	112¾
1,000s15F	97	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Tr Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska ext 4s		5,000	83¾
6,000	90½	2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
Chi, Bur & Q cons 7s		6,000	21¼
11,000	119¾	3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, 2d installment paid	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s		10,000	19½
1,000	101¾	Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, stm assd	
5,000	101½	3,000	80
Chi & East Ill 1st		2,000	80
1,000	115	25,000	80¼
Chicago & Erie 1st		1,000	80
5,000	109½	20,000	79¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		10,000	79¾
5,000	43½	3,000	80
Chi & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		6,000	80¼
2,000	109¾	Tr Co certfs, unstamped, assented	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		3,000	92¼
2,000	105½	20,000	107
1,000	105⅜	Rich & Danv 6s	
2,000	105¾	2,000	120¾
Registered		8,000	46
30,000	101¼	St L A & T H 1st 5s	
Chi & W Ind G M		1,000	105¼
1,000	117	St L & S F G M 6s	
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		5,000	113¾
1,000	108	2,000	114
Col, H V & T G M 6s		St Paul, M & M 2d cons	
8,000	87	1,000	119¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st		St Paul, M & M 1st	
2,000	114⅞	1,000	107½
Det, Mac & Mar L G		St Paul, M & M 1st, East Minn 1st div 1st	
5,000	18⅞	5,000	106¾
5,000	18½	St Paul, M & M 1st, Montana Cent 5s	
Dul, S S & A 5s		4,000	102
5,000	98	4,000	102¾
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s		South Pac of Cal 5s, consolidated	
3,000	107⅜	8,000	91⅜
3,000	107½	6,000	91½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	105¼	5,000	94¼
Erie gen lien 3-4s		1,000	94
6,000	65½	2,000	94¼
Erie 4s, prior bonds		Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs	
6,000	91¾	10,000	85¼
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs		6,000	91½
10,000	57	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Ill Cent 4s, 1951		5,000	94¼
2,000	114	1,000	94
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s		2,000	94¼
1,000	88	Spokane & Pal 6s, Trust Co certfs	
Keokuk & D M 1st		5,000	85¼
5,000	104½	5,000	85¾
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s		Tex & N O cons 5s	
5,000	102½	10,000	96¼
Lehigh Val Term 5s		5,000	96
1,000	110	Tex & Pacific 1st 5s	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		1,000	86½
4,000	114½	Texas & Pacific 2d inc	
Manhattan Ry con 4s		10,000	20⅝
1,000	97¾	10,000	25
Mexican Int 1st 4s		5,000	22
8,000	75	1,000	22½
Mil & St P cons		6,000	21¾
1,000	132	Tol, St L & K C 1st	
Mil, St P & P G M 4s, Series A		1,000	70
1,000	98	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Mil & St P, Chi & Pac Western 5s		5,000	83
1,000	114⅞	U S Leather Co 6s	
1,000	115	5,000	111⅛
Minn & St L con 5s		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	100⅝	10,000	106⅜
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s		3,000s3	106¾
2,000	82¾	8,000	106½
500	84	5,000	106¾
10,000	83½	Wabash 2d mtge 5s	
6,000	83⅜	7,000	75½
500	84⅛	1,000	106⅜
8,000	83⅞	Registered	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		5,000	104
12,000	59⅜	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
11,000	59½	6,000	84½
5,000	59⅝	9,000	84
Northern Pac 1st 6s		1,000	83¾
5,000	117¼	5,000	83½
4,000	117¼	3,000	84
1,000	117½		
Total sales			$841,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were irregular, and transactions fell off more than one-half in volume. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & Ninth Av. 1st..1½	Lehigh V. Term. 5s..1
D., M. & M., l. g..1	Or. R. & N. con. 5s.2
Keo. & D. M. 4s....1½	St.J. & G. I. 1st, t. r.1

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj..1½	C., H. V. & T. 6s..1
Erie prior lien....1¼	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Irving	137¼
American Ex	168¼	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	207
City	500	Mechanics'	185
Citizens'	125	Merchants'	134
Commerce	204	Metropolis	410
Continental	132	Mount Morris	100
Corn Exchange	280	National Union	202½
Fifth Avenue	2900	New-York	294
First N. of S. I.	110	Park	265
Fourth National	180	Republic	146
Gallatin National	295	Seaboard National	167
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	95
Hanover	812	State of New-York	105¼
Im. & Traders'	580	Western National	110¼

There were sales of eight shares of Shoe and Leather at 96, and four do at 97.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	30	39
American Grocery 1st	30	..
American Smokeless Powder Co	..	50
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5⅝	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	29	..
Atlantic Mut. '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	178	..
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	158	168
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	169½	171
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	7¼	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	100	1
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	67½	70
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	..
Chn., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Chronicle Company stock	155	160
Clearing House earnings, $11,102,923, against $9,429,859 in 1894; net earnings, $3,654,619, against $2,268,093. There was a net loss to the Pennsylvania Company, lessee, of $57,743. The amount added to the betterment account was $77,756, or about the same as in 1894. The balance sheet shows no floating debt, except on account of dividends accrued. The credit balance to income account is $8,832,876.		
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	27	32
Consolidated Gas of N. J	22	23
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas Jersey City) bonds	99½	100
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	90½	93½
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Batt'y	100	..
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	..
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Co	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	85	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	..	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¼	116¼
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	..
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	58½	59½
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	91	92½
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	64	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	68
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	57	..
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	..	..
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	104½	..
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	40	45
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	92	94
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	15	23
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lorillard Company pf	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
*Manhattan Trust Company	108	..
Mechanics' National Bank	140	145
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	189	103½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1910	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	101	..
Mercantile Trust Company	110	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	390	405
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	280	300
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	74½	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	12½	15
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	5	10
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	85	88
National Citizens' Bank	225	231
National Bank of Commerce	129	131
National Shoe & Leather Bank	204	207
National Wall Paper stock	94	97
Newburg Electric 6s	82	..
Newburg Electric stock	97	104
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	56	65
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	2¾	3½
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	20	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	¾	2
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	38	38½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	103	104
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	9⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	8	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	118½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	124	126
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	1	10
North Shore Traction pf	76	80
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	111¾	114
†Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	100	102
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	80	85
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	330	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	85	87
Pratt & Whitney	6	10
†Pratt & Whitney pf	62	72
Retsof Mining Company bonds	165	..
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	164
†Second Avenue R. R. 1

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company,
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET,
L. V. F. RANDO, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits, 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization OF THE St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, SALEM AND ARKANSAS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, dated April 21, 1896, holders of the above-described Bonds may now participate in such reorganization.

To obtain the benefits of such participation, the holders of such Bonds must deposit the same, with all unpaid coupons, under said plan and agreement, not later than July 15, 1896, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, or with its agencies in Amsterdam and Boston.

Each depositing Bondholder will be entitled to receive, on completion of the reorganization, for each $1,000 Bond deposited, with all unpaid coupons:

$500 new Mortgage Bonds,
$400 Second Preferred Stock, (Trust Certificates,)
$600 Common Stock, (Trust Certificates,)

of the reorganized St. Louis and San Francisco Company.

Suitable reorganization receipts will be issued to depositors.

The foregoing offer has already been accepted by a majority in amount of the Bonds.

Dated New-York, June 15, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED,
Committee.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary,
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel. Mills Building, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to **deposit their bonds** at either of our offices **on or before June 30th, 1896.**

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be **reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.**

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,

Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of $3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock, on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, June 12, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of Page 13 of the plan of reorganization, we hereby give notice that on and after June 23, 1896, we shall be prepared to pay in cash at either of our offices the following sums on bonds deposited under said plan, viz.:

4% on General Second Mortgage Bonds,
3% on General Third Mortgage Bonds,
3% on Dividend Certificates,
1¼% on Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts must present same at one of our offices, in order that a record of such payments may be stamped thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } May 29th, 1896.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, between such holders and the undersigned Committee, and to Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, which has been accepted by the holders of a large amount of all classes of bonds and stock.

Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which Companies is lodged a duplicate Agreement of Reorganization,) or will be mailed to any holder of bonds or stock sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities:

1. First mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds.....$5,000,000
2. Four per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.... 5,000,000
3. Common stock..... 9,000,000

By the terms of the Plan,

First mortgage bondholders receive in cash an amount equal to the coupons on such bonds maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond, and 110 per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new five per cent. bonds, bearing interest from June 1, 1896.

The new first mortgage bonds not set aside for the present firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than the rate of $100,000 par value of bonds per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who pay 12½ per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit, $125 per bond, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new preferred stock, and 75 per cent. thereof in new common stock.

Holders of preferred stock who pay 12½ per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $12.50 per share, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. of par in new common stock.

Holders of common stock who pay 10 per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $10 per share, in four equal installments, as provided in the Plan, receive 10 per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 50 per cent. of par in new common stock.

First Mortgage bonds should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement of October 8, 1895, the certificates held therefor should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896. On making such deposit or exchange the holders will receive in cash an amount equal to the interest coupons thereon maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond.

Consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement, the certificates representing the same should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies **ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896.**

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston,
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
} Committee
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } June 8, 1896.

To the Holders of

Oregon Improvement Company FIRST MORTGAGE 6 % BONDS.

The undersigned Committee, which was organized in February last for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage Bonds under a Bondholders' protective agreement, recommended the deposit of bonds with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, the terms offered being the result of conferences between the two Committees prior to the publication of the plan.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall St., New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Improvement Company

5% Consolidated Bonds.

The undersigned beg to announce that owners of bonds to the amount of over two millions of dollars have signified their willingness to unite in requesting the Reorganization Committee to modify their plan, and also to demand some guarantee that a just proportion of the new securities and cash realized from assessments will be acquired by the successor company, provided that a majority of said bonds, not less than $3,500,000 to make the protest effectual, shall be obtained.

It is therefore earnestly urged of those bondholders who have not sent in their names and amount of holdings to do so on or before the 23d instant, so that they may be represented at a proposed meeting to be called for the 25th instant, to take action as indicated above.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. Corner Toone and Second Sts.,
Baltimore County, Md., June 18, 1896.

By resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that Twenty-five Thousand Dollars will be expended in the purchase of shares of capital stock of the Canton Company of Baltimore.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon on the 6th day of July, 1896, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Such stock when purchased will be canceled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, Jr., President.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The following bonds of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 7, 102, 148, 185, 238, 255, 300, 335, 338, 392, 396, 405, 409, 412, 468, and 500, have this day been drawn for redemption by the undersigned Trustee, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the first day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WM. MAHL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
30 Nassau St., New-York, June 18, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable July 1, 1896. Transfer books close June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
184TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
June 18, 1896.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1896.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 6, 1896. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MFG. CO.
New-York, N. Y., June 10, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾ per cent.) upon the preferred stock of the company be declared, payable on July 1, 1896, to stockholders of record, and that the transfer books for the preferred stock be closed on June 20, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., and opened on July 2, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PH. FERD. KOBBE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
June 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 16th, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2d, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, Mills Building,
New-York, June 18, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable on and after July 15, 1896, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, July 1, 1896, and reopened Friday, July 17, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PATERSON, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Dividend No. 24.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3d, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from June 24th, 1896, at three o'clock P. M. until July 2d, 1896, at ten o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
146 Broadway, New-York, June 16th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 2 PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable July 1, 1896, to the owners of record of the $2,000,000 of capital stock now outstanding on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 22, 1896. The transfer books will be reopened at 10 A. M. July 1, 1896.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53-55-57 Duane St.,
New-York, June 17, 1896.

The coupons of the FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of this company, due July 1, 1896, will be paid by the STATE TRUST COMPANY on and after that date.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
86 Reade St., New-York, June 10, 1896.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at the close of business Saturday, June 27th, 1896. The books will be reopened at the opening of business Thursday, July 16th, 1896.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
IN NEW-YORK.
EIGHTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
June 17, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on Wednesday, July 1, 1896. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, duly selected, located, and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 293 of the Laws of 1895 and of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 10th day of July, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded by Houston, Stanton, Pitt, Willett, and Sheriff Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New-York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 293 of the Laws of 1895 and Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

PARCEL "A."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Pitt Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of the said Pitt Street for a distance or four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of the said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Willett Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of the said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

All that piece or parcel of land in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of the southerly line of Houston Street with the easterly line of Willett Street, and thence (1) running southerly along the easterly line of said Willett Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the northerly line of Stanton Street; thence (2) running easterly along the northerly line of said Stanton Street for a distance of two hundred feet (200 feet) to the intersection of the same with the westerly line of Sheriff Street; thence (3) running northerly along the westerly line of said Sheriff Street for a distance of four hundred feet (400 feet) to the intersection of the same with the southerly line of Houston Street; thence (4) running westerly along the southerly line of said Houston Street for a distance of two hundred feet, (200 feet,) more or less, to the place or point of beginning.—Dated New-York, June 15th, 1896.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS IN REGARD TO CLAIMS FOR EXEMPTION FROM JURY DUTY.

Room 127, Stewart Building,
No. 280 Broadway, Third Floor,
New-York, June 16, 1896.

Claims for exemption from jury duty will be heard by me daily at my office, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Those entitled to exemption are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, surgeon dentists, professors or teachers in a college, academy, or public school; editors, editorial writers, or reporters of daily newspapers; licensed pharmaceutists or pharmacists actually engaged in their respective professions and not following any other calling; militiamen, policemen, and firemen; election officers; non-residents, and city employes and United States employes; officers of vessels making regular trips; licensed pilots actually following that calling; Superintendents, conductors, and engineers of a railroad company other than a street railroad company; telegraph operators actually doing duty as such; Grand, Sheriff's, and Civil Court jurors, and persons physically incapable of performing jury duty by reason of severe sickness, deafness, or other physical disorder.

Those who have not answered as to their liability or proved permanent exemption will receive a "jury enrollment notice," requiring them to appear before me this year. Whether liable or not, such notices must be answered (in person, if possible,) and at this office only, under severe penalties. If exempt, the party must bring proof of exemption; if liable, he must also answer in person, giving full and correct name, residence, &c., &c. No attention paid to letters.

All good citizens will aid the course of justice and secure reliable and respectable juries and equalize jury duty by serving promptly when summoned, allowing their clerks or subordinates to serve, reporting to me any attempt at bribery or evasion, and suggesting names for enrollment. Persons between twenty-one and seventy years of age, Summer absentees, persons temporarily ill, and United States jurors are not exempt.

Every man must attend to his own notice. It is a misdemeanor to give any jury paper to another to answer. It is also punishable by fine or imprisonment to give or receive any present or bribe, directly or indirectly, in relation to a jury service, or to withhold any paper or make any false statement, and every case will be fully prosecuted.

WILLIAM PLIMLEY,
Commissioner of Jurors.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against LEON BLUM, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, defendants.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 1st, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 71 Wall Street, New-York.

NOTICE.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear, or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of ten thousand dollars, with interest on the sum of $5,000 from April 24, 1896, and on the further sum of $5,000 from April 28, 1896, and with costs of this action.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the defendants Leon Blum, Sylvan Blum, and Hyman Blum, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of May, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said City of New-York, this day.—Dated New-York, May 28th, 1896.

BROWNELL & LATHROP,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address, 71 Wall Street, New-York. my29-1aw6wF

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.—FLORENCE MAY BAGNELL and WILLIAM LAY, as administratrix and administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Anna Burrowes, deceased, plaintiffs, against FLORENCE MAY BAGNELL, William H. Bagnell, Robert Armstrong Bagnell, William Gerald Bagnell, Norah Bagnell, and Cornelia Bagnell, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 30, 1896.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 48 Wall Street, New-York.

To the above-named defendants, Florence May Bagnell, William H. Bagnell, Robert Armstrong Bagnell, William Gerald Bagnell, Norah Bagnell, and Cornelia Bagnell: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 13th day of May, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, May 14th, 1896.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
48 Wall Street, New-York.
my15-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ARTHUR W. ANDREWS, plaintiff, against SEVILL SCHOFIELD, John Dobson Schofield, and Sevill Schofield, Junior, doing business under the firm name of Sevill Schofield & Sons, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1896. STRONG & CADWALADER, plaintiff's attorneys, office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New-York City. To the defendants Sevill Schofield, John Dobson Schofield, and Sevill Schofield, Junior, doing business under the firm name of Sevill Schofield & Sons: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated May 16, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 22, 1896.

STRONG & CADWALADER, plaintiff's attorneys. my22-1aw7wF

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Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 20 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania,* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla";) at 1 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Wilcannia, (letters must be directed "per Wilcannia.")

*UNITED STATES MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matters, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of the steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed per Hevelius";) at 7:30 AM for La Plata countries direct, per steamship Bellaura; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 1:30 PM for Brazil direct and for La Plata countries, via Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Asiatic Prince, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Asiatic Prince"; at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SUNDAY.—At 6 AM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Fluminense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Fluminense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to July 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tronic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 5 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 18, 1896.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, June 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of bleached and unbleached cotton drill, mattress covers, rubber buttons, worsted tape, butter, biscuit, green coffee, tea, sugar, twill, wire grommets, coal baskets, bunting, sewing cotton, muslin, flax ravens, hardware, electrical supplies, tools, grate bars, files, lumber, hard rubber tubing, steel wire rope, rubber glands, bell wire, lathes, 1 milling machine, 1 band saw, 1 analytical balance, and 1 dynamo. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVY Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c.—June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., &c., to be opened June 20, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York and Norfolk Navy Yards, &c., a quantity of bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Offices, New-York or Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON PLANER.—Watertown Arsenal, Mass., June 9, 1896.—Sealed proposals for furnishing one Iron Planer, 12 foot by 10 foot by 25 foot, will be received here until 11 A. M., JUNE 30, 1896. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Planer," and addressed "Major J. W. Reilly, Commanding Officer."

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., June 17, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., JULY 17, 1896, for furnishing Iron, Steel, Hardware, Lumber, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to J. W. REILLY, Major, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.
VIA SOUND LINES.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N. R., foot Murray St., week days, and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. Through connections. Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block over Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Popular Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sunday excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.: Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P. M.

FOR CRANSTON'S, West Point, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Catskill Evening Line from foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodation for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS, FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St., 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., $60; round trip, $110.
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM|Saale, Tu., Jy 14, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM|Trave, Tu., Jy 21, 10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return

ONE PASSENGER SAVED

THE LOSS OF THE DRUMMOND CASTLE OFF USHANT TUESDAY.

Two of the Rescued Sailors Tell the Story of the Disaster—It Was a Fine Night, but a Slight Fog Prevailed—The Steamer Sank So Suddenly that Little Could Be Done to Save Those on Board—A Panic Among the Passengers.

BREST, June 18.—A representative of The United Press obtained an interview to-day with the two members of the crew of the sunken steamer Drummond Castle, who were picked up at Ile de Molene. One of the men is a seaman named Godbolt, belonging in Yarmouth, and the other is named Wood, a native of London, who was the quartermaster of the Drummond Castle.

The men agree in the statement that the night of June 16, when the steamer was lost, was a fine night, though there was a slight fog. Capt. Pierce was on the bridge at the time the ship struck, and Lieut. Brown was forward. The adult passengers were all on deck, and only the children were sleeping. Suddenly there was heard beneath the vessel a prolonged scraping, and this was followed by a ghastly silence. The forepart of the ship began to sink immediately. The Captain at first believed the settling of the ship by the head to be caused merely by the filling of one of the forward compartments, but nevertheless he ordered the boats lowered. There was no time to do this, however, as the ship filled rapidly and sank like a huge body of lead.

The survivors said that they could not remember exactly what did happen when the ship went down. Godbolt succeeded in grasping a door panel and a plank, and Wood also caught a loose plank as it was washed past him. For a long time after the ship sank shrieks filled the air, mingled with cries for help, to which response was impossible. The cries gradually ceased, and there was a gruesome silence. Each man believed himself to be the sole survivor of the ill-fated ship, and felt in constant fear of being washed off the panel or plank under him. Ultimately Wood saw Godbolt, and swam to him. The two men remained together thereafter and were tossed by the waves for ten hours, frequently being torn by the force of the waves from their rough plank and panel raft, which they would, fortunately, succeed in regaining.

At 9 o'clock on the morning of June 17 some fishermen in boats espied them and rescued them, landing them at Le Conquet.

Besides the passenger Marquardt, who was picked up at Ushant, it is not probable that a single one of the other passengers was saved.

The passengers on board the Drummond Castle were mostly women and children, including the family of a sea planter, eighteen in number, who were returning home from South Africa.

The keeper of the Ushant lighthouse witnessed the disaster. When he first saw the vessel he was surprised that a large steamer should enter the ominous and rocky Fromveur Passage, which separates the Ushant from the Molene groups of islands. It is his belief that the ship entered the passage by mistake, instead of keeping in the open sea, through an error in navigation.

It was rumored here to-day, despite the statements that the steamer filled and sank so rapidly that there was no time to swing out and lower away the boats, that one and probably more boats filled with passengers succeeded in getting away from the foundering steamer. The truth of the report could not be determined, but strenuous efforts are being made to trace the boats if they got away.

All the fishermen of Ile de Molene and Ushant are out in their boats searching for survivors of the disaster and for the bodies of victims. They have already found ten corpses. Among the drowned picked up by the fishermen was a young mother, in whose arms was locked, in an embrace that even death had not unloosened, the body of her little babe.

The survivors say that when the sudden shock of the ship's striking was felt, the Captain shouted to that part of the crew who were on deck:

"My boys, don't lose your courage; keep cool."

It is said among maritime men here that if the statement is true that no soundings were taken for two hours before the ship struck, the steamer must certainly have been a long distance off her course, or else the reckoning was wrong. Old sailors say that navigation in the vicinity of the islands is dangerous, owing to the currents and counter currents, and that the lead and a sharp lookout are absolutely essential when approaching them. Had the light on Ushant been seen, and it probably was not, owing to the fog, the ship's course could have been shaped from that. It is believed that the true cause of the disaster will never be known.

As soon as the steamer struck the passengers rushed to the upper deck, and here were enacted some of the terrible scenes. Strong men forgot their manhood and struggled with each other for possession of the few life buoys that were fastened about the deck.

According to the statements of the survivors, the women were the most self-possessed persons on board. With the steamer settling rapidly under them, and with death staring them in the face, the mothers did not forget their children, but rushed below to awaken them and to make futile efforts to save them.

LONDON, June 18.—A dispatch received from Ushant Lighthouse at 1:30 P. M. says that the man Marquardt who was saved from the wreck of the steamer Drummond Castle and picked up at Ushant, states that there was no time to launch boats after the ship struck. This being the case, he thinks that there is little hope of finding any survivors except himself and the two sailors who were picked up at Ile de Molene, at which place twenty-five bodies have been washed ashore.

A dispatch from Brest says that the two sailors belonging to the sunken steamer Drummond Castle who were rescued at Ile de Molene, state that the Drummond Castle struck about 11 P. M. June 16. The Captain and third officer were on the bridge at the time. A drizzling rain prevailed, and it was very hazy. No lights were seen. Soundings were taken two hours before the ship struck.

It is learned that among the first-class passengers on board the Drummond Castle was a young American named Hughes, who boarded the ship at Durban, Natal. His place of residence in America is not known.

IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

But Lord Salisbury Says Nothing Must Be Done Hurriedly.

LONDON, June 18.—A deputation of members of the International Arbitration League, including Sir John Robert Mowbray, member of the House of Commons for the University of Oxford, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen called upon Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office to-day.

In reply to their address, the Premier said the Government, like all sensible men, desired to arbitrate differences and disputes whenever it was possible. He was glad to say, he continued, that matters presented a great deal more hopeful aspect in the matter of the differences between Great Britain and the United States. His desire was, he said, that the principle of arbitration should be extended as far as was consistent with the just rights of those whose interests were committed to the charge of the Government, and he believed that the same view prevailed in the United States.

The various difficulties besetting the question had to be solved one by one, and the deputation must not be impatient if the discussion of these matters was conducted with deliberation and circumspection, in order that no mistakes should be made whereby the ultimate triumph of the principle might be jeopardized.

Lord Salisbury, continuing, said he believed that it was the highest desire on both sides that every important issue arising between the two countries should be submitted to arbitration. He thought, and also had every hope, he said, that the International Arbitration League would give in the first instance to the world the triumph of a principle tending to abolish war. They must, however, be true to the trust they held, and protect the interests of which they were the trustees, at the same time earnestly aiming at the attainment in a civilized way of the adjustment of difficulties arising among great communities.

THE BRITISH ARE AROUSED.

Venezuela's Incursion into the Disputed Territory the Cause.

LONDON, June 18.—The St. James's Gazette says that the Colonial Office is taking a very serious view of the incursion of Venezuela into the disputed territory.

"It is impossible," the paper adds, "to permit the boundary decision to be anticipated by forcible violations of the frontier, and it is hoped that the Government at Caracas will explain and apologize; otherwise, it may be necessary for England to take strong measures."

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that the Government would continue its efforts to expedite the settlement of the Venezuela dispute by some form of arbitration, and would shortly lay upon the table of the House the papers regarding the negotiations in that direction.

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM I.

Unveiled by the Emperor and the German Princes.

BERLIN, June 18.—The Emperor, surrounded by the German Princes and in the presence of 20,000 troops and veterans, unveiled the monument to Emperor William I. at Kaffhaeuser to-day.

The Kaiser, in reply to an address of welcome, delivered by Gen. von Spitz, on behalf of the Monument Committee, made a speech in the course of which he said that the monument would be a reminder to future generations to hold themselves ever united and faithful to the empire and their Princes, and to preserve firmly what had made Germany great. The welfare and honor of the Fatherland, he declared, were far above all worldly goods.

HONORED BY CAMBRIDGE.

Honorary Degrees Conferred on Two American Professors.

LONDON, June 18.—The ceremony of conferring honorary degrees by the University of Cambridge upon Prof. Francis Andrew March, Professor of English Language and Comparative Philosophy at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., and Capt. Simon Newcomb, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., took place at Cambridge to-day.

In introducing Prof. March the Public Orator of the university alluded to him as the "Nestor of philosophy in America," and said that no small honor was due to him as one who had explored the recesses of the English language in works of powerful originality.

In introducing Prof. Newcomb the Public Orator said that his distinction was due in a great degree to his comparative researches into ancient lunar observation.

Arrested on Stepping Ashore.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—A passenger named Damon, alias W. R. Brown, was arrested here to-day as he stepped ashore from the steamer Aurania from New-York, charged with the larceny of $10,000 in New-York. Damon, or Brown, said that he is not the man who is wanted, and describes himself as a Director of the Bank of Fort Valley, Ga. He will be arraigned for examination in the Bow Street Police Court in London to-morrow.

The Vocabulary Not Compulsory.

BUDA-PESTH, June 18.—The International Telegraph Convention, now sitting here, taken up the question of the compulsory use of the official vocabulary for code messages. The resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and other bodies opposing the vocabulary were duly presented by the representatives of the Commercial Cable Company, and the convention this morning decided that the vocabulary shall not be made compulsory, and all future action shall be indefinitely postponed.

Exaggerated Reports of Infection.

HAVANA, June 18.—An official report has been issued declaring that the statements to the effect that an epidemic is prevailing in Matanzas have been greatly exaggerated. Surgeon General Losada, who has just returned from an inspection in Matanzas, declares that there were only 69 cases of yellow fever and 280 cases of malaria there.

Turkish Outrages in Crete.

ATHENS, June 18.—Turkish soldiers have plundered the Cretan village of Bonita, wrecked four churches, trampled upon the crosses and images therein, opened the tombs, and scattered the bones of the dead. The British Consul personally attests the truth of the foregoing.

An Explosive Magazine Explodes.

COLON, Colombia, June 18.—A magazine for the storage of blasting explosives belonging to the Panama Canal Company, at Culebra, exploded to-day, instantly killing the keeper of the magazine and mortally wounding two other men.

The Earl of Clonmell Dead.

LONDON, June 18.—Thomas Charles Scott, fifth Earl of Clonmell, is dead. He was fifty-six years of age.

Death of Baron Lilford.

LONDON, June 18.—Thomas Lyttleton Powys, fourth Baron Lilford, is dead. He was sixty-three years old.

FRANCE HAS A SHORT MEMORY.

Napoleon's Statue Decorated in Honor of the Russian Czar.

Paris Dispatch to The London Times.

Paris is covered with flags. Throughout the city the cafés, public buildings, and a considerable number of private houses are adorned from roof to pavement with the French and Russian flags. At the last moment the Government decided to illuminate the public buildings, and to-night Paris is brilliantly en fête.

The day has, in fact, been treated practically as a holiday. Children and soldiers have been let out of school and barracks, and fill the streets to-night, making the most of the holiday. The soldiers have had special rations doled out to them, and all punishments have been remitted.

I have noticed that it is the large dressmaking establishments, and especially those which have a good deal of foreign trade, which make the most abundant display of bunting, and they, too, must feel that coronation ceremonies do not occur often enough, for several weeks ago, in the majority of these shops, magnificent Court dresses destined to figure at the Moscow fêtes were on show, so that to-day they are merely fulfilling a duty of gratitude in putting up decorations in honor of an event which brought them in such splendid profits.

Eight flags decorate the top of the Vendôme Column, concealing, as they wave in the breeze, the statue of Napoleon. When we recall the relations which once existed between Napoleon and Russia and how this same Kremlin was once upon a time illuminated in the presence of the French Army, the conclusion is that the device of the floating flags round the statue was meant rather to hide than to decorate it.

Indeed, this display of flags has surprised many sensible persons, and it cannot be rationally explained. Reason, however, is not consulted on such occasons, but rather the more or less instinctive feeling of the masses. In view of the specially religious significance of the ceremony it is strange, however, to see it commemorated by the least religious of European governments, which proscribes the religious element in its own ceremonies.

I will not go the length of saying with one of the newspapers that France has the air of a poor girl flattered at the opportunity of offering her arm-to a grand lady entering a fashionable drawing room; but her attitude is certainly more humble than would seem to suit the legitimate pride of a great nation, whose friendship is quite as much an honor to Russia as Russia's friendship is to her, and who furnishes Russia with resources much more valuable than the latter can reciprocate.

It is curious to see the autocratic contagion exercised by Russia on her ally. Thus, M. Faure, before hastening his return to Paris to attend the commemorative service at the Russian church, addressed to the Czar from Tours, at a distance from his Constitutional advisers, a telegram which seems involuntaarily imbued with autocratic feeling, and terminates in such a fashion that one is surprised at its not being signed with his Christian name only. This shows that in the universal emulation for testifying ardent feeling toward a valuable ally there is a liability of being involuntarily drawn into expressions in excess of the usage of official demonstrations. Here is the telegram:

To his Majesty, the Emperor Nicholas, at Moscow:

I am eager to express to you the sincere wishes which France as a whole formulates for the personal hapiness of your Majesty and for the glory and the prosperity of Russia. I lay at the feet of her Majesty the Empress the homage of my respect, and beg you to believe in my profound attachment.

STORY TOLD BY DR. HUGHES

WHAT HE SAYS OF THE CHARGES MADE BY MARY GLAVEK.

Hints Now that He Is the Victim of an Attempt to Extort Blackmail—Admits He Kissed the Girl, but He Also Says He Kisses Other Girls and Teachers in His Sunday School—Lawyer Capek's Statement.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Sepulchre, in Seventy-fourth Street, near Park Avenue, who was accused by a Sunday school pupil, Mary Glavek, of improper conduct toward her, is in a peculiar position, which, he says, he does not relish. He also declares he is the victim of an attempt to extort blackmail, and, if any further action is taken against him, he will make a fight, even if his accuser is sent to prison.

The girl's lawyer, Thomas Capek of 228 East Seventy-first Street, withdrew from the case before it was called in the Yorkville Police Court Wednesday, and the case was dismissed by Magistrate Wentworth, as there were no witnesses against Dr. Hughes.

It appears that Mary Glavek, a Bohemian, about fifteen years old, is in the junior class of the Normal College. Dr. Hughes's daughter is in the same class. Miss Hughes was attracted toward the Glavek girl on account of her natural brilliancy, and called her to the attention of her father. She joined Dr. Hughes's Sunday school and became a favorite there with the teachers. Dr. Hughes found the girl unusually intelligent, and offered to instruct her privately in Latin and Greek, and for that purpose had her visit him in his study in the church.

According to statements by Dr. Hughes's friends, the clergyman told the girl he would pay her tuition fee in the Normal College, which, they say, amounted to $100 a year, for the next three years. Dr. Hughes verifies this statement, but he does not explain what the $100 a year is for, because in the Normal College instruction is free.

During a visit of the girl to Dr. Hughes last March the alleged improper conduct occurred, but it was not until recently that steps were taken toward punishing the clergyman. In the meantime the girl continued to attend his church, and the women connected with the sewing society presented her with a confirmation gown.

The girl had told her mother of Dr. Hughes's alleged misconduct, but they kept the matter a secret until a week ago, when the girl's father, Frank Glavek, learned of it. He then insisted that Dr. Hughes should be punished, and engaged Lawyer Capek.

The lawyer called in a physician, it is said, and on his statement decided to begin criminal proceedings against Dr. Hughes, who was summoned to appear in the Yorkville Police Court Wednesday.

Meanwhile the clergyman called on the Rev. Vincent Pisek, pastor of the Bohemian Presbyterian Church, and they called in Frank Bartosek, the landlord of the house in which the Glavek's live, and held a consultation. They agreed that the matter should be hushed up if possible, and they invited Mrs. Glavek and Mr. Capek to a conference. Mr. Bartoseck acted as interpreter for Dr. Hughes and Mrs. Glavek, who cannot speak English.

Mrs. Glavek said Dr. Hughes ought to keep his promise to pay her daughter's tuition. He replied that he was willing to pay $50 for the next six months. Then Mrs. Glavek said that she would not be satisfied with less than $1,000 cash. Dr. Hughes refused to accede to that demand, and lawyer Capek immediately withdrew from the case.

"I was satisfied the girl had a good case against Dr. Hughes," said Lawyer Capek yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "but I made it a condition that not a cent of money should be demanded from him. When Mrs. Glavek said she wanted $1,000 I made up my mind I would have nothing to do with a blackmail scheme and withdrew.

"The statement of a physician satisfied me, but of course Dr. Hughes may not have been guilty of any wrong. We made no direct charge against him. We merely summoned him to court. He was not arrested."

Lawyer Capek refused to tell the name of the physician

"I admit," said Dr. Hughes to the reporter, "that I kissed the girl, but I kiss the girls and boys in my Sunday school whenever I feel like it. I don't consider that wrong. I am fifty-nine years old. The day the girl claims to have been assaulted in my study, two secretaries, both young women, were with me, and one of them entered the room while I was talking to the girl.

"It happened last March, and after that she came there and received communion from me. I had offered to pay the girl's way through the Normal College because she was bright, and I knew she was unable to pay her own way, and after this charge was made I told her parents that just to show that I bore her no malice for her false accusation, my offer would hold good.

"But when the mother demanded $1,000, I refused to have anything further to do with them. Magistrate Wentworth told me he believed this was an attempt at blackmail, and for that reason refused to issue a warrant for my arrest.

"Lawyer Capek told me he appeared against me because he believed I had wronged the girl, but as soon as he saw the turn affairs had taken, he dropped the case. He actually wept because he was afraid he would be debarred from practice for seeming to further a scheme of that kind. I did not hear of an examination by a physician."

"I will send a statement of this affair," continued Dr. Hughes, "to the Vestrymen of the church. I have engaged counsel, and although I do not think it would give me any gratification to have the girl arrested and sent to prison for slandering me, I shall protect myself if any further steps are taken against me."

Mary Glavek and her father went away yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Glavek refused to say anything about the case.

Trees as Preventives of Tornadoes.

From The Boston Transcript.

The following private letter received by a gentleman in this city from Prof. Hazen of the Weather Bureau will be of interest. It is certainly desirable that the Government should begin at once a thorough investigation of the causes of these outbursts, and, if possible, devise means to protect the country from their ravages:

"I do not think that trees in the tornado districts are of especial value as 'wind brakes,' but rather as presenting so many points to discharge the electricity of the atmosphere and clouds. Any green growth is of value in preventing intense heating of the soil, which increases the danger from electric action, if it does not augment its intensity. New-England and the East, though favorably situated as regards an abundance of moisture, rarely have soil conditions liked to give the electricity needed for these outbursts. The West, in April, May, and early June, is almost bare of green, and the conditions are quite favorable for electric increase and severe discharge. The tornado is a violent manifestation of the thunderstorm, and any method of diminishing the electricity of the air will inevitably diminish the tendency to violent outbursts. The most important thing just now is to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt the electric origin and energy of a tornado. Of course, trees should be planted everywhere without waiting for anything. In Michigan forests we have so-called 'windfalls,' or strips 500 feet wide and five or more miles long, where trees are all blown down. The evidence is conclusive that a tornado cannot devastate a very long stretch of forest. I wish the public could be sufficiently interested to demand a thorough and exhaustive study of this remarkable phenomenon, and yet I fear in a month or two the St. Louis calamity will be forgotten, and nothing will be done to prevent a repetition of it."

Does Not Want a Chicago Harvard.

From The Chicago Record.

Harvard College, in Massachusetts, does not want Harvard Medical College, a West Side institution, chartered by the State of Illinois, to carry the honorable title of "Harvard," and on Saturday President Eliot of the Massachusetts school filed a bill in the Federal court asking that Chicago's college take some other name. President Eliot says Harvard College has proudly borne that name since 1636, and that the West Side institution is infringing on the rights and title of his school. The medics say they will fight to the bitter end for this name.

HORSES IN AN EXCAVATION.

Took a Derrick and Four Men over an Hour to Extricate Them.

A team of horses attached to one of the wagons of the National Express Company fell into a street excavation about 10 feet square and ten feet deep, in front of the American Express Company's stables, at 8 Hubert Street, yesterday afternoon, and nearly killed Thomas Sullivan, thirty years old, a laborer, of 253 Mulberry Street, who was working in the bottom of the pit.

The team had just come out of the stable, being driven by William Lee of 508 Greenwich Street. It is customary for all teams to turn to the right, but for some unknown reason Lee tried to pull his horses to the left. There was only ten feet of solid space in front of the curb, and there was no barrier in front of the excavation, and before Lee could get control of his horses they fell headlong into the yawning pit.

One of the animals turned a complete somersault, landing on his back, and his mate fell directly on him, landing on all fours. The head of the first horse struck Sullivan, knocking him to a place of comparative safety and saving him from being crushed to death under the horse. When pulled out he was found to be suffering internally and from bruises about the body. He was taken home by friends.

In the meantime the frightened horses had torn the harness into shreds and kicked and pounded each other terribly in their vain efforts to extricate themselves. There was no policeman in sight, and Superintendent See of the stables said that none came for an hour and a half, or until the animals had been extricated by means of slings and a derrick. There was a great deal of brave work performed in this dangerous task, as the animals became more tightly wedged in, and there was not even standing room in the excavation for one man.

Michael Osborn and Patrick Doyle, hostlers, and William Mann, floorman in the stables, volunteered to brave the danger and go into the excavation and place slings under the restless animals, and James Hastings, foreman of the gang of Public Works Department employes, who, in putting in a water hydrant, had left the hole unguarded, got a derrick, and the work of rescue was commenced.

The horses plunged and kicked as the three men walked around them, sometimes standing on the under horse and clinging to ropes held by men above.

After one hour and forty minutes' hard and dangerous work the horses were safe, but both of them were very lame and severely cut in many places. Just as the second horse was rescued a policeman came along. Superintendent See was loud in his denunciation of Hastings, the foreman on the job, whose badge number is No. 6, for neglecting to place barrels and a plank in front of the excavation.

The team is valued at $400, and Mr. See says that the extent of their injuries will not be known for several days, and that they may both die, as they are badly cut and bruised, though no bones were broken.

THE SPEED OF CABLE CARS.

Police Commissioners Want an Ordinance Regulating the Rate.

The Police Commissioners decided yesterday to request the Board of Aldermen to pass an ordinance regulating the speed of cable cars. In doing so the board acted upon a suggestion made in an opinion by Corporation Counsel Scott.

The opinion was brought out by a letter sent to the Police Department by George Hastings, a taxpayer, who asked if the speed of cable cars could be lessened at the curves at Fourteenth Street and Broadway and at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue. Mr. Scott says in his opinion:

Provisions as to the rate of speed of various vehicles in the city only may be found in the Consolidation act and ordinances, but it will be very difficult to make the provisions, statutes, and ordinances which were made under entirely different circumstances apply to the rate of speed of cable cars; for instance, the provision of the Consolidation act, Section 1,932, which applies to a person who shall drive or ride any horse through any street, &c., and the city ordinances, Section 22 of Article IV., Chapter 8, which provides:

"That it shall not be lawful for any cart, wagon, coach, public car, or any other vehicle to be driven through any of the streets of the City of New-York at a greater speed than five miles an hour, nor shall it be lawful for any such vehicle to be driven around the corner of any of the streets of said city with the horse or horses traveling at a faster galt than three miles an hour."

It will be perceived that while the provisions as to rate of speed in this ordinance might be made applicable to the cable cars, yet the reduced speed required in turning corners only applies to vehicles drawn by horses.

It will be seen from the foregoing citations of the statutes and ordinances that the subject has been left in a state of uncertainty, which should be removed.

I suggest that you transmit to the Board of Aldermen the communication accompanying your letter to me, with a request that they pass resolutions which will obviate the very danger arising from the great speed at which the cable cars turn the corners of Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and Broadway.

In conclusion, Mr. Scott says: "I think the time has come for a revision of all the ordinances relating to the speed of vehicles in the City of New-York, especially in view of the changed conditions produced by the operation of cable cars in the place of cars drawn by horses."

HE PROMISES TO DROP DEAD.

Magistrate Mott, However, Did Not Know the Hebrew Word.

Magistrate Mott adjourned court in Essex Market about the usual time Wednesday afternoon, but the number of persons who are always to be found in a New-York police court crowded up to the rail and tried to advance their business. The majority were anxious to get summonses.

"I tell you this court is adjourned," cried the Magistrate, as he pounded on the desk with his gavel. "You must come around to-morrow morning."

"But, your Honor," urged one lawyer, "I have a case here to which I would like to call your special attention."

"To-morrow at 9 o'clock," repeated the Magistrate, obdurately.

"Will your Honor ——?" replied the lawyer, inserting for the blank a Hebrew word meaning "drop dead."

"To-morrow at 9 o'clock," repeated the Magistrate, obligingly, not knowing what the Hebrew word meant. When 9 o'clock came yesterday morning the Magistrate was well and hearty.

Marriages in Chicago Since the Fire.

From The Chicago Chronicle, June 15.

Marriage Clerk Salmonson will to-day write No. 250,000 on a marriage license, indicating the marriage of 500,000 Chicagoans in the twenty-five years since the great fire. The present numbering of licenses started a day or two after the fire with No. 1, all previous records in that department having been destroyed. Dr. Robert Collyer, then preaching on the North Side, was the celebrant of the first marriage after the fire. While the average for the twenty-five years has been 10,000 a year, the annual crop of marriages in the years immediately following the fire was small, compared with that of to-day. The yearly number is now nearer 15,000, and any one may see the steady growth of the lists as they are published from day to day in the newspapers.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, southwesterly to westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, slightly warmer in the middle of the day, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, easterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the Atlantic coast, southeasterly to easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair, southeasterly winds.

TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, fair, light variable winds. MINNESOTA, IOWA, NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, generally fair, variable winds. INDIANA, fair, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, threatening weather, with showers in northwest portion Friday afternoon, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, light, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, light to fresh southeasterly winds. WISCONSIN, threatening weather, with showers in the afternoon, light to fresh southeasterly winds. MISSOURI and KANSAS, fair, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, WYOMING, and MONTANA, fair, variable winds.

The pressure is relatively high in Montana and off the South Atlantic coast. A trough of low pressure extends from New-Mexico to Minnesota.

Light rains have fallen in the South Atlantic States. The temperature has risen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, New-England, and the Southwest, and has remained nearly stationary temperature. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts except a probability of thunderstorms in Northern Wisconsin and Upper Michigan.

SHARP BIT OF SPRINTING

SHOWN BY MARGRAVE AND INTERMISSION AT GRAVESEND.

The Belmont Colt Beat the McDonald Filly, with Both Pretty Well Tired Out at the Finish—Salvado Won the Seaside Stakes for Two-Year-Olds After Dr. Jim Had Given Salvado's Backers a Good Bit of a Scare.

The most sensational thing about the races at the Gravesend track yesterday was the time that was made in the race for three-year-olds, in the Hempstead Handicap. It was a run of six furlongs, and there were four starters. Margrave of August Belmont's string was the favorite in the speculation, but there were many who had a wager on "Jack" McDonald's filly, Intermission, to beat the colt.

Intermission and Margrave shot out at once on the fall of the flag at so fast a rate of speed as to make it look as if Sherlock and Izmir, the other starters, were left at the post. That was not the case, however, as the pair were simply not able to keep in hailing distance of the pair of stake horses they were up against. In spite of a muddy, heavy, and slow track, the first furlong was run in 0:12, the quarter in 0:24, the three-eights in 0:36, and the half in 0:48¼, a pace that would break the heart of any horse but the very stanchest and speediest of sprinters. Had it been continued, the six furlongs would have been run in 1:12. But the distance was only covered in 1:14½, both of the leaders being so thoroughly tired out that Sherlock gained on them at the end. But for the fact that he swerved badly in the stretch, Sherlock might have beaten both, as he was going faster than either of the leaders when his unlucky swerve carried him in so near the rail that his jockey had to pull up in order to prevent a collision with either the fence or one of the horses. As it was, Margrave won the stake by a length from Intermission, and Sherlock was laped on the latter. Izmir was beaten about a sixteenth of a mile.

Illusion and Tinge both had an easy time of it in the first two races, which they respectively won from Tremargo and Captain T. In the run for the Seaside Stakes, Salvado managed to win the money, but he was not nearly so good a thing as Riley Grannan thought him when he went about the ring betting $1,000 a crack with every one of the layers that would take his money. The Keene gelding, Dr. Jim, gave Salvado a very sharp bit of a brush, and the backers of the favorite had considerable of a scare before Taral settled things in their favor by one of his electric and brilliant rushes, which landed Salvado winner of the race by a half length.

Long Beach and Dutch Skater had a hot and a very pretty race at a mile and a quarter, which the former just managed to win by the narrowest of margins. He was ridden by a stable boy—Coyle—who managed to hold his own against Doggett, much to the surprise of the spectators, who expected the lad to make some fatal mistake when Doggett made a rush for him with Dutch Skater, particularly as Long Beach was a bit tired, and showed a disposition to swerve. He is a heavy-headed nag, and the lad did a good trick in holding him straight to the end of the run.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Highweight handicap. Time—1:18.

1—Illusion, J. McLear's b. h., 5 years, by The Ill-Used-Magnetism, 107 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Gardiner)
2—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 100, by Longfellow—Tremargo.....(Clifford)
3—Mirage, George Anderson's b. c., 4, 134, 9 to 2 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)

Won by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Kinglet, 6, 115, 3 to 1, (Sheedy,) and Pitfall, 108, 8 to 5, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Selling allowances. Time—1:50.

1—Tinge, R. M. Murray & Co.'s br. c., 4 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 105 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Hamilton)
2—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 101, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(Keefe)
3—Inquirendo, Gibbons & Co.'s b. c., 4, 107, 3 to 1.....(Griffin)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Domingo, 5, 101, 5 to 1, (Sloane;) Lodi, 4, 94, 30 to 1, (Gifford;) Augusta Belle, 6, 96, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) Eclipse, 7, 106, 15 to 1, (Sheedy,) and The Lamb, 4, 98, 25 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Seaside Stakes of $2,000 for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:02½.

1—Salvado, Matt Byrnes's ch. c., by Salvator-Oran, 101 pounds, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5..(Sloane)
2—Dr. Jim, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. g., 93, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Hi Daddy, J. McLaughlin's b. g., 107, 11 to 5.....(Walker)

Won by a half length; five lengths between second and third.

Grey Bird, 93, 3 to 1, (Hewitt,) and Stachelberg, 98, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Handicap. Time—2:12.

1—Long Beach, P. J. Dwyer's br. h., 8 years, by Longfellow-Semper Iden, 100 pounds, 3 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Doggett)
2—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings & Co.'s b., 5, 107, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Doggett)
3—Lansdale, Preakness Stable's ch. g., 4, 102, 5 to 2.....(Hill)

Won by a nose; a length between second and third.

Golden Gate, 4, 95, 30 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Hempstead Handicap of $2,000; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Time—1:14½.

1—Margrave, Blemton Stable's ch. c., by St. Blaise-Lady Margaret, 125 pounds, 3 to 5 and out.....(Griffin)
2—Intermission, J. E. McDonald's b. f., 112, 13 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sloane)
3—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 107, 6 to 1.....(Walker)

Won by a length; the same distance between second and third.

Izmir, 92½, 40 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Over hurdles. One mile and a half. Time—2:54.

1—Tom Moore, W. B. Jennings's b. c., 4 years, by The Bard-Tara, 147 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(Brazil)
2—Thackeray, James Blute's br. g., 4, 139, 8 to 5 and out.....(Chandler)
3—Marbie, H. P. Whitney's b. g., 5, 132, 8 to 1..(Leonard)

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third.

Mirage II., 6, 139, 6 to 1, (Mara,) started, but refused at the first hurdle and was ordered off the course.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Buddha, 114 pounds; Tragedian, 113; King's Council, 110; Divide, 110; Her Own, 104; Edna D., 96.

SECOND RACE.—Falcon Stakes; for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth. Roundsman, 122 pounds; Intermission, 117; Hamilton II., 112; Volley, 97; Patrol, 94.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, handicap. Patrician, 123 pounds; Glenmoyne, 122; Ferrier, 118; Aurelian, 104; Juno, 95; Hurlingham, 90.

FOURTH RACE.—Roslyn Stakes; for two-year-olds; five furlongs. Winged Foot, 120 pounds; Devil's Dream, 115; Florian, 115; Eubhemia L., 115; Flying Squadron, 115; Salva Cea, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. The Swain, 112 pounds; Sir Dixon, Jr., 112; Halton, 107; Paladin, 107; Cromwell, 104; Buckwa, 101; Navahoe, 99; Irish Reel, 99; Canone, 98; Forget, 96; Relief, 94; Bombazette, 92; Premier, 91; Medica, 86; Lady Greenway, 86.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Rubicon, 109 pounds; Roundsman, 107; Doggett, 105; Bombazette, 100; Sir Arlington, 90; Harmony II., 85.

TROTTING AT MINEOLA.

Opening Day of the Queen's County Agricultural Society's Exposition.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 18.—The attendance at the first day's exposition of the Queens County Agricultural Society, which began this morning, was light during the morning owing to the threatening weather, but as the day advanced the crowds began to gather, and by mid-afternoon there was a large attendance. The society offered purses to the amount of $3,000 for the racing events at the two days' exhibit, and there was much interest in the events. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—Foals of 1893, mares, geldings, and stallions; open to all; prizes $75, $40, $20, and $15.

George Thonhurst's br. m. Rival.....1 1 1
Brighthorne Farm's b. g. Ollie Ken.....2 2 2
John H. Powers's b. g. Pine Tree.....dis
W. K. Moore's s. m. Azarma.....dis

Time—2:27; 2:40½; 2:40.

SECOND RACE.—Single road horses; open to all pacers with no record better than 2:30; prizes, $100, $50, $30, and $20.

Simmoleaf Stock Farm's b. s. Kauvar.....1 1 1
Fred Snall's br. g. Fleetwood.....3 2 3
A. C. Cornwell's b. g. Happy Count.....2 3 4
W. K. Moore's s. s. Cadmus.....4 5 2
S. L. Thompson's b. m. Mayberry.....6 4 5
Ed Duryee's blk. m. Helen R.....5 6dis
N. Ryan's ch. m. La Mascotte.....Dis.

Time—2:28½; 2:28; 2:25¾.

THIRD RACE.—Single road horse; open to all with no record better than 2:25; prizes, $150, $75, $50, and $25.

M. P. Dewy's b. g. Madras.....9 1 1 1
John Cadoo's ch. g. Sage P.....1 2 6 5
N. Ryan's gr. m. Agnes Morrell.....8 3 2 3
William C. Daly's blk. m. Ida Jefferson 5 6 5 4
James H. Whepley's b. g. Duplex.....8 7 4 2
C. S. Hendrickson's b. g. Spendthrift..13 9 12 10
Kaennelle Stable's b. m. Ethel Mack.. 2 4 3 11
A. G. Hutcheson's b. g. Mystery.... 6 5 7 6
George Roekel's b. g. King Chimes.... 2 11 9 dn
A. Cornwell's b. m. Irene.....11 10 10 9
Henry Hoffman's blk. m. Thelma.....14 12 dn.
S. L. Thompson's b. m. Water Belle.. 7 13 8 7
T. L. Arthur's b. g. Peck's Bad Boy.. 4 8 11 8

Time—2:28½; 2:28; 2:28½; not taken.

FOURTH RACE.—Mares, geldings, or stallions, either owned or bred in the county, with no

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Board of Managers Considers East-Bound Differentials.

All of the members of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association were present yesterday at the hearing given to general passenger agents on applications for differentials on east-bound passenger business. Horace J. Hayden, Chairman of the board, presided.

E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, presented an application for a differential for the Pan Handle on east-bound business out of Chicago similar to the differential of $2 allowed the Erie, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Nickel Plate, and other lines. Mr. Ford argued that the Pennsylvania's Pan Handle service was operated at a great disadvantage in competition with the other Chicago lines. The Pan Handle line was longer than the others, he said, and it had not the facilities for fast service possessed by its competitors. Either the Pan Handle ought to have a differential, or the other lines should be required to charge the same rates as the Pan Handle does now.

J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, presented an application for a differential for the Pan Handle on west-bound passenger traffic.

J. M. Chesbrough, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, asked that differentials on east-bound business be allowed his line from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Dayton.

The Board of Managers will give the several applications due consideration, and will render its decisions within a few days.

Besides the Messrs. Ford, Wood, and Chesbrough, the following General Passenger Agents attended the hearing: George H. Daniels of the New-York Central; D. Roberts of the Erie; C. E. Lambert, West Shore; A. J. Smith, Lake Shore; O. W. Ruggles, Michigan Central; B. F. Horner, Nickel Plate; L. A. Robison, Pittsburg and Lake Erie; W. E. Davis, Grand Trunk; D. Martin, Big Four; J. C. Kinney, Chesapeake and Ohio; J. C. Anderson, Ontario and Western; Charles S. Lee, Lehigh Valley; A. S. Hanson, Boston and Albany; Theodore Butterfield, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg.

Trans-Missouri Passenger Traffic.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The docket issued yesterday, with a call for a meeting of the Trans-Missouri Committee of the Western Passenger Association, at Kansas City, June 23, indicates that the passenger business of lines members of this committee is not yet being conducted in a manner to suit all. It is admitted, too, that this business is still being manipulated by the brokers, though it is stated matters are now in better shape than they have been before for years. The committee will consider at this meeting the adoption of additional restrictions for the enforcement of the conditions of the punch continuous passage ticket, additional restrictions on Summer tourist tickets to Colorado points, a proposed revision of Missouri River-Colorado common points rates, the action of outside parties in reducing one-way rates by the use of round-trip special excursion rates, a proposed revision of one-half rates over the Missouri River to the Southeast, and the application of short-lines rates and the misuse thereof from Trinidad to the Missouri River by way of Denver.

Eric Tracks in Jersey City.

Plans for the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks in Jersey City were submitted yesterday to Mayor Wanser by the engineers of the Erie. The Mayor, Corporation Counsel John A. Blair, Corporation Attorney Spencer Weart, and the Street and Water Commissioners conferred over the plans at the City Hall. The plans are said to require the closing of the streets near the tunnel and one street near the train shed. The tracks must be fifteen feet above all streets not closed. The company proposes to open its tunnel through the Heights. The city officials were non-committative regarding the acceptability of the plans, but they appeared to be pleased.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Executive officers of the Western roads, at a meeting in Chicago a few days ago, practically agreed to retaliate against the rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission by so far as possible all dairy shipments from the West to the Canadian Pacific at St. Paul and away from Chicago and the pooled lines east of Chicago to get even with the joint traffic made for refugee to help the Northwestern lines meet the "Soo" competition on wool.

—A contract has been entered into between the Atchison, and the Pecos Valley Railroad Companies providing that the latter will connect its line with the Atchison at Pecos, Texas, by constructing an extension of some 200 miles.

—There was a conference of lake and rail traffic managers in the Trunk Line Association offices yesterday over the traffic existing between the Chicago and the Northwestern lines. The matter will have further consideration.

—The Directors of the Southern Railway have ratified the action of First Vice President Andrews in making a joint bid with H. A. Taylor of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

—In the reorganization plan of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railroad the total fixed charges and interest ahead of the common stock is placed at $2,657,550.

—For the second week in June the gross earnings of the Minneapolis Railroad were $389,000, an increase of $23,000.

—President George B. Roberts has started on a tourof inspection over the entire Pennsylvania Railroad system.

—Gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the second week in June show an increase of $41,000.

The Sermon Rose Terry Cooke Wrote.

From The Winsted (Conn.) Herald.

Referring to the recent charge of plagiarism brought by the Rev. T. J. Lee against Dr. Parker Morgan, and the counter charge of similar offense brought against Mr. Lee by Dr. Dryden Phelps, The Canaan News thinks Mr. Lee and his friends have "no grounds to complain of the publicity of the affair, for it is remembered that Mr. Lee started the wind blowing by himself building the bonfire."

The more one learns about Mr. Lee the more he will perhaps be inclined to regard him as a "quaint old" joker. When we recall his appropriation of another's lines for his class ode and then bring to mind the statement made to one of her Winsted friends by the late Rose Terry Cooke—that Mr. Lee had repeatedly preached a sermon that she wrote for him—the Lee nudge in the ribs of Dr. Morgan seems to indicate pleasantry rather than malignity, as at first sight would be imagined.

The story of the Cooke-written and Lee-preached sermon was substantially as follows: Mrs. Cooke said she complained to Mr. Lee when he was her Winsted pastor, telling him his sermons were too poor to be listened to with any high degree of pleasure. Upon Mr. Lee's retort that it was no easy matter to write a good sermon, or words to that effect, Mrs. Cooke said she offered to write him a sermon that she felt had promise and that he preached it. In view of this story does it not seem plausible that the Rev. Timothy Jonathan simply wished to call Dr. Morgan's attention in a bit of dignified pleasantry that he was also in the same box with himself.

A Fine Park Given to Kansas City.

From The Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

Thomas H. Swope has given to the city for a public park a tract of land which, when improved, will be the handsomest park in America. The tract of land comprises 1,313 acres, four miles southeast of the city limits, on the Blue River. Within a few days Mr. Swope expects to purchase eighty acres adjoining this tract, which he will deed over to the city, making the total area of the property 1,400 acres. The land is the finest in Jackson County, and is worth easily a quarter of a million dollars. It is a perfect park, made so by the kind hand of nature, and it will require but a comparatively small expenditure to make it unrivaled. It will be the second largest park in the United States. The gift was entirely unsolicited and unexpected. Mr. Swope purchased the land a year ago for the purpose of giving it to the city. The gift was not an afterthought. It had been his wish for several years.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Waterbury Lumber Company of Brooklyn, to deal in lumber, timber, mouldings, sash, doors, and blinds; capital, $10,000. Directors—A. C. McClain and E. B. McClain of Ridgway, Penn.; E. P. Waterbury, H. S. Webster, and F. F. Anderson of Brooklyn.

—Thomas & Son Company of Catskill, to manufacture and sell bottling machinery and appliances; capital, $60,000. Directors—F. R. H. Thomas, F. M. Thomas, I. L. Thomas, J. F. Harris, Jr., and Franklin Salisbury of Catskill.

—Universal Lighter Company of New-York City, to manufacture cigar lighters, automatic and other lighting devices; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Hencken, John H. Meyer, and Rebecca M. Meyer of New-York City.

MAKING SALADS OF NASTURTIUMS.

Flowers That Are Used for Food in Various Parts of the World.

Washington Letter to The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Cleveland introduced a clever innovation at the last ladies' luncheon which she gave at the White House. She enjoys this form of entertaining better than any other, and tries to invent new things for the pleasure of her guests. On this occasion the novelty was an assortment of various kinds of flowers for eating. There was salad of nasturtiums, and another salad was composed of the beautiful bell-shaped blossoms of the abutilon. Added to these were candied violets and candied rose petals. All of the flowers came from the greenhouses of the Executive Mansion and were prepared in Mrs. Cleveland's own kitchen.

The usefulness of the flowers of the abutilon esculentum as food is practically unknown in this country. In Brazil, however, they are commonly employed as a vegetable. The edible quality of ordinary garden nasturtiums, prepared as a salad, is more familiar. Under certain atmospheric conditions these blossoms emit electric sparks toward evening—a fact which was first observed by a daughter of the famous naturalist Linnaeus. They have a delicious spicy taste. Primroses likewise are utilized for salad in Europe, and marigolds furnish an ingredient of soup and broths.

Candied violets are now a product of some commercial importance. At Grasse, France, in which neighborhood immense quantities of these flowers are grown, all the old and stale violets are sold to manufacturers of confectionery. They steam them, dip them in boiled sugar, and sell them at a high price as "confiture of violets." In Roumania violets, roses, and lime flowers are utilized largely for flavoring preserves of different kinds. The ancient Romans made wine of violets, and even now they are used in Turkey in the preparation of sherbets. The most esteemed sherbet in Egypt is prepared by pounding violets and boiling them in sugar. This violet sherbet is of a green color and is called "Grand Signor's sherbet." In parts of India violets are collected for use as an emetic.

Rosebuds, boiled in sugar and made into a preserve, are eaten by Arabian ladies. In China, dried rosebuds are used as a condiment. Rose petals are candied like violets, and so likewise are jasmines. The common yellow and lilac lilies make delightful preserves, and from them the Turks prepare a cooling drink. These flowers have a perfume like that of brandy, and hence are sometimes called "brandy bottles." The species of lily known to botanists as Thunbergi is one of the choicest delicacies of the Chinese kitchen. It is dried, and is employed for seasoning ragouts and other dishes. There is a great trade in these blossoms at the treaty ports. In 1893, 7,300,000 pounds of them passed through Chin-Kiang alone. The lilies are grown for market in many provinces of China, being plucked just before they are open. Cooked as a vegetable, they have an agreeable odor and taste. They are much used in sacrifices to ancestors.

By far the most remarkable of plants that produce edible flowers is the "butter tree" of India. Its blossoms during the last months of each year are the chief means of subsistence of the Bhils and other hill tribes of the interior. Under the old Mahratta rule, it was a common practice to cut down the butter trees in the country of the Bhils, so as to afflict those lawless people and bring them to straits. A good sized tree yields several hundredweight of the pulpy, bell-shaped flowers in a season. In March and April they fall off, and are gathered eagerly by the natives. When fresh, they have a peculiar and luscious taste, with an odor that has been described as somewhat suggestive of mice. Usually, they are dried in the sun, shriveling to one-fourth of their original size. In this condition they resemble raisins somewhat. They are prepared by boiling or in sweetmeats. Jackals, bears, wild pigs, and deer are extravagantly fond of the blossoms; in fact, almost every animal, wild or domestic, eats them greedily. Sometimes they are baked into cakes.

There are immense forests of these butter trees in India, and the flowers may some day become an important article of commerce. They are produced in vast quantities, affording drink as well as food to whole populations. They secrete more than half their weight in sugar, and yield a good deal of that substance for domestic use. A powerful alcoholic beverage, somewhat resembling Irish whisky in flavor, is distilled from them. It is a diffusible stimulant like brandy, and is largely consumed by the inhabitants of the mountainous tracts of the central table land of India. In fact, this is the liquor of the country, and every village has a little shop for the sale of it. Many of the distilleries are situated in the very heart of the forest.

In Sind and the Panjab, as well as in Afghanistan, grows a shrub known as "Phogalli." Botanists have named it Calligonum polygonoides. Its small red-pink flowers are dried and eaten by the poorer classes. Usually they are made into bread or cooked with fluid butter. They are likewise prepared with cocoanut oil. The ripening blossoms fill the air with a pleasant odor as of overripe strawberries. They contain 46 per cent. of sugar.

In India the young flowers of the banana plant are eaten. The Chinese prepare them by boiling them in vinegar. It is almost beyond a doubt that the banana was originally a native of India and Southern Asia. Thence it was brought to America at a comparatively recent period by means unknown. The Mellanthus major grows wild and plentifully in the region of Cape Colony, where people gather the flowers for food by shaking the branches, when they fall in a heavy shower. The blossoms are veritable cups of honey syrup. In India the flowers of a kind of sorrel, which have a pleasant acid taste, are made into tarts and jellies. The blossoms of the shaddock are used for flavoring sweetmeats in the same country.

Cloves, so well known as an aromatic spice, are the dried flower buds of a tree. They get their name from the French word "clou," which means a nail, owing to their peculiar shape. They are collected by beating the tree with sticks, when the buds fall and are caught on sheets. Afterward they are dried in the sun. For many years the Dutch had a monopoly of clove culture, restricting it to the Island of Amboyna and extirpating all but a limited number of the trees. At present, however, cloves are extensively grown in the West Indies and elsewhere. All parts of the tree are aromatic, owing to the presence of a peculiar volatile oil.

Capers are the flower buds of a bramble-like plant which grows on walls and fences in Southern Europe. They are prepared simply by pickling the buds in vinegar. Most of the capers that supply the market come from Sicily, though they are also cultivated largely in the south of France. It is estimated that 2,000,000 pounds of them are collected annually in Europe. The unripe seeds of the garden nasturtium are sometimes substituted fraudulently for capers. There is a tall tree native to India called by botanists Dillenia speciosa. Its flowers are large and very beautiful, with white petals and a bunch of golden yellow stamens in the centre, the stigmas radiating therefrom like a star. These blossoms when gathered young are added to curries.

The saffron of commerce is the dried stigmas of a species of crocus. From a remote period it has been highly prized for coloring and flavoring foods. It is largely employed in India in this way. The best quality comes from Spain, the French being deemed second grade. All over Europe it is extensively grown, being used by confectioners and in the manufacture of liquors. It has a bitter taste and a penetrating, aromatic odor. Seventy thousand of the stigmas are required to make one pound of saffron, a single gram of which represents the stigmas of nine flowers.

The flower petals of a species of custard apple called Anona senegalensis are used on the Niger for flavoring dishes. Cowslips are sometimes fermented with sugar for wine, communicating to the latter an aromatic flavor like that of muscatel. Meadowsweet is likewise utilized by wine merchants to improve the flavor of their goods. The beautiful bright-red flowers of the Quassia amara are valued in Jamaica for the help they give to digestion when infused in wine and water. The flowers of the Judas tree are made into fritters, with butter added, or mixed with salads; or sometimes the flower buds are pickled in vinegar. Artichokes are immature flower heads, and cauliflowers are a sort of flowers.

One of the most interesting of ancient wonder tales is the story of a country where people eat of a certain kind of flowers, and thereupon lost all memory of home and friends. Homer tells about these Lotophagi, or lotus eaters. But what the lotus was has long been disputed, and the question is not likely to be settled. The natural inference would seem to be that it was the common Egyptian lotus, but that variety of water lily possesses no narcotic properties. It is possible that the opium poppy was referred to. The writer is indebted for much of his information to The Gardeners' Chronicle, an English publication.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Columbus Avenue Flathouse Sold—Sales at Auction.

Mr. M. Kamak has sold for the Marshall estate at $105,000 the five-story flat on the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 47.6 by 100.11.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. Ezra F. Raymond sold under foreclosure to M. C. Cross at $3,500 the two-story and basement frame dwelling 436 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, south side, 218.9 feet west of Avenue A, 18.9 by 100.

Mr. W. S. Lalor sold at auction to Solomon Weilenstein at $21,000, to divide a partnership, the five-story double brick flat, with store, 1,088 Park Avenue, west side, 75.8½ feet south of East Eighty-ninth Street, 25 by 82.2 2-3.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William M. K. Olcott, referee, 140 East Seventy-second Street, south side, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 84.2, four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,500.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 159 Worth Street, north side, 124.10 feet west of Baxter Street, 23 by 40.9 by 23.7, two-story brick and frame store and dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,979.60.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Grand and Columbia Streets, northwest corner, for a six-story and tower brick factory by Charles W. Carpenter, Robert Hoe, and Thomas H. Mead, owners; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, by Harry McNally of 101 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, for a three-story brick dwelling and stable, by Adam Hoppel of 198 Broome Street, owner; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, north side, 215.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a two-story brick concert hall, by the estate of William J. Ehrich, owner; cost, $25,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, for a one-story brick dwelling and store, by David Stewart of 81 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $2,800.

Second Avenue, 521, by Margaret Reming of 1,529 Madison Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel and tenement; cost, $100.

Lexington Avenue, 325, by John B. McMahon of 266 East Broadway, owner, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

First Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of Twenty-first Street, by the Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, alterations to a one-story brick workshop; cost, $500.

Forty-fifth Street, 406 East, by Abraham Vanderbeck of Greenwich, Conn., owner, alterations to a three-story brick abbatoir; cost, $10,000.

Tenth Street, 101 West, and 133 Sixth Avenue, by the Chesterman estate, owner, alterations to a three-story brick and frame hotel; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 328 East, by August Strauch of 328 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,250.

Sixty-third Street, 2 East, by E. G. W. Woerz, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $850.

Nineteenth Street, 118, East, by Clarence L. Elbach of 118 East Nineteenth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 18.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 130 ft n of Rivington St, 30x100; Martin Engel and others to Simon Engel, ½ part..... $7,000
ALLEN ST, e s, 90.9 ft n of Broome St, 24.9x87.6; Simon Engel, as executor to Martin Engel, ½ part..... 6,000
ALLEN ST, 121; same to same, ½ part.. 2,500
ESSEX ST, n w corner of Broome St, 75x 25; same to same..... 8,250
ALLEN ST, w s, 125 ft n of Delancey St, 25x87.6; same to same, ½ part..... 6,500
9TH ST, 227 East; Elizabeth Botty to Frederick Besendahl and wife..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Frederick Besendahl and wife to Elizabeth B. Botty..... 1
FORSYTH ST, w s, 157 ft s of Houston St, 28x66.7; Edward Fehleisen to Oscar Schmidt..... 1
BOWERY, 334 and 336; James Birchett to Henry Steele..... 1
9TH ST, 410 East; John H. Judge, referee, to Gustave A. Brandt..... 9,000
NEW ROAD from Yonkers to East Chester; n s, adjoining land of George Bussing, 210x213x210.6x167; Jennie L. Tier to Charles A. Tier..... 1
33D ST, 235 West; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to John J. Deane..... 10,000
12TH ST, 206, 208, 210 to 214 East; John Davis, referee, to Joseph J. O'Donohue. 68,500
70TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5; Thomas J. Brennan and wife to Anna C. and Laura C. Harris..... 100
77TH ST, 333 West; Fannie H. Gaffney to Frances M. Humphrey and another, trustees..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Benjamin Stern to Fannie H. Gaffney..... 1
61ST ST, 29 West; John M. Otter to Mary A. E. Brown..... 100
SAME PROPERTY; William J. Brown and wife to James M. Otter..... 100
MOTT ST, 104; Simon Samuels to Harry Harris, (correction)..... 1
MONTGOMERY AV, 125; Annie Dorschel to Carrie Dorschel..... 1
51ST ST, n s, 312.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 100.5; Tobias Block and others to Lazarus Blaut..... 10,000
94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Clarence J. Shearn to Ambrose Blank..... 1
94TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Ambrose Blank and wife to Clarence J. Shearn..... 1
2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Fredericke Stobbe to Oscar Schmidt..... 1
108TH ST, 237 East; Morris Weiss to Louis Brukofzer and wife..... 1
MAIN ST, e s, adjoining land of James Hyatt, 25x100, to a proposed road or lane, City Island; also s s of 15th St, west 15 of Lot 411, map of Village of Wakefield; also e s of highway from Village of Westchester to Fordham Bridge, adjoining land of Watson Ferris, contains about 5 acres, and Becker Av, n e s, 50x100; Jennie B. Tier to Charles A. Tier..... 1
LOT 5, map of Laconia Park; Charles D. Shirmer to Charles Berls and wife.. 450
PROSPECT AV, n w cor of Boston Road, runs w 90x n 44x e 144, to centre line of avenue, x s 44x w 50; John J. Nolan to Agnes L. Nolan..... 1
ATTERBURY PL, Lot 1,007, map of Laconia Park; Joseph Crozier and wife to Levi H. Mace..... 600
LOTS 204 to 207, map of Haight estate, Westchester; Herman Hinze to Augusta Hinze..... 1
SHIEL ST, s s, being Lot 774 and west ½ of Lot 775, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Winslow E. Buzby..... 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 10, map of 93 choice building lots in village of South Mount Vernon; Adolph Brieger and wife to Mary A. Kelly... 3,800
BALCOM AV, e s, Lot 890; map of Seton Homestead; Minnie McL. Bang to Julie A. Bennett..... 1
LUDLOW ST, 85; Martin Engel to Simon Engel and others, ½ part..... 14,250
CLINTON ST, s w corner of Stanton St, 25x100; same to same, ½ part..... 14,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 118th St, 0.2x—x100; Edward Jenkins and wife to Ida L. Jenkins and another.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 718; Mary A. E. Brown to William J. Brown..... 1
133D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; John Hayes to Hannah M. Halpin and another..... 1
HAWTHORNE ST, s s, 200 ft n of Vermilye Av, 96.5x25x96.9x25; Daniel B. Freedman to Rebecca Elias..... 10
BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 50x150.7x 50x151.3; Mrs. Frank Leslie to Jacob Hess..... 4,750
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hess to Curt Niedlich..... 1
RAILROAD AV, n s, adjoining lands of William Adee, 24th Ward, 50x141.6x 50x143; Susan E. Laytin to Henry Fyers..... 2,000
BROOK AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 24.11x121.5x27.11x108.8; Sanford B. Stiffer to Morris Weiss..... 1
89TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Francis P. Marden and wife to Katharine E. Kenny..... 10
STANTON ST, s e corner of Essex St, 25x75; Arthur C. Rollwagen to Emily S. Rollwagen..... 1
131ST ST, 264 West; Katharine E. Kenny and another to Francis S. Marden..... 1
133D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Hannah M. Halpin and another to John Hayes..... 1
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of 167th St, 25x irregular; Maggie M. Holmes to Annie Schmidt..... 1
STROUD PL, n s, 120.9 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.3x94.9; José Rojas, Jr., to José Rojas, Sr..... 10
HESTER ST, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x50; Simon Engel, as executor, to Martin Engel, ½ part..... 4,500
180TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100; Benjamin Vollman and wife to A. L. Rose..... 2,925
LOTS 118 to 121, 123 to 125, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman; John Townshend and wife to Rebecca Elias..... 10
COMMERCE ST, 16; Alida Reed and others to Clarence D. Jones..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ARMSTRONG, Alicia, to Robert Henderson; 110 West 26th St, 10 years...$900 to $1,200
RUSSELL, Sarah E., and others, executors, &c., to George H. Burnham & Co.; 188 and 190 West Houston St, 3 years.. 2,700
CLARKE, Fannie S., to William B. Hankinson; 19 and 21 East 27th St, 5 years.. 5,500
CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to Henry Jurgensen; 547 Amsterdam Av, 8 years .....$900 to 1,020

FARMER, William W., to William F. Roach; 201 West 38th St; also store adjoining in 522 and 524 4th Av, 3 years.. 2,400
STOLZBERGER, Ambrose, to Alphonse G. Roehner and another; 193 East Houston St, 5 years..... 1,800
WILKINS, Charles H., to Franz Torek; 699 Madison Av, 8 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTSCHUL, Fanny, to Laemmlein Buttenwieser; 223 East 57th St, 1 year..... $5,000
BANDMAN, Josephine and Albert, to Fanny Altschul; 171 East 76th St, 1 year.. 5,000
BROWN, William L, and wife to John M. Otter; 718 St Nicholas Av, 3 1-12 years.. 7,000
BAKER, John O., and wife to trustee for Mary L. Hoyt; s s of 98th St, 75 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years (four mortgages)..... 80,000
SAME to Samuel N. Hoyt; s s of 98th St, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 40,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Levi H. Mace; s s of Shiel St, Lot 774, and w 1-3 of Lot 775, map of Laconia Park, 3 years.. 2,000
BIXBY, Francis M., and wife to William J. Lawless; n s of 118th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,250
BAUMANN, Albert and William, to George B. Freund; s e corner of Avenue C and 3d St, lease, installments..... 2,500
BRANDT, Gustav A., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 410 East 9th St, demand mortgage..... 8,100
BARRETT, Hooper C., to Robert and Ogden Goelet; 1,492 to 1,498 Broadway, leases, secure, rents, &c..... ..
DEANE, John A., to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 33d St, 372 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 5,000
DE VENNY, David, jr., to Rachel Purdy; n s of Summit St, 112.10 ft w of Bridges Av, 3 1-12 years..... 1,250
DEFENDORF, Wilson L., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 360 to 364 Bowery and 40 and 42 East 4th St, 5 years..... 11,000
DIAS, Rebecca, to Sarah Cohen; lots 117, 118 to 126, map of part of Isaac Dyckman homestead, 5 years..... 13,000
FREELAND, Mary D., and husband to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 88th St, 324.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.... 8,000
FOSS, Albert L., to Benjamin Vollman; n s of 180th St, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years..... 2,047
FAY, Michael, and wife and William, Stacom and wife to John Denner; 107 Sheriff St, 3 years..... 4,000
GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Honora Donohue and another; s s of 33d St, 356 West 2 years..... 2,000
GRIMLEY, Felix, and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; w s of Villa Av, 288.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av..... 5,000
GOWDY, Alexander, to Hudson P. Close; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 230.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 8 years..... 600
FRERS, Henry, and wife to Susan E. Layton; n s of Railroad Av, adjoining land of William Adee, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years..... 1,500
HESS, Jacob, to Mrs. Frank Leslie; e s of Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, 100 ft n of Academy St, 3 years..... 8,500
HAST, Isidore B., to William E. Ver Planck, trustee of Robert N. Ver Planck; s s of 53d St, 181.8 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 6,000
HAAS, Anna L., to Francis M. Marks; 167 West 76th St, 1 year..... 8,500
HALPIN, Hannah M., to Matthew Daly; n s of 133d St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ part, 3 months..... 600
HERSCHMAN, Rosa, to Gustav Salomon; n e corner of Avenue C and 4th St, 2 years..... 6,000
JOHNSON, Clarence D., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 16 Commerce St, 3 years..... 6,500
JOHNSON, Henry J., and wife to executors of George W. Walgrove; w s of Cambreling Av, 75 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 4,200
JOHNSTON, Emeline, to Phebe A. Kendall; n s of 111th St, 245 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 3,400
SAME to William Stone, trustee; same property, demand..... 7,500
SAME to same; same property, demand. 12,250
KUHLMANN, Frederick, to Jessie C. McBride; s s of 90th St, 100 ft e of 5th Av, demand..... 4,000
KING, Peter, and wife to David Stevenson Brewing Company; e s of Broadway, adjoining land of Frederick Molloy and 200 ft n of Macomb St, 1 year..... 1,000
KIERNAN, Terence, to Andrew Mills, jr., trustee of Andrew Mills; s s of 40th St, 215.2 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000
LOEW, Edward V., and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; s w corner of Columbus Av and 88th St, 5 years..... 90,000
LINDO, Joshua, and wife to Henrietta Hutton; s s of 23d St, 200 ft w of 6th Av; also n s of 22d St, 208.4 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years..... 10,000
SAME to Rosalie M., Dowager Lady Steele; same property, 2 years..... 10,000
SAME to Alice A. Butterworth; same property, 1 year..... 1,000
PHELAN, Janet, wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 85th St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years.... 25,000
SAME to same; 34 West 85th St, 5 years. 18,000
REINHARDT, Rachel, to John Schneider; w s of 2d Av, 78.9 ft s of 76th St, 3 years..... 3,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to Frederick A. Snow; n s of Central Park West, 75.8 ft e of 89th St, demand..... 2,500
SEWARD, Sophia, and husband to District No. 1 of the Independent Order B'nai Brith; 1,839 Madison Av, 5 years..... 15,000
SCHAEFER, Emil, to William A. Weber and another; e s of Stebbins Av, 166.2 ft n of Westchester Av, note..... 500
TOBIAS, Josephine L., and husband to Eliza Dingeldein; s s of 82d St, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 2,000
UHLMANN, Oscar, to Gustav F. Taussig; 143 East 74th St, installments..... 8,318

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURGESS, William, to Edward Heyman, ½ part..... 503
HAAREN, John W., to Sarah Glass..... 1,250
KRAJEWSKI, Rosa, to Eliza Dingeldein. 5,161
LAWLESS, William J., to Laura C. Harris..... 1,250
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to trustees for Albert L. Blum, 69-140 parts..... 6,921
SAME to trustee for Children of Justine Spiegel, 7-140 parts..... 7,121
SAME to Leopold Gusthal..... 10,023
PAISLEY, Louisa C., to Elizabeth Putney 5,000
ROSE, Hudson P., to Johanna Wolf..... 1,900
SAMSON, Isaac, to trustee for Gustavus H. Wythus..... 3,000
STILLMAN, Thomas, to Joseph J. O'Donohue..... 15,311
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, (two assignments)..... 154,500
SAME to the American Missionary Association..... 5,000
THE GERMAN SOCIETY OF NEW-York to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 15,000
THE J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS to George C. Angell..... 1,417
THE PELHAMDALE LAND COMPANY to Harriet B. Skidmore..... 757
THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISsionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 25,000
VARIAN, Jacob, to Jethro W. Clute.... 3,078
VOLKMANS, Benjamin, to Isaac A. Bach.. 1
WARREN, Carrie K., guardian of Charles C. Warren, to Joseph J. O'Donohue.... 24,737

Lis Pendens.

SUPREME COURT.

81ST ST, s s, 160 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Louise D. Mears against Adolph Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140 ft w of Broadway, 49.6x90.4x48.6x100; Clementine L. D. Welling and another against John Farrell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

24TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Frederick A. Snow against Robert J. Blake and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

129TH ST, s s, 560 ft w of 3d Av, 20x99.11; Annie Graessle against Anna M. Schmid, individually and as executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

35TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 35th St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 50x98.9; 35th St, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 100x98.9; John Van Dolsen against Margaret Graham, individually executrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgages, three actions.)

BALCOM AV, w s, 275 ft s of Latting St, 25x100; Balcom Av, e s, 375 ft s of Latting St, 25x 100; Ellison Av, w s, 875 ft s of Latting St, 25x 100; Peter Bandini against Seton Homestead Land Company and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

CROSBY ST, 163 and 165; John McKenzie and another against Ella McCormick and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien.)

MADISON ST, 288; East 3d St, 321 and 323; and e s of Avenue D, 46.8 ft s of 5th St, 28.4 x82; Levi Harris and others against Jacob Osnowitz and others, (action to set aside conveyances.)

WEST END AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 70th St, 17x70; Mary C. Wilson against Minnie V. Telfair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV, 83.5 ft n of 70th St, 17x70; Alice S. Constant against Minnie V. Telfair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100.11; James W. Taylor and others, executors, &c., against William W. Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

184TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x 99.11; Ella E. Berard against Teressa Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOWERY, 85 and 85½; Mary A. Cooper against Barney Isaacs and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WATER ST, 630, and 59 Scammel St; Edward Felbel against Joseph Fisher and others, (foreclose of mortgage.)

PARK AV, 83; Cornelius D. Wood and others, trustee, against Emily C. Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

5TH AV, 579, and 1 East 47th St; Sarah A. Angel against Edwin Gould and others, (admeasurement of dower.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 52x100; Levi P. Morton and another, as trustees, against Norman T. M. Mellius and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

CROSBY ST, 163 and 165; McKenzie & Co. against Ella McCormick, owner; William F. Vause, contractor..... $380
11TH ST, 721 East; Charles Kiesel against John Scheufele, owner and contractor.. 886
780 ST, 129 West; Squire W. Allen against C. J. G. Hall, owner and contractor.. 53
MORRIS AV, 25.5 ft n of Fillmore St, 25x100; H. B. Sawin against Mary J. Barter, owner; Antonio Barine or Bartolini, contractor..... 400
149TH ST, 551 and 553 East; John Spence against William H. Niebuhr, owner and contractor..... 87
BATHGATE AV, e s, 120 ft n of 172d St, 100x100; William Williams & Co. against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor; Michael Mahler, contractor..... 290
137TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x100; the D. M. Nesbitt Company against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Harry Brown, contractor..... 1,188

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

Positive Auction Sale at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, NOON,

by order of George W. Van Slyck, Attorney,

62 Choice Lots,

owned by the late Augustus Kountze,

MOUNT HOPE,

MRS. CARTER A WITNESS

SAYS MR. FAIRBANK MADE MISTAKES IN HIS TESTIMONY.

Their Acquaintance Not So Slight as He Said—Met Often at Social Affairs and Danced Together—Mr. Belasco to Teach Her, Mr. Fairbank Insisted—Mr. Belasco Shakes His Fist and Calls Defendant "Miserable Old Man."

Mrs. Leslie Carter, the heroine of "The Ugly Duckling" theatrical venture, was the star witness in the trial yesterday before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court of the suit of David Belasco, the playwright, against Nathaniel Kellogg Fairbank, the aged Chicago millionaire, for the recovery of $65,000 for training Mrs. Carter to become an actress. It had been announced on Wdnesday that Mrs. Carter would appear on the witness stand yesterday, and as a consequence the courtroom was more crowded than it had been on any day sinbe the trial began.

Mrs. Carter had not been in court before during the progress of the trial, and when she walked into the courtroom with a woman companion all tried to catch a glimpse of the woman whose name had been so frequently mentioned by both sides in this celebrated case. The examination of Mr. Belasco was suspended until quiet was restored. Mrs. Carter bore the ordeal well. She looked neither to the right nor to the left as she and her companion were escorted to chairs on the south side of the courtroom near the jury box, but out of view of the jury.

Mrs. Carter was dressed in a handsome gown of black figured grenadine, daintily trimmed with black and white chiffon, and a blue satin stock. The front of the waist was full and trimmed with écru lace. She wore a black straw hat trimmed with black feathers, and a short fluted black cape of the same material as her gown, and similarly trimmed. A black spotted veil covered her face and she wore white kid gloves. Her abundant Titianesque hair was worn quite plain, and a double heavy braid of it hung down to her waist.

She was called to the stand immediately at the conclusion of the testimony of Mr. Belasco. While the actress was nervous and fidgety when the examination began, she soon regained her self-possession, and, though evidently annoyed by the constant interruptions caused by the objections of counsel for Mr. Fairbank, she did not display any temper. She spoke rapidly, but enunciated clearly, and talked directly at the jury.

In reply to the questions of counsel, Mrs. Carter said she had lived in this city four or five years. She had known Mr. Fairbank in Chicago quite intimately for many years, and had known him before her marriage, as he was a frequent visitor at the residence of her guardian, Gen. Anson Stager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. After her marriage she had frequently dined with her husband at Mr. Fairbank's house, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank had dined at her house. She had met Mr. Fairbank at balls, assemblies, and evening parties, for Mr. Fairbank was quite a social man. She had danced with him many times, and when he testified that he had only a casual acquaintance with her, and had met her rarely, and only remembered dancing in a set with her once, his memory was certainly at fault. Mr. Fairbank, she said, had had nothing to do with setting her divorce case, as he had testified, and had never had any conversation with her on the subject.

Mrs. Carter was then asked to tell how Mr. Fairbank had become interested in her project of becoming an actress. This was strenuously objected to by Mr. Deming, as he urged that this testimony was not in rebuttal, and was irrelevant and incompetent, but Justice Giegerich allowed the witness to proceed. She said:

Mr. Fairbank told me that he was acquainted with Mr. Gilmore, and he gave me a letter of introduction to him. That was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. I went with Mr. Allen and Mr. Fairbank's lawyer and met Gilmore in his private office at the Academy of Music. This was in the early part of 1889. I explained my project to Gilmore, and told him that I had no money, but that Mr. Fairbank had promised to back me and see me through. Mr. Fairbank had frequently promised to furnish the necessary money for me. Previous to that I had had no experience as an actress, and had never been on the stage even as an amateur.

Mr. Gilmore suggested Mr. Belasco as the best man to train me for the stage. When I returned to Chicago I told Mr. Fairbank what Mr. Gilmore had said, and Mr. Fairbank said that we must get him. Mr. Fairbank gave me to understand that he would expect to be reimbursed for his outlay from the result of the enterprise if it proved a success. Mr. Fairbank also told me that he hoped I would succeed in getting Mr. Belasco to train me.

I first met Mr. Belasco in Mr. Gilmore's office in the Academy of Music in this city. At this interview Charles L. Allen, Fairbank's counsel, was present, and when he testified that he was not, his memory was at fault. At this interview I explained my position to Mr. Belasco, and he appeared reluctant to have anything to do with the project.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said that he was too busy at the time, and he did not want to have anything to do with any enterprise not properly backed. I told him that Mr. Fairbank had promised to back me and see me through. He said that he believed that not alone outside backers; that his reputation had been hardly earned and hardly won, and he did not believe in the backers who would go just so far and then withdraw. Mr. Gilmore said that he hoped Mr. Belasco would take hold of the matter, but Mr. Belasco absolutely declined. I had a second interview with Mr. Belasco and he again declined, and when I returned to Chicago and told Mr. Fairbank that Mr. Belasco had twice declined, he again said that we must have him. Some time after when Mr. Belasco had heard me read and consented to assume the task of preparing me for the stage, Mr. Fairbank said again that he would back me and see the enterprise through.

Q.—Do you remember an interview in the Autumn of 1889, in your apartments at the Madison in this city, at which you, your mother, Mr. Belasco, and Mr. Roeder were present? A.—I do.

Q.—Then when Mr. Fairbank testified that he was not present he is mistaken? A.—He is certainly mistaken.

Mrs. Carter was not permitted to tell what took place at the interview.

Q.—What was Mr. Allen's attitude at this time? A.—It was simply horrible. He was always throwing cold water on the enterprise. I told him that it would be terrible to give up at this time when things were being gotten into shape for the production of "The Ugly Duckling," and that Mr. Fairbank had promised to see me through.

Q.—What did you understand by seeing you through? A.—To back the enterprise to a proper, respectable, decent finish.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money from Mr. Gilmore and give it to Mr. Belasco? A.—Not one cent.

Q.—What did you mean when you wrote in your letter to Mr. Allen of June 8, 1890, that Mr. Belasco was ready to wait for his remuneration? A.—I understood that Mr. Belasco would not ask for his money after the raising of the curtain on "The Ugly Duckling," but would wait until the end of the enterprise.

Q.—What did you mean when you wrote that you did not know what to do if your friends went back on you? A.—I meant if Mr. Fairbank did not keep his promise to me, to see me through, the enterprise would be a failure. I had nobody else to turn to.

"Don't leave me now," read Mr. Dittenhoefer from the letter. "What did you mean by that?"

"Just what I said," Mrs. Carter replied. "I was in great trouble, and if Mr. Belasco and Mr. Fairbank had not helped me—well, I—I would have died, just as I suppose any other woman would have done.

Q.—You wrote that Mr. Belasco stood before the public responsible, as he took the assurance. What did you mean by that? A.—The contracts were all made by him on the assurance given him by Mr. Fairbank in the first place.

Q.—You wrote: "If he gives up the production I am lost." What did you mean by that? A.—I could not get on without him. There would be nothing further for me to do. I would be lost entirely. I was heartsick, discouraged, and ready to die, for I had no way to turn. If Mr. Fairbank failed to keep his promise it was ruin to me.

Q.—What did you mean when you wrote, "Take anything I have"? A.—At that time I was unhappy, full of discouragement. I wanted the enterprise carried out. I had no friends. I had no money. I had nobody but Belasco and Fairbank. The enthusiasm of Mr. Fairbank had cooled, and I wrote that if he would only keep his promise I was ready to make any financial sacrifice. It was Mr. Belasco's due to have the promises made to him carried out. He did not want to go into the enterprise in the first place and had been overpersuaded by the promises made to him.

Mrs. Carter further testified that she met E. K. Willard, Mr. Fairbank's broker, in January, 1890. She then gave up every dollar she had in the world, about $5,000, to make up the guarantee fund of $10,000 demanded by Mr. Price. It was Mr. Allen, one of the counsel for Mr. Fairbank, who suggested that she should give a deed of gift to Mr. Belasco of all the property of "The Ugly Duckling" production to prevent it from being attached by unjust claimants.

The witness then gave her version of the interview in Lawyer Herrick's office, which had been testified to by other witnesses. Her version was similar to that given by Mr. Belasco and directly at variance with that given by Mr. Fairbank.

"After greeting all present," Mrs. Carter said, "Fairbank said he was tired of putting up money. Mr. Belasco explained to him exhaustively what was needed and Fairbank suggested letting the people who had claims sue me, as I had no financial responsibility, and he was not known in the matter. This made Belasco crazy. He was terribly excited. He wanted to leave the room, but Mr. Morrison threw his arms about him and held him and tried to calm him.

Q. Did Mr. Belasco throw off his coat? A. He did.

Q. What did he say? A. I don't like to say. It wasn't nice. It was very horrible. I don't like to repeat it.

At this point in Mrs. Carter's testimony the court adjourned.

E. D. Price, the theatrical manager, was the first witness called at the morning session for the plaintiff for the purpose of rebutting the testimony of R. W. Morrison, given in the interest of the defendant, as to what took place at an interview in Mrs. Carter's room at the Coates House in Kansas City on March 13, 1891, during which Morrison accused Price and Belasco of bleeding Mr. Fairbank, and said that that process must cease. Mr. Morrison testified that at that memorable interview he accused the whole party of blackmailing.

Counsel for Belasco read the testimony given by Mr. Morrison when on the stand, and then asked Mr. Price:

Q.—Did any such conversation take place? A.—It did not.

Q.—Was anything said about the "bleeding process must stop"? A.—Nothing of the kind was said.

Q.—Did Mr. Belasco on that occasion run up to an escritoire and exclaim, excitedly: "Give me those letters"? Did Belasco run his hands through his hair, and shout: "Give me those letters, and I will see whether Mr. Fairbank will give us the money"?

Mr. Deming objected to this question on the ground that it was not strictly in rebuttal, and the Judge sustained the objection.

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, counsel for Belasco, became excited.

"Can this man, Morrison, come here," he said, "and impregnate the atmosphere of this courtroom with his charges of blackmail? and shall we be debarred from answering him?"

Justice Giegerich said: "Mr. Price has already given his version of this interview, and the conversation which took place at that time, and I must rule against you, as a line must be drawn somewhere or this trial will never stop."

"Good God!" exclaimed Mr. Dittenhoefer; "can we not have a chance to brand this infamous charge as a lie?"

"You cannot bring in any new matter in rebuttal," said Justice Giegerich. "There are twelve business men who have been kept away from their business for three weeks, and are anxious to get away to their usual vocations, and my ruling was made in the interest of economy of time."

"This jury, I take it, are honorable business men," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, "who are anxious to do their duty wholly and in full justice to both parties in this case, and I am certain that they would not begrudge us a little time to brand as a lie this infamous charge of blackmail. If this man Morrison had dared to hint at such things as blackmail while Mr. Price was present, he would not have left the room in the bodily condition that he did."

The testimony of Mr. Morrison to the effect that charged Price and Belasco with putting Fairbank's money in their own pockets, was then read to the witness, and he was asked if such a charge was made.

"No," answered Mr. Price; "every cent that was received was applied to the uses of the company, and not a penny was converted by me or by any one else, as far as I know, to any other purpose."

Q.—Was Mr. Morrison under the influence of liquor when he called on you at Proctor's Theatre? A.—I regret to say that Mr. Morrison was under the influence of liquor on that occasion.

Q.—Did he tell you that he would go on the stand and damn and ruin Mrs. Carter? A.—He certainly did.

Did you ever tell Mr. Morrison that the box office receipts for three months were only $150? A.—I never did. The receipts were sometimes $400 and $500 a night.

The witness further testified that the first profit made by "The Ugly Duckling" company was during the first week of the engagement in Chicago. The receipts of that week, he said, were between $8,000 and $9,000, and the profits, after paying all expenses, amounted to between $1,200 and $1,500, which he gave to Mrs. Carter in the presence of Charles L. Allen, Mr. Fairbank's counsel. Mrs. Carter was quite elated, and said to Mr. Allen: "Now, you see I have succeeded at last." The witness could not say whether Mrs. Carter gave this money to Mr. Allen, as when he left the room the money was still lying on the table.

This ended the testimony of Mr. Price, and then Mr. Belasco was called in rebuttal. The first question asked him was: "You have heard Mr. Gilmore testify that he gave you two or three checks. Is that true?"

Mr. Deming objected to the question, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said excitedly: "I am surprised that a man of Mr. Deming's standing at the bar should object to giving us an opportunity to deny the base, false, and impudent charge made by Mr. Gilmore, that Mr. Roeder abstracted two or three checks from his check book. We want to prove that no such checks were ever in existence."

The question was allowed, and Mr. Belasco swore that he had never received a check from Mr. Gilmore, and never indorsed a check of his. He also testified that the story told by Mr. Gilmore to the effect that he had engaged to train Mrs. Carter at $100 a week for twenty-five weeks, giving her two or three hours, was untrue and ridiculous. "Why," said the witness, "it would take me 800 hours to train a practiced company of good actors."

Mr. Dittenhoefer asked him if he desired to correct his previous testimony.

"I purposely omitted telling of an interview in Chicago out of respect to the feelings of Mr. Fairbank," said the witness, "and I would like to tell the story now."

Mr. Deming objected. "I asked the witness on the cross-examination if he had given all the interviews he could remember, and he said he had given all," he said.

The witness was permitted to describe the interview in Mr. Herrick's office, and as he proceeded he grew greatly excited.

"Mrs. Carter was there, and Mr. Fairbank and his counsel, Messrs. Herrick, Allen, and Morrison. Allen was at one end of the room with his ear at the door, and Morrison was at the other end of the room with his ear at another, like a pair of sneaks. I begged Mr. Fairbank to wind up the company honorably. I went down on my knees to that old man [pointing at Mr. Fairbank] to save us from ruin. I cried, I wept, and I besought him to finish the whole business."

Tears sprang to Mr. Belasco's eyes as he recalled the scene, and he was almost overcome.

"'End it, end it,' I said to Mr. Fairbank. 'I am disgraced, ruined by this shameful thing, and I implore you to end it.'

"And that miserable old man," shouted Mr. Belasco, shaking his clenched fist at the defendant, "sat there like an icicle and said not a word, and Herrick and Morrison were standing there sneering at me.

"I could stand it no longer," continued Mr. Belasco, striking the Judge's desk with his fist. "I threw off my coat and jumped at Fairbank, and I would have killed him."

There was a great sensation in court as Mr. Belasco, beside himself with anger, shook his fist at the defendant and fairly shouted: "I told Fairbank that I knew how it would turn out, that he was one of those contemptible backers who make promises and then sneak out of them. I said that to you and I repeat it."

Justice Giegerich, recovering from his surprise at the outbreak, told the witness to restrain himself. Then Mr. Belasco begged the Court's pardon. He then said that he had threatened to go to the Chicago newspapers and tell them how the company had been stranded, and he left the stand.

The trial will be resumed this morning with the examination of Mrs. Carter.

Man and Wife the Pastors.

From The Boston Transcript.

Pretty flowers, evergreens, and ferns adorned the New South Church, on Tremont Street, corner of Camden, Sunday evening, when the Rev. Leslie W. Sprague was installed as pastor of the church, and his wife, Lila Frost Sprague, as his assistant. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., preached the installation sermon; the Rev. Charles G. Ames offered prayer, the Rev. Edward A. Horton delivered the charge to the pastors, and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness extended the right hand of fellowship, as he has done twice before to this couple, and the Rev. Loren B. Macdonald addressed the people. The Rev. Christopher R. Elliot and the Rev. Roderick Stebbins assisted in the service. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague attended the Theological School at Meadville, Penn., together. They were married in 1889. They were ordained at All Souls' Church, Chicago, in January, 1890. Soon after beginning their work in Chicago they received a call from Munroe, Wis., which they accepted. From there they went to Pomona, Cal., and were instrumental in building a church and instilling religious instincts among the inhabitants of that frontier town. After two years of earnest and devoted service they accepted the pastorate of the Second Unitarian Church, at San Francisco, which the Rev. Thomas Van Ness had left in order to accept a call from the Second Unitarian Society of this city.

WRECKED BY A CABLE CAR.

Dr. New Loses a Surrey and a Horse—Conductor's Legs Injured.

In a collision between a cable car and a surrey at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue about noon yesterday Conductor Andrew Gilroy's legs were badly injured and three of the legs of the horse attached to the carriage were broken. Gilroy was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the horse was shot. The four occupants of the surrey were uninjured.

The surrey belonged to Dr. James New of 18 Ely Avenue, Long Island City, and with him were Mrs. New, Mrs. A. B. Merritt, and Miss Nauss.

Dr. New had just crossed the Hunter's Point ferry, intending to drive through Central Park. The horse he was driving was a handsome black animal valued at $300. Dr. New drove through Thirty-third Street and reached Third Avenue just as Car 1,010, with a trailer, came along swiftly. The doctor pulled his horse back in order to avert a collision, but did not succeed.

The forward car struck the horse, throwing it down and breaking three of its legs. The surrey was thrown around against the side of the car. The shafts were split, and the canopy and the two front wheels were torn off, but the occupants of the carriage were not thrown out and were not injured in any way.

Conductor Gilroy, who was standing on the footboard of the car, got caught between the surrey and the side of the car, and both of his legs were injured.

Before a policeman arrived on the spot the gripman started his car and got away without his name being learned.

Dr. New and his party were badly frightened over their narrow escape and went to their homes as quickly as possible. The horse was shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

"Living in Brooklyn is worth while," said the Brooklyn man, "if for nothing more than the good smoke I have every morning in the smoking car of the elevated trains. When I was living in New-York I lighted my cigar when I left the house. I threw it away half smoked when I reached the station. I lighted another cigar when I left the train, threw that away when I reached the office, ready to work, but without a good smoke. Now I have time to finish my cigar, and when I sit down to my desk it is with a good grace and a feeling of contentment."

"Well," said the New-York man, with a cynical air, "I am glad to hear of one thing that will reconcile any one to living across the bridge."

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Not many persons know that the bridge house-cleaning apparatus includes a feather duster, as well as a broom. The bridge housemaids are at work early, and complete their duties by 7 or 8 o'clock. Before that time the duster is flirted actively around and over windows and railings with an utter disregard to the sanitary disposition of microbes.

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Classics enter into the bill of fare of a large, well-appointed restaurant in an uptown dry goods house. "Give them great measure of beef," comes with the roasts; the "Merry Wives of Windsor" contributes "Let the sky rain potatoes." The name of the compiler is given at the end of the bill of fare. "Selections compiled by Festus Alexander Fenton."

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"Talking of men's luncheons," said a woman who, like most of her feminine compatriots devoted to shopping, society, or philanthropy, is seldom home at noon, "I don't know of any who need more education in that line than the younger men. I saw one of them the other day making a luncheon of thin soup and ice cream. Another, and he was even older, was indulging in some kind of fancy batter cakes, and—think of it—cocoanut pie! The son of a friend of mine living just outside the city comes in frequently, and never thinks of having anything but ice cream for luncheon, saving his money to invest in photographs."

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There is a demureness about the soft cadet-blue uniforms of Ballington Booth's women American Volunteers that gives its wearers more the appearance of members of a sect or sisterhood than soldiers of an army. It is a pretty dress, and the bonnet, smaller than the poke of the Salvation Army, is attractive. A little lady, with glasses, wearing it on the street the other day, looked like nothing so much as a pretty little student from a Quaker seminary—a Western seminary, where the young Friends wear the Friends' garb.

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Clogs, plain wooden-soled and "horse-shoe iron bound," form a part of the stock of a big wholesale shoe store in Church Street, not far from Duane. It is one of the few places in the city where they are to be found. They are the clumsy shoes worn by the workers in mines, sugarhouses, iron foundries, and other hot places. The wooden soles are about an inch and a quarter in thickness, the coarse leather top is of "split," and a leather band is nailed around the shoe where wooden and leather meet, a brass band taking its place around the toe. The "horseshoe iron bound" are finished in the same way, but the sole is not more than three-quarters of an inch in thickness. A horseshoe-like piece of iron goes around the sole and heel, forming a quarter of an inch of the width of the sole. This one store ships on an average four cases of forty-eight pairs a day. The greater number of the shoes go to Pennsylvania. Brooklyn takes a few, and they are found in some New-York stores. There are said to be only three other manufacturers in the country where they are made. The iron-bound shoes retail for $1.75, the others for $1.50 a pair. The wooden sole will withstand heat and wear to which leather would soon give way.

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Fruit stores are displaying some remarkably fine pineapples these days. They are the sugarloaf pineapple from Puerto Rico, West Indies, and sell at from 40 to 50 cents. The ordinary strawberry pineapples are also in market, and sell at from 15 to 25 cents.

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It is not an uncommon thing to hear a paterfamilias say that no son of his shall ever be brought up to his trade or profession. Newspaper men are no exception to the rule, and because of the irregular hours their wives are generally in hearty accord with them. This question came from the five-year-old son of a newspaper man the other day: "Mamma, where does papa live?"

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People who eat bananas on the street and don't know what to do with the skins should apply to the first horse they see. Horses are very fond of banana skins.

***

A blind boy groped his way up to the drinking fountain in Madison Square, guided by his stick and by the pleasant patter of the cool water. A rough young fellow was just about to drop the cup from which he had drunk. Seeing the boy, he started to pass the cup to him, when he suddenly noticed that he was blind. Immediately washing the rusty old vessel and filling it with water from the gurgling spout, he held it to the blind boy's lips as tenderly as a mother could have done.

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"Do I believe in sea serpents?" repeated Eugene G. Blackford, formerly State Fish Commissioner. "I certainly do. Of course, I don't believe in all the details of all sea serpents as seen at the Summer hotels. I do believe there are huge marine monsters, which appear like serpents, and cause these tales about sea serpents to be told."

"How is it that none of these has ever been captured?"

"Their enormous size and swiftness, their extraordinary powers, and the fact that they are shy and seldom appear."

"Why are their bodies not cast ashore?"

"They are probably deep-sea dwellers. The bodies of the deep-sea fish are not cast ashore, except on rare and abnormal occasions. For instance, fifteen years ago about a million deep-sea fish were found floating dead on the surface of the ocean. It was supposed that a submarine explosion had killed them. Deep-sea fish cannot get to the surface under ordinary conditions, or, if they do, they cannot get down again."

"Wouldn't that keep the sea serpent up if he once came up?"

"Not necessarily. He may be constructed on a different plan. I think the sea serpent is a survival of the great reptiles of the Plesiosaurus species. It is quite possible that, though a dweller of the deep, he may be able to come to the surface of the sea and go down again at his pleasure."

A SUIT AGAINST ERASTUS WIMAN.

Edward E. Huber Asks that His Assignment Be Set Aside.

A suit brought by Edward E. Huber against Erastus Wiman and David Bennett King to set aside the assignment made by Mr. Wiman on May 16, 1893, and for the appointment of a receiver for Mr. Wiman's property was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Smyth.

Mr. Huber is a judgment creditor of Mr. Wiman to the amount of $10,061, holding an assigned claim from Eberhard Faber. He asks that the assignment be set aside because Mr. Wiman's interest in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co. was not included in the assignment, and because a plot of land of five acres in Clifton, S. I., which stood at that time in the name of Wiman's private secretary, was not included in the assignment. It is also alleged that just previous to his assignment Mr. Wiman had Mr. Boardman appointed temporary receiver of the Electric Power Company of Staten Island. There were then outstanding bonds of the company for $150,000, of which Mr. Wiman owned $64,000. These, it is alleged, he transferred to Mr. Boardman as assignee to have them canceled and merged in the equity. It is also alleged that Mr. Wiman tried to get the control of the other $86,000 in bonds later, but the scheme fell through. It was shown that David Bennett King, the assignee of Mr. Wiman, afterward got the control of these bonds for $50,000 under foreclosure and sold them for $110,000.

If the assignment is set aside an effort will be made to have the cancellation of these bonds revoked so that the creditors can have an equity in them.

Francis L. Minton, counsel for R. G. Dun & Co., testified for Mr. Wiman. He said that to his knowledge Mr. Wiman owed Mr. Dun $325,000 in personal and business debts when he left the firm in 1893.

Decision was reserved.

MAY BE FAREGLE GALLAGHER.

Corpse Found in the Bay with Gold in Its Clothing.

The body of a man, supposed to be Faregle Gallagher of San Francisco, Cal., was found floating in the bay near Ellis Island last evening. It was towed to Pier A by the harbor police.

In the clothing upon it were found $135 in American gold in five, ten, and twenty-dollar pieces; 9s. in English money, a one-pound note, and a draft for $1,000 in the name of Faregle Gallagher. The draft was numbered 79,874, dated May 27, 1896, and was issued in San Francisco, Cal., by Wells, Fargo & Co., payable at their office, 63 Broadway, this city.

A conductor's short-trip slip over the Burlington Railroad and an Erie Railroad baggage check of pasteboard bore characters written in ink which would indicate that Gallagher had traveled from the Pacific coast to this city over the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago and Northwestern, and Chicago and Erie Railroads.

The body appears to be that of a man about forty years old, weighing 180 pounds, and is 5 feet 7 inches in height.

There is one long, clean cut across the head, which laid open the skull, and the police believe this was caused by the blade of the propeller of some steamer. The body had probably been in the water for two weeks, and had doubtless been battered considerably by contact with passing vessels. It was sent to the Morgue, and the effects were taken charge of by the harbor police, who will investigate the case and endeavor to identify the body.

THEY HAVE A TEREDO-PROOF PILE.

At Least So Think the Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Call.

The records in the office of the Board of Harbor Commissioners present an interesting history of the efforts made by it to discover a teredo-proof pile. It has sought long and earnestly for such a device, but the claims made by inventors of so-called teredo-proof piles have been found, when put to a practical test, to be of little or no value. It would appear, however, that an exception to the long list of failures has been made, and the board seems to be of the opinion that it has at last found a pile that will withstand the ravages of the voracious teredo. The ordinary fir pile was driven in Section 2 of the sea wall in April, 1894, and the teredo-proof pile was driven in October, 1895. The two piles were driven within a short distance of each other.

They were taken up in April, 1896. The common pile was so badly damaged by the inroads of the teredo after having been down but two years that, when laid on the wharf, it broke in two with its own weight. The teredo-proof pile, which had been driven for nine years and six months, was nearly, or quite, as sound as when it was first driven.

Its form of construction is simple. In the centre is a piece of timber six inches square, about which are secured strips or boards until the proper thickness of diameter for the pile has been reached. In building the pile the central core is first smeared with a preservative compound made of asphaltum coal tar or some similar substance that prevents the decay of wood. The strips are then nailed on opposite sides of the core, being first coated with the compound. The outer surface of the completed pile is protected by an exterior coating or layer of the compound.

A pile like this, that is absolutely teredo-proof, as a practical test has demonstrated the one in question to be, will effect a vast saving in the maintenance of the wharves and docks along the water front.

THE SHOSHONE CHIEF AND HIS BOY.

How the One Reproached the Other and He Rode to Death.

From The Fort Washakie (Wyom.) Indian Guide.

Not long ago, I read a very interesting article on "Unrecognized Heroes." It called to mind something I had heard that perhaps will be of interest on this subject as well as a revelation to some of your readers.

It is a well-known fact that Chief Washakie of the Shoshones has always been friendly with the white man; but not so with some other Indian tribes. Time and again he has led his warriors on to victory.

He has had many sons, and prided himself on his own and their courage and bravery.

During one of the fights with the Crows one of his boys, Singing Bird, who was but a lad, approached.

Washakie thought the boy was running because he lacked nerve and courage. He greeted him with the derisive cry of "Sequa se-qua!" meaning that he had been weak, womanly, and a coward. Singing Bird, with a farewell wave of the hand to his father and a cry of rage, rode madly away—dashing again into the fight.

Afterward he was found pierced with many arrows. Dead, rather than to be called a coward. To the Indian, honor and courage are synonymous terms. His dead body was laid before his father, who, with tears of bitter sorrow flowing from his eyes, said: "It is well."

Here both were "unrecognized heroes"—one dying to prove his courage and honor, the other giving up his child, a sacrifice to family and tribal pride. Who can tell the heartache of that father? One especial trait of the Indian is the love for his children. No Indian child is ever deserted or left to suffer so long as there is an Indian in reach of it.

Southern Prosperity.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, in a speech before the Virginia Farmers' Institute, pointed out the prosperity of the South as shown by authentic facts and figures in such a way as to make the calamity howler squirm. Dr. Dabney thinks that the encouraging condition of farming in the Southern States is an industrial marvel. While the wealth of the New-England States increased 60 per cent. between 1870 and 1890, the Middle States but 88 per cent., the Prairie States 330 per cent., the Southern States showed the enormous increase of 350 per cent. The Pacific States, chiefly because of their mines, increased their riches 1,000 per cent. The Southern increase was due almost entirely to their agricultural products, and between 1880 and 1890 the expansion was more than 50 per cent. The South in 1890 produced $775,000,000 from its farms. The total value of its farm assets was $3,182,000,000, and its products returned in gross 24.1 per cent. upon this capital. Other parts of the country yielded only 12.1 per cent.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH ASIA.

It Is Still Very Small, but Has Increased Somewhat.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A review of American trade with Asia will be incorporated in the next monthly summary of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, which will have special interest in view of the discussion of the effects of Japanese competition with American manufactures.

The aggregate import trade of the United States with all countries of Asia is shown to constitute only about 10 per cent. of the entire import trade of the country, while the export trade to Asia has only once or twice ranged about 3 per cent. of the total export trade. The largest American exports to Asia, when the amount was $25,553,308, and the largest American imports from Asia, when the figures were $87,624,446, were in 1893. The exports for 1895 were $17,325,057 and the imports were $77,626,304. The increase has not been especially rapid since 1880, when American exports to Asia were $11,645,703 and American imports from Asia were $67,008,793.

The largest imports into the United States from Asiatic countries have been $23,695,957 from Japan, $20,545,829 from China, $21,266,013 from the British East Indies, $7,727,282 from the Dutch East Indies, and $3,089,951 from Asiatic Turkey. The fact that the competition of manufactured goods has not yet attained a serious figure may be judged from the division of our imports from Japan into $16,951,055 free of duty and $6,744,902 dutiable. As substantially every manufactured article imported into the United States is subject to duty, it is obvious that our imports from Japan have been mostly raw materials and crude products. This is the largest total since 1891, when the figures were $4,807,693. They have been above $3,000,000 annually since 1882. Our imports from Japan are larger now than before 1887, but the increase has not been striking within the past six years.

NEWPORT GUESTS INCREASING.

Many New Arrivals at the Gay City by the Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 18.—Two of society's prettiest girls, Miss Alice Blight and Miss Daisy Patterson, who have just returned from Europe, joined their parents here to-night.

T. Sanford Beaty, private secretary to Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, arrived to-night and opened the Waldorf Astor villa. Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice, who are now abroad, are expected in about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hiss, C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York; Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, Mrs. James B. Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman of New-York, and the Misses Jeason of Boston, also arrived for the Summer to-night.

Other arrivals include Atherton Blight and Mrs. M. R. Jones, returning from New-York; Mrs. J. W. Dunstan, E. T. Platt, E. G. Milbury, Dr. J. E. Ryder of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George Jones or Philadelphia, F. C. Young of Syracuse, G. R. Putnam of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Wheeler, F. L. Wheeler, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Collamore of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop are here from New-York looking for a cottage for the Summer.

F. B. Hoffman of New-York to-day rented Mrs. J. Amory De Blois's cottage, Gibbs Avenue, for the season.

Perry Belmont will return from Europe and open his Newport villa July 15.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown were Mrs. E. H. Bache, Mrs. E. F. Huntington, and F. B. Huntington of Brooklyn.

SIX ALLEGED GAMBLERS HELD.

Magistrate Mott Served with Supreme Court Writ to Show Cause.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Mott held for trial Harris Freedman, charged with keeping a gambling house at 94 Essex Street.

The place was raided by Acting Captain Hogan and Detectives Nell and Carter of the Eldridge Street Police Station Wednesday night. The Magistrate also held the six alleged players found in the place in $1,000 bail each for trial on a charge of being common gamblers.

When Detective Nell attempted to enter the place by way of the fire escape his trousers became caught on a nail, and he hung suspended while Detective Carter and Acting Captain Hogan were forcing an entrance through the door leading to the rooms.

The proceeds of the raid were 21 cents and a dirty pack of cards. The players said that they were playing a friendly game of casino, and the 21 cents was the money contributed to buy beer. The names of the players are Max Blecferg, Morris Goldberg, Julius Weisberg, Morris Rosensing, Nick Garlick, and Morris Randlestein.

Magistrate Mott, later in the day, was served with a writ from Supreme Court Justice Andrews, returnable to-day, calling upon him to show cause why the six alleged gamblers should not be released.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS or PARLOR-maid. Laundress, cook.—Family going abroad desires situations for their chambermaid, waitress or parlormaid, laundress, and cook. Apply, at present employer's, on Friday and Saturday, from 12 to 3 o'clock, 181 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork, and assist with any other work; willing and obliging; city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 59 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady leaving town wishes to find situation for waitress; will assist with chamberwork; good references. 60 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Scotch woman in private family; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. A. D., 33 West 11th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Present employer can heartily recommend a good, faithful girl as chambermaid and waitress. 40 East 76th St., Thursday or Friday.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young English girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. M., care Mrs. Douglas, 327 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; city or country. Call, present employer's, at 14 East 82d St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young Irish girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and waiting in private family, or go as kitchenmaid. 38 West 40th St., basement door.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to assist laundry work; city references. 916 6th Av., store.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; willing to do the work of a small private family; no objections to country; best city reference. M. S., Box 877 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By American Protestant woman in private family as first-class cook or housekeeper; can furnish reference. Call, three days, at 904 6th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and laundress by day or month; daughter as child's nurse or waitress; together, separately; city or country. Mrs. B. S., 327 East 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; understands the business thoroughly; good baker; plain and fancy catering; by day, week, or month; reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family only; country preferred; good baker; soups, meats, entrées, creams; no washing. 208 West 39th St. candy store.

COOK.—By experienced woman; week or month; has best city and country references. K. G., Box 841 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands her business; pastry and baker; best city reference. Cook, 162 West 52d St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to secure places for her cook and waitress; city or country. 119 East 60th St.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish woman; excellent cook; private family; wages between $40 and $50. 804 East 55th St. Mrs. Sjoberg.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 20 East 12th St.

COOK, &c.—German Protestant; good economical cook and laundress; city or country. 167 East 83d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in small, private family; city reference. 168 West 62d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable colored woman, day's work; best references. H. G., 461 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER STOPPING BUSIness would like position as dressmaker in some private family for the Summer in some country place. French Dressmaker, 78 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; perfect fit guaranteed; fancy waists, skirts, tailor-made suits; $1.50 per day. B., 110 West 17th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By skilful dressmaker by the day or week; terms, $1.50; references. B., 152 6th Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To grown children; German; first-class American and English references. Ellen, Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In hotel; city or country; best city references; experienced. D, E., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a good, willing, and obliging girl for general